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We are prompt!
We are careful.
Honest Prices.

Cor. Fort and Doug-
lass Street
Victoria, B. C.

Diamonds and Emeralds

THE bright, sparkling Diamond is considered the monarch in the kingdom of jewels, its popularity increases as the years roll by, its value as an investment never decreases. Many people, however, prefer the Emerald to the Diamond, this beautiful stone is daily becoming more rare, consequently more expensive. Owing to our careful and judicious purchases in the past, we can present unrivalled values. When we say we can offer an Emerald Ring from \$40 to \$1200 you may have a slight idea of our splendid collection. Our combinations of Diamonds and Emeralds represent the grandest values to be found in Western Canada.

Tourists passing through Victoria should make a note of this and call upon

Challoner and Mitchell.
Govt. St. VICTORIA, B. C.

It's Preserving Time

This is our last shipment of "Crawford"
Free Stone Peaches, per box . . \$1.40
Sugar, 20-lb. sack for \$1.20

We are still selling Royal Household
Flour for a few days, per sack \$1.75

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Cash Grocers 111 Government Street

Ladies' Oxfords

Special for Saturday and Monday Selling

Ladies' Vici Kid and Patent Kid Oxfords \$3.00
and Slippers with French heels for . . . \$3.00

These are New, Snappy Goods—American Make

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

85 JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA

Your Shoes Will Be Right If You Get Them Here

FINE OLD CHEESE

We have a few very fine OLD CANADIAN CHEESE in
prime condition. Fine old cheese— 25c
Per pound

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. WHERE YOU GET SATISFACTION Johnson Street.

Something Tasty and Just What You Want

Genuine Wiltshire Bacon

Cut up in nice slices from the middle of the bacon.

This is something very choice, and worth trying, sold in tins, each \$1.25
Chicken Breasts in glass, each 75c.
Chicken and Tongue, in glass, each 75c.
Ham and Tongue, in glass, each 75c.
Extra Choice French Prunes, in bottles, each 75c.
Davies' Stewed Kidneys, in tins, each 35c.
King Olives, extra large and very choice, in bottles, 75c., \$1.00 . . . \$1.25

The West End Grocery Co.

PHONE 88. TRY US. 42 GOVERNMENT ST.

Where all Orders Get Prompt Attention.

VANCOUVER HOODLUMS DISGRACE THEIR CITY.

Anti-Asiatic Demonstration Ends
in Mobbing of Japan-
ese

INSULT TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

His Honor Burned in Effigy—Terminal
City Crowd Emulates Mobs of
San Francisco.

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—At a big procession of the Asiatic Exclusion League this evening Lieut.-Governor Duns-muir was burned in effigy in front of the city hall. The parade was organized at the Cambie street grounds, and marched, a thousand or more strong, to the city hall, carrying the effigy and banners bearing anti-Asiatic mottoes. The burning of the effigy was accompanied by the howling of the crowd and the waving of white flags labeled for a "White Canada." Both in the city hall and outside orators addressed overflow meetings. The meetings were very tumultuous, but for the most part the speakers counselled moderation.

A resolution was drafted calling on Mr. McBride to resign on account of a statement contained in the World, saying that he had counselled the vetoing of the bill introduced by Mr. Bower last session on condition that the Dominion Government would consent to the elimination of the words "final and unalterable" from the amendment to the B. N. A. Act.

C. M. Woodworth proposed a counter resolution, asking the Dominion government to instruct the lieutenant-governor to consent to the act. Finally an amendment was carried asking Premier McBride to explain his action at the next meeting of the league, next Thursday evening.

While the meeting was in progress a gang of hoodlums went through Chinatown and the Japanese quarter and broke nearly all the store windows. The police were called in and kept the crowd out of the Chinese quarter afterwards. The fire brigade was also called out with hose, to keep back the crowd if necessary, and also in case of a conflagration in Chinatown, as threats had been made on the street to set fire to it.

The crowd, after the meeting, gathered near Wood's hotel, at the corner of Hastings and Carroll streets, but was kept from Chinatown by a cordon of police. Speakers mounted on telephone poles and counselled moderation.

Later—The anti-Asiatic demonstration swelled into a riot. The Japanese window breaking and armed themselves with clubs and boards and charged the mob, shouting "Banzai!" Police Officer Craig charged the crowd with a drawn revolver and fired to intimidate them. The window of the Japanese bank was smashed. The damage to this is \$50. The police arrested seven men. The crowd was very much excited and it took five policemen to arrest one man, as the mob threatened the officers. False alarms were rung in and the fire brigade was called out several times. One white man had his head smashed by a Japanese, but was not killed. One old Jap was badly injured. The riot has now died down.

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS

Shipments From Crow's Nest Pass to
States During Six Months

Rossland, Sept. 7.—A special from Ottawa says: "Departmental returns show that the following were the coal exports from the Crow's Nest Pass, which were passed by the custom house at Nelson for the first six months of the current year: January, 33,290 tons, value, \$76,405; February, 31,955 tons, value, \$63,919; March, 51,905 tons, value, \$105,874; April, 13,984 tons, value, \$27,898; May, 9,276 tons, value, \$19,692; June, 28,236 tons, value, \$56,659.
"Coke from Crow's Nest Pass passed by Nelson custom house for export for first six months of the year was: January, 3,313 tons, value, \$13,332; February, 3,716 tons, value, \$18,258; March, 7,132 tons, value, \$32,519; April, 5,821 tons, value, \$13,402; May, 950 tons, value, \$4,121; June, 3,083 tons, value, \$13,869. July and August returns are not completed. Totals for fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, are: Coal, 282,593 tons, value, \$590,117; coke, 22,907 tons, value, \$108,398.

Old Torontonians Dead

Toronto, Sept. 7.—William Levack one of the best known cattle dealers in the Dominion, is dead, aged 69 years. George Durman, for 52 years keeper of the Toronto lighthouse, died yesterday, aged 85 years. He succeeded his father. He was uncle to Eddie Durman, the oarsman.

Secretary Root

New York, Sept. 7.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, appearing in excellent health, will leave Muldoon's sanitarium at White Plains, N. Y., tomorrow, after a stay of several weeks. The secretary will go first to his home at Clinton, N. Y., where he will remain about a week. He plans to be in Washington by Sept. 19.

Northwest Courts

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—At a cabinet meeting yesterday provision was made for the issue of a proclamation bringing into effect on Sept. 15 the organized courts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Instead of one supreme court for the two provinces there will be a separate court for the Saskatchewan and another for Alberta, composed in each case of a chief justice and three puisne judges.

WATSON CO.

Brokerage Firm Expected to Get Release From Difficulties

Minneapolis, Sept. 7.—Developments in the case of Watson & Co., the big Minneapolis and New York grain commission and stock exchange house, which was declared in financial difficulty on Thursday, were so increasingly favorable today as to make it seem almost certain that there soon will be a resumption of business.

No exact statement as to the standing of the firm is obtainable, but the showing of assets of nearly \$1,000,000 available in the New York office made the situation better, and it appears that the firm is much stronger than was supposed when the announcement of the receivership was made. The statement that all claims will be paid in full, and that no one having money due from the firm will lose a dollar, seems warranted.

The offices of the firm, though not accepting business, are open, and all connections have been maintained and in the event of perfection of the necessary arrangements, which now seems almost assured, business can be resumed very promptly.

H. P. Watson said today: "The reports about the connection of Mr. Hill with our firm are wholly unwarranted. Neither James J. Hill or Louis W. Hill had any connection whatever with Watson & Co. Neither of them ever did any business with us. We never had a transaction for either of them at any time since we have been in business."

Weyler's Memoirs

Madrid, Sept. 7.—Gen. Weyler has finished writing his memoirs of the time when he was governor of Cuba, according to announcement just issued.

MANY MINERS KILLED IN A MEXICAN MINE

Twenty-Seven Dead and Large
Number Injured Through
Firedamp

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—A special to the Express from Monterey, Mex., says: News reached this city from Musquiz, Coahuila, today that another Mexican mine fire occurred at the Esperanza mines, in which 27 miners were killed. The fire originated in No. 1, and is supposed to have been caused by firedamp. A large force of medical men are at work, doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, while every effort is being made to get the bodies of the dead miners from the mine. Consternation reigns among the miners employed at Esperanza on account of the number of mine fires that have occurred there of late.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Anti-Japanese Riot in Vancouver; Lieutenant-Governor Burned in Effigy. Coal Operations in North Saanich. Palma Rifle Match. Mexican Mine Disaster.

Page 2—Saanich Council Meeting. General News.

Page 3—Railway Rates West From Winnipeg Being Revised. Today's Services in Victoria's Churches.

Page 4—Editorial.

Page 5—News of the Mainland. Hotel Arrivals.

Page 6—Tomorrow Night's Meeting of the City Council. General Local News.

Page 7—London Banker Says That Effort to Bring London Stock Exchange Men to Canada With a View to Encouraging Investment. Old Country Financier in City. Military Orders. General Local News.

Page 8—Hugo Ross Company's Advertisement.

Page 9—Sport.

Page 10—Marine News.

Page 11—Financial and Commercial News.

Page 12—Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 13—Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 14—Classified Want Ads. and Real Estate Advertisements.

Page 15—Letters to the Editor.

Page 16—Evidence Taken at Edmonton in the Case Against the Alleged Lumber Combine.

Page 32—In Woman's Realm.

Magazine Section

Page 17—Victoria's Fall Fair promises to be huge success.

Page 18—The story of Martin Aveditch. Emperor's big success as a captain of industry. The new Curator of the Museum.

Page 19—People in the public eye. Japan's problem in Corea. At the grave of Edgar Allan Poe.

Page 20—An hour with the editor.

Page 21—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

Page 22—The simple life.

Page 23—The simple life.

Page 24—Private legislation in the Dominion house. Crisis in the Bond cabinet. Gossip of distinguished personalities.

Page 25—Dr. Grenfell afloat. Canada's new meat inspection act. World renowned Royal Irish constabulary.

Page 26—Leader of Italian "Camorra." Merits of telegraph strike. Plotting against the Czar. Costly homes of old England.

Page 27—Biographical sketch of A. P. Low, Robert Fulton and the introduction of steam navigation.

Page 28—Music and drama. On forestry farming. Proposed motor equipment for fire department. Remarkable Mrs. Eddy.

Page 29—"The Intercession of the Sea." How to keep an automobile tuned up. A child clairvoyant. Cost of world power.

Page 30—The amateur photographer. Mr. Borden's platform.

Page 31—World of labor. The anti-alcoholists.

Page 32—In woman's realm.

PALMA RIFLE TROPHY WON BY AMERICAN TEAM

Remarkable Scores Made in the
Match at Rockliffe Ranges
Yesterday

CANADIANS TAKE SECOND PLACE

Americans Score 1,712 Out of Possible
1,800—Individual Scores
of Canadian Team

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—The greatest rifle match in the world's history took place at Rock Cliffe rifle range this afternoon. The American team are winners of the Palma trophy, but every other team competing exceeded the highest previous score.

The first Palma match took place at Creedmore 21 years ago, and it is noteworthy that two Canadian competitors of that time were on the range today in the persons of Colonel Cotton and Colonel J. M. Gibson.

The conditions of the shoot today were 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, possible score 225. The weather conditions were ideal, there being practically no wind, and the light was excellent.

The Americans had the advantage of a special peep sight, which is admirably suited for moderate weather. Their ammunition was also specially prepared, every bullet being hand made. The Canadians had intended using King's Norton ammunition, the same as the British and Australian teams, but being dissatisfied with it in the practices, they today fired Kynoch make, and this probably accounts for their being in second place.

The Canadians have one consolation as a result of the great shoot, in that they beat the Americans by two points at the 1,000 yard range. Three of the Americans made possibilities at 800, but there were no others at subsequent ranges. The full scores of the four teams are as follows:

	800	900	1,000	Totals.
United States	590	573	549	1,712
Canada	566	554	551	1,671
Australia	570	553	550	1,653
Great Britain	551	526	503	1,580

The Canadian scores were: McInnes, 212; Russell, 214; Neil Smith, 207; McIlarg, 202; Graham, 219; Kelly, 211; Skedden, 206; Richardson, 207.

Captain McIlarg was off color at the first two ranges, but pulled up splendidly at the final. Richardson justified his choice by the team captain.

The trophy and medals were presented to the winning team by the governor-general, who warmly congratulated them on making a world's record. All the teams were banqueted by the D. R. A. tonight. The gathering was noteworthy for a speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which he spoke of the good feeling existing between Canada and the States. "The British and Australian teams left for Victoria at midnight tonight. Captain Duff-Stuart, Captain McIlarg and Sergeant Richardson travel by the same train. The shooting of the United States team averaged 14 to the man, thus beating the world's record, either with a service or match rifle. Bryan's score of 74 out of 75 with the 1,000 yard range also beats the world's record."

AN ARMISTICE ASKED BY MOORISH TRIBESMEN

May Negotiate for Peace—Arabs'
Fatal Curiosity Concerning
Shells

Casablanca, Sept. 6.—(Friday).—Military operations have been suspended for 24 hours at request of Kaid Masi, chief of the Chanula tribe, who has announced his intention of coming in and arranging peace terms. He has not appeared, however, up to the time of filing this despatch. In the meantime, the armistice is giving the enemy time to reinforce. It is reported here that the tribesmen are divided by serious dissensions. Some insist upon marching on Casablanca and overwhelming the French, while others demand that the movement be postponed until a more auspicious moment.

The Moors admit that they lost heavily in the engagement of last Tuesday. At Mazaba a number of Arabs indulging their curiosity tried to pry open an exploded shell. Their effort exploded it and 50 of the men standing around were killed, while many were wounded. Two similar accidents have occurred elsewhere.

Secretary Dead

Montreal, Sept. 7.—Alex. Wm. Sherwood, secretary of the Dominion Bridge company, died at the Montreal General hospital yesterday. He was a native of London, England, 44 years of age.

Milk in Montreal

Montreal, Sept. 7.—The Montreal Retail Milk Dealers' association has decided to advance the price of milk on Oct. 1 to ten cents a quart, owing to the increased cost of fodder, etc.

New Cancer Remedy

London, Sept. 7.—A despatch from Buda Pesta says that Dr. Haler, an eminent local physician, has secured beneficial results in cancer cases through the use of an injection of gelatine. In forty cases so treated he was unsuccessful in only three.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Trouble at Border Expected on Independence Anniversary

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 7.—The Mexican and United States governments expect trouble on the Rio Grande border from so-called revolutionists about Sept. 15, the anniversary of Mexican independence. This is evident, for precaution is being taken to prevent any disturbance. Last year there were several demonstrations on the border about this time, and arrests were made at Douglas and Naco, Arizona and at El Paso, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and San Antonio, Tex. Some of the prisoners taken at that time are still in custody. Antonio Villarreal, now in jail in Los Angeles, and wanted in St. Louis, is one of these. To prevent a recurrence of the troubles of last year, the Mexican border is being patrolled by troops and secret service officers of the American government at the request of Mexican officials.

COKE STILL SCARCE

Output of Rossland Mines Kept Down by Shortage

Rossland, Sept. 7.—The mining situation continues about the same as last week, with the output of the mines kept down on account of shortage of coke.

Following are the shipments for the week ending Sept. 6: Centre Star, 3,030; Le Roi, 1,020; Le Roi Two, 350. Total for week, 4,400, and for the year, 184,183 tons.

Trail smelter received 4,848 tons during the week, while the Le Roi smelter at Northport received 1,020 tons during the same period.

LUSITANIA STARTING ON MAIDEN VOYAGE

Great Cunard Liner Expected to
Make Fast Trip Across
Atlantic

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—Amid the cheering of tens of thousands of enthusiastic well-wishers, and the shrieking of sirens, the Cunard liner steamer Lusitania sailed this evening on a 3,000-mile race against time across the Atlantic, to promote very much needed coal in which time those who have taken the options expect to have determined the extent and nature of the coal.

It is provided in the agreement made yesterday between Capt. Bissett and those from whom options have been secured that the mines are to be placed on a shipping basis within two years, otherwise the options lapse. It is stated that \$50,000 has been provided for the prospecting of coal lands and the work is to be carried out thoroughly, boring, both on the coal area extend not only under the large area acquired by the capitalists, but also under the waters of the gulf in close proximity, as is the case at Nanaimo.

The plans, according to some of those interested in the scheme, provide not only for large bunkers being built at the mines, but also for bunkers located at Victoria. The location is at a prominent very narrow neck, and offers good location for wharves, etc. The options are all taken on a royalty basis. If the coal is what is expected, and the advantage of the development to Victoria will be of no in-consequential order. A mining town, tributary to Victoria, would probably be the result in a short time following the sinking of the shafts.

It has been believed for some time that coal exists in paying quantities under Saanich peninsula. Coal of promising quality has been found on the surface in places, and some years ago, when a well was being sunk on Macdonald's farm, good indications that paying quantities of coal existed there were found. A few weeks ago Capt. Bissett began his negotiations and farmer after farmer was approached, until yesterday morning options were concluded for 2,000 acres of the reputed coal fields.

The development of new coal mines means much to Victoria, and British Columbia. The need of a further supply is amply shown by the difficulties in which shipping is being placed. At the Comox mines steamers are being kept waiting for weeks to secure sufficient bunker coal for their outward voyage, and many steamers for which owners and agents seek to arrange for bunker coal cannot be supplied. At Nanaimo and Ladysmith the situation is the same, the demand being far greater than the supply. So pressing has the problem of coal supply become of late that steamers are being sent from here empty to steam for thirty days across the Pacific to Newcastle to bring return cargoes of Australian coal. Many sailing ships are also being chartered to carry Australian coal to this coast.

Killed by Electricity

Fort Dodge, Ia., Sept. 7.—Clarence Henry, an employee of the local light company, was electrocuted today while changing a transformer. Henry's home was at Manchester, Ia. He was 25 years old and unmarried.

Chicago's Street Railways

Chicago, Sept. 7.—The order recently entered by Judge Grosscup in the United States circuit court, directing the receivers of the Union Traction company, which operates the street car system on the north and west sides of the city, to turn these properties over to a new corporation called the Chicago Railways company, for twenty years, was today reversed by the United States court of appeals.

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Install that Gas Heater

The Nights are growing Colder

A large assortment at our demonstration room
Corner Fort and Langley Streets


Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.



The Family
Cash
Grocery

APPLES AND PEARS

PHONE 312



Cor. Yates
and Douglas
Streets

Fine Table Apples, per box \$1.00
Fine Bartlett Pears, per box75
Italian Prunes, per box85

W. O. WALLACE, THE FAMILY CASH GROCER
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Caps For the Lad Caps For His Dad

THE NEW AUTUMN STYLES are neat and natty. We have just received a large consignment of the smartest Caps ever displayed in Victoria.

Tress & Co.'s English Caps

Men's Golf Caps, prices 75c to \$1.50. Some lined, some unlined, very stylish and most serviceable headwear.

The "Dudley" Cap, prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. Very smart, the best cap manufactured for motoring, made for this purpose with turn down top, in tweed, all shades to match or harmonize with any suit.

Boys' Golf Caps, price 50c. Almost facsimile of above, in tweeds, all shades, a great variety, exceptional value.

WILSONS

83 GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B.C.

A 25c Cup and Saucer for 10c

We are showing a big variety of China Ware which we are offering at ridiculously low prices. You can secure any article in our premium room free for White Swan Soap Wrappers, or if you have not enough wrappers we will take part wrappers and part cash. We sell no goods for cash unless accompanied with some wrappers.

WHITE SWAN PREMIUM BAZAAR
82 DOUGLAS STREET

Japanese Fancy Goods
BEST STORE TO GET AN ORIENTAL SOUVENIR
THE MIKADO BAZAAR
138 Government St. Hotel Victoria Block

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

A large consignment of Heavy and Light Silk for ladies' dress, and Cotton Crepe, all shades, sold by the yard; Automobile Velling, and Blouse Patterns in all styles; also a great variety of Brassware.

J. M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas St., Balmoral Block, and 164 Government St., corner of Comorant St. Phone 1325. Victoria, B.C.

Subscribe for The Colonist

SAANICH COUNCILLORS DISCUSS FINANCES

Money on Hand Not Sufficient to Meet Requirements—Tax Rate Low

With but \$1,600 in hand and at their disposal and work to the amount of over \$8,000 required to be done if the roads of the municipality are to be put in proper shape the council of South Saanich had a knotty problem to solve when they met in the regular fortnightly session last night. Retrenchment was a policy forced upon the council which has reached the limit of its finances for the present year and now finds itself with \$1,500 at its disposal and all taxes practically paid up.

The question of retrenchment was brought to the fore by the report of J. Pin, road superintendent, which showed that to put the roads in the municipality in repair would require about \$8,121, and gave a list of the roads with the amounts which each would require.

Councillor Pointer, in explaining the reason of motion calling for the report of the road superintendent, stated that it was imperative that the council should know where and when the money of the municipality was spent. His resolution called for a monthly report, as he considered that the council should know where it stood month by month, and not let things go along as heretofore. His resolution was as follows: "That Mr. Pin present a detailed statement of moneys spent in each month, the numbers of the wards and the names of the roads, dealing with each ward separately, and submit the same to the council."

Reeve Dryden thought the road superintendent might have difficulty in doing as requested, as the ward lines would have to be defined, a pretty big job.

Councillor Grant maintained that the time has arrived when some details of road expenditure should be obtained regularly. The resolution carried with the understanding that the road superintendent could report on his expenditures by roads.

In considering the report of the superintendent as to the work required to be done on the roads, Reeve Dryden stated that he and the superintendent had previously gone over the list and had cut down the various items thereon to such an extent that the work, such as it was, could be done to a very limited extent for the \$1,500 at the disposal of the council. Some of the proposed improvements were dropped altogether, much as they were needed, but as the reeve remarked, there was absolutely no other course, and the only thing to do was to patch up the roads, where most required, in the best manner possible, and let things go until next year. In the case of Cloverdale avenue, where the road superintendent had proposed to spend \$500, the council could do no more than grant \$100 for sidewalks, while on Blenkinsopp road, where also the superintendent stated \$500 would be required to put it into proper shape, only \$150 was granted.

It was in discussing this last item that Councillor Grant declared that the council might as well let the ratepayers along the thoroughfare swim in the mud as throw away the amount named, as \$150 would be simply useless. He maintained that the municipality could raise funds on its bonds and do the work properly. Good roads first should be the policy of the council, he declared.

Councillor Puckle suggested that the reason the council had no money was because the low rate of 4 mills struck this year did not give it sufficient funds, and he claimed that Councillor Grant had been one of the strongest advocates of that low rate. If the tax rate had been uniformly fixed he would have been willing to see a higher rate, was Councillor Grant's retort. He thought the rate as struck most unfair.

Reeve Dryden persisted that the council could not raise any more money, and even if it could borrow it would have to pay back the money before the end of the year. The rate of 4 mills was too little. He had tried to impress upon the council at the time that the rate should be 8 mills. This year the council's revenue was \$15,000, a sum too inadequate to allow of the work of the municipality being properly carried out. On the superintendent's list were 25 roads requiring improvements, and the amount available was, the reeve declared, a mere pittance. In cutting down the amounts to be devoted to each road he had tried to do the best he could.

Councillor Grant still persisted that there must be some way for the council to raise money under the municipal clauses act, but if not then he was willing to come down to the proposed economies.

The list of roads as revised by the reeve and superintendent was then gone over by the councillors. In some cases roads were in length, will have to be put into some kind of shape at an expenditure of less than \$150. Following is the list of roads, with the amount requested by the road superintendent and the amount apportioned by the council:

Cloverdale Ave.	1000	100
Blenkinsopp Rd.	900	150
Burnside Rd.	500	150
Carney Rd.	100	50
Cadboro Bay	150	25
Glenford avenue	100	25
Gorge Road	150	50
Horriott Road	125	25
Holland avenue	100	25
Prospect Road	100	25
E. Saanich, City to Royal Oak	500	200
E. Saanich, Elk Lake to Holders	300	75
Wilkinson Road	150	25
Butler's Cross Road	150	25
Martindale Road	100	50
Stelly Cross Road	200	50
Thomson Cross Road	100	25
Watt Road	100	25
West Road	500	100
Quadra street	100	25
Cedar Hill Cross Rd.	200	75
Bay Road	75	25
Cedar Hill, City to Elk Lake	600	100
Mount Tohnie	200	50
Peltram Road	100	50
Tyndall Road	200	50
Cloverdale	200	100

The low tax rate struck by the council also came in for condemnation by D. R. Ker, of the Brackman-Ker Milling company, who wrote stating that he was in receipt of the tax notice showing that the total taxes for the year upon the Ker estate were \$296.50. While Mr. Ker declared that he did not wish to encourage extravagance, still, at the same time, he could not let the opportunity pass without expressing the opinion that a grave mistake had been made in striking such a low rate. The municipality was rich and prosperous, but the roads therein, he maintained, could not but convey the impression to any stranger that the municipality was nearly bankrupt. It would only require a slight increase in taxation to raise an amount that would very quickly convey a different impression. Material is to be had for the making of the best roads, convenient to every required spot, and Mr. Ker thought the municipality should show more enterprise and confidence in the district in showing visitors as well as prospective buyers that better roads cannot be found in Western America. Such good roads, would increase the value of every property far more than the paltry few dollars paid in increased taxation. Mr. Ker suggested that if it was not too late that the money should yet be borrowed and as he understood that the reeve had already asked for a loan, he thought it should be kept in operation throughout the winter and as many men engaged as could conveniently be done.

Reeve Dryden remarked that there were a good many ratepayers who thought the same as Mr. Ker, but it was out of the power of the council to make any alteration in the tax rate this year. The letter was filed.

Another complaint was registered against the condition of the water course used by the creamery to dispose of sewage. John H. McKicking, who owns property in the vicinity of the creamery, objected strongly, explaining that nothing had been done to remedy what he claimed to be a nuisance. The sewage was simply seeping into the ground at the back of Mr. Cook's property and in a week or two when the rains begin all the sewage will be washed through his property. He emphatically protested against such a condition of affairs and claimed that it was nothing short of criminal negligence that the matter should not have been attended to.

Alderman Quick suggested notifying the creamery company to abate the nuisance and give it time to do so.

Councillor Pointer claimed the creamery company had had lots of notice during the past six years and something had to be done at once. It was a question of health, not of dollars. Reeve Dryden claimed that the municipality had the right to cut off the water course right at the municipal line where the drain comes under Douglas street.

Councillor Durand deplored any hasty action. He thought the municipality and the creamery people could get together and devise some means of abating the nuisance. There was no use telling the creamery company to abate the nuisance, it had already tried to do so. The matter was finally disposed of by giving the creamery company fourteen days within which to do away with the nuisance.

John F. Reid wrote complaining of the furious driving of auto owners along the west road. He stated that Mrs. Reid, on the night of Aug. 26, as she was driving home, was thrown from the buggy by the horse becoming unmanageable through being frightened by a speeding auto, and she was badly shaken and doctored. The cause of the accident was the narrow bush on either side closing right in on it. He asked that autos be barred from off that road until the bush has been cut out.

R. B. McKicking, local manager of the B. C. Telephone company, wrote stating that the company desired to erect poles along the wagon road from the pumping station of the Esquimalt Water company to the Silicia, Brick & Lime company's works for the purpose of telephone service. He asked for the width of the road and the distance from the centre the council would require the poles to be placed. As the road is not within the municipality the council could take no action.

B. Richards wrote asking permission to lay a water pipe across the road at Cadboro Bay from his own property into that of Mrs. F. M. S. Newton. His request was referred to the road superintendent, with power to act.

A. Wallace McMorran forwarded a plan of subdivision of part of section 31, Lake district, for the approval of the council. In connection with the same subdivision J. G. Elliott wrote asking that he be granted a foot right of way out of lot 12, marked five on the plan onto the Cadboro Bay road.

A letter was read from Thornton Fell, in which he complained of workmen of the municipality piling brush and trees upon his property, lots 14, 15 and south half of 16, section 29, Lake district. He asked that the debris be removed. The matter was referred to the road superintendent for report, as was also the complaint of C. H. French, who drew attention to the bad state of Cook street near where he is building.

Mrs. S. Newcomb, who claimed that she had been assessed for property which she did not own and who stated that she had already written to the council on the matter but had received no reply, again wrote enclosing a list of lands owned by her in the municipality, at the same time claiming that she could not be forced to pay taxes upon property which she did not own.

The report of the constable for the month showed that complaints of reckless shooting by boys and of bulls running at large had been investigated; that the collection of the road tax for the month had amounted to \$172.

J. Loveland, J. P., was appointed to serve on the board of license commissioners for the balance of the term in succession to W. Carmichael, resigned.

Accounts to the amount of \$298 were passed. Those present at the meeting were: Reeve Dryden, Councillors Moore, Pointer, Grant, Quick, Durand and Puckle.

Bush Fire
A bush fire on Hillside avenue gave the fire brigade a run yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, but the damage was nil.

Stomach troubles, heart and kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The prompt and surprising relief which this medicine affords is entirely due to its Restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. A weak stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak heart with palpitation, intermittent pulse, all means weak stomach nerves or weak heart nerves. Strengthen these inside or controlling nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly the ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop, of Racine, Wis., will mail samples free. Write for them. A test will tell. Your health is certainly worth this simple trial. Sold by every

WEST COAST TRAVEL CONTINUES VERY HEAVY

Steamer Tees Crowded to Limit of Capacity When She Left Last Night

The increasing development of the west coast of Vancouver Island is apparent to those who watch the loading of the steamer Tees prior to her departure for the way ports of the island coast four times a month. Last night the Tees, Capt. Townsend, sailed for Quatsino and way ports with every berth filled and with the overflow passengers assigned to sleeping quarters in the smoking room, dining room and elsewhere. The holds, too, were well filled with freight, including machinery, barrels for the whaling station, coal and general supplies. The passengers, including ten more miners who go to join the seventy or more already at work getting out ore for shipment at the Sidney inlet copper mines, six more workmen for the marble quarries, where a staff of men is getting out stone at Nootka, and a party of miners who go to Quatsino Sound to reopen the Vreka mine, on the southwest arm of Quatsino Sound, which has not been worked for some time.

W. E. Knapp, of the Red Cliff Lumber company, which is establishing the new mill at Alberni, was a passenger to that place; M. Montgomery, interested in the clam factory at Winter Harbor and in timber and other enterprises at Quatsino, was booked for the last part of call of the steamer, and there were many other passengers, among them being Messrs. L. C. Cooper, J. D. McKay, S. Baxter, Horace Waters, H. Waters, J. R. Stewart, F. Bailey, J. D. McDonnell, C. E. Hope, A. A. McLeod, J. J. Jackson, K. C. Cox, F. L. Smith, E. W. Davis, J. H. McGregor, J. A. Brennan, H. Rawby, McLellan, Campbell, Carlisle, Otter, F. Craig, C. E. Roach, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. McMullen and others.

The growth of travel on the west coast is becoming so great that the steamer Tees is already too small to cope with the business offering.

Next summer is expected to see a still larger travel and trade generally on the island coast and the C. P. R. is understood to be arranging for the construction of a new steamer which will be but ten feet shorter than the steamer Princess Royal, to give the required service.

GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND New Constitution Will Change Relations With Russia

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—A correspondent has obtained a draft of the new constitution for Finland, which was submitted recently to the emperor by the Finnish senate for presentation during the current session of the diet at Helsingfors.

This document, which is designed to replace the antiquated constitutions of 1772 and 1793, the ukases issued by emperors at various periods, and other precedents, in part legendary, under which the grand duchy of Finland has been governed, is the fruit of twelve months labor on the part of the senate. It was begun with the sanction of his majesty and the cooperation of the governor-general. It is of the utmost importance to the grand duchy. It effects sweeping changes in the regime now in force, including a series of notable concessions in the prerogative, which fundamentally reshape the relations of the grand duchy to the empire.

By this constitution the status of Finland is defined as that of a semi-foreign state, bound to Russia in personal tie only by the identity of the emperor duke. The sovereign is obliged to govern Finland exclusively through its Finnish subjects, and this measure means the banishment from Finnish territory of the Russian army and gendarmes, who now occupy the fortified posts. Upon his accession to the throne the emperor duke takes an oath of loyalty from his Finnish subjects.

Treaties with foreign powers, in so far as they affect the interests of Finland, require the consent of the diet, and the supreme court of Finland is created by the constitution and empowered to judge the constitutionality of the laws.

The most weighty innovations relate to finances, and in this field the people secure full control. The emperor surrenders the exclusive privilege of levying duties and the levying of disbursements of ordinary taxation, which he hitherto has enjoyed. Hereafter the right to levy taxes, expend the revenues, raise state loans, impose a customs tariff and call the men of Finland to military service will depend upon the concurrence of the diet.

Irrigation Congress
San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Albuquerque, N. M., was today selected as the place of the irrigation congress for next year.



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HOSE SUPPORTER
"THE KIND THAT CLASPS"

In Hose Supporters, the simplest is the best. The "C.M.C." Fastener is so simple a child can adjust it in a second.

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ALL STEEL LAWN RAKES

Gather up all the leaves and don't injure the lawn. Each..... 75c

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Tubular, each..... 75c
Best Quality Cold Blast, each..... \$1.00
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For Sale by
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Cyrus H. Bowes, Druggist

The British Ensign Is Our Advertisement;

Call and See Us at 104 Government St.

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14,720 acres containing 294,440,000 feet of timber. Price \$44,160. Twelve of these sections have a water front, the balance is only one mile from the water.

One acre of land on which there is a two storey house, containing 10 rooms and toilet, large basement all cemented, electric light, city water and sewerage, large stable and chicken house; the balance of land is in fruit and garden; \$4,000 cash and terms on balance. Five minutes walk to car.

Also some of the most beautiful residences in the city we are agents for.

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104 Government St.

Reference: The Northern Bank. Phone 1468. P. O. Box 363.

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FISH

Halibut, per lb..... 8c to 10c
Codfish, per lb..... 6c to 8c
Flounder, per lb..... 6c to 8c
Salmon, per lb..... 8c to 10c
Shrimps, per lb..... 25c to 30c

FRESH EVERY MORNING

Olympia Oysters, pt. 40c to 50c
Foke Point Oysters, pt. 40c to 50c

FRESH CALIFORNIA FRUIT

Grapes, per lb..... 12 1/2c
Pears, Bartlett's, 3 lbs. for..... 25c
Bananas, per dozen..... 25c
Peaches, 2 lbs. for..... 25c
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. for..... 25c

LOCAL FRUITS

Plums, per crate..... \$1.00
Apples per box, \$1.50 to..... \$1.75

Vegetables and Poultry In Season

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This \$20 watch contains a full jeweled 'Whitney' movement fully guaranteed. Its favored flat model case is 14k gold filled, warranted to wear 25 years. It may be had plain with monogram, engine turned or with engraved design.

So satisfactory has this movement proved that we supply it also in solid 14k gold case at \$40.00.

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WE'LL BUILD YOU A HOUSE—and build it well—in record time. Take the first step. Call at our office, or phone us to meet you.

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The Best Bargains in Wool Ever Offered
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150 lb. 4-ply Berlin. Regular \$2.00. Now\$1.25
50 lb. 2-ply Berlin. Regular \$2.00. Now\$1.25
120 lb. 5-ply Scotch Flannel. Regular \$1.50. Now\$1.20
70 lb. 5-ply Germantown. Regular \$1.75. Now\$1.20
45 lb. 3-ply Saxony. Regular \$1.60. Now\$1.20

16 ozs. to the lb. guaranteed

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Auctioneer and Appraiser

Under Instructions, I will sell at
sale-rooms, 77 and 79 Douglas street,
by

PUBLIC AUCTION

34 Boxes Bartlett Pears
Monday, Sept. 9th, 3 p.m.

Also at Salerooms

Friday, Sept. 13th, 2 p.m.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Including valuable Architectural
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FOR SALE

Mason & Risch Piano and Angelus
Piano Player, with \$60 worth
of Music.

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AUCTIONEERS.

Instructed by the different owners we
will sell on

Thursday, 2 p.m.

At our sale rooms, 58 Broad street,
Desirable and Well Kept

Furniture and Effects

FOUR WHEEL BUGGY

Full particulars later.

Maynard & Son, Auctioneers

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by H. M. Finlayson,
Esq., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
at their mart, 51 Fort street, on

Thursday, Sept. 12th, at 2:30 p.m.

A large quantity of very old

MAHOGANY FURNITURE

And Other Household Effects

Comprising Mahogany Bed and Mattress, very handsome old Mahogany Sofa, four Mahogany Chairs, one very old Mahogany Arm Chair, all upholstered in horse hair handsome round Mahogany Table, Mahogany Sideboard, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Looking Glass, Mahogany Tables and Washstand, Mahogany Whatnot, Walnut Bedroom Suite, Walnut Extension Table, Drop Leaf Tables, Oak Sideboard, two Linen Cupboards, Fine Engravings, Rockers, Cushions, Lamps, Range, Pictures, Chinaware, Books, 20 vols. of the Universal Classic Library, 1 vol. Universal Classic Manuscripts, Clocks, etc., etc.

Goods on view from Tuesday on.
The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Messrs. L. EATON & CO.

Duly instructed by R. L. Drury, Esq., will sell by Public Auction at his residence on Pandora avenue, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

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Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Duly instructed by Robert Cocks,
Esq., will sell by public auction at

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On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th
At 2 p.m.

Sixteen Head of Dairy and Beef Cattle

Including Heifer in Calf, Yearlings
and Calves.

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SHOE POLISH

once used and you will
discard every other.
Insist on getting it.

Black and all
Colors, 10c
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POINT COMFORT, Mayne Island

Good bathing, boating and fishing.
Sea Breezes. No Mosquitoes.
Spring Water.

Take Steamer "Rithet" or "Iroquois"
E. MAUDE

NEW RAILWAY RATES

WILL TAKE EFFECT

New Schedule Being Prepared
for Goods Shipped West
From Winnipeg

In consequence of a complaint preferred by the merchants of Portage la Prairie that the so-called traders' tariffs out of Winnipeg constituted an unfair discrimination in favor of Winnipeg wholesalers, it is likely that in the immediate future a complete set of new tariffs will be put in force covering the entire territory from Winnipeg west to Victoria. This is the statement made yesterday by a Colonist reporter by Hon. A. C. Killam, chairman of the board of railway commissioners, who, in company with Mrs. Killam, is spending a few days at the Oak Bay hotel taking a brief but well earned holiday.

The railway commission has been very hard worked this year. Early in the season it sat at Montreal inquiring into the allegations made of overcharges by the Bell Telephone company. A mass of testimony was taken and the enquiry did not terminate till June. On its completion the commission had to proceed forthwith to Winnipeg to hold sittings there, and on the day the commission reported the complaint of the Portage la Prairie merchants was received.

"Under the rules governing the conduct of the commission's business," said Judge Killam, "I am empowered in cases of necessity to hear the evidence alone. This I did in this case as the matter seemed to be one of urgency, and the evidence then taken will be considered by the commission when it reassembles at Ottawa. The complaint was made by the wholesalers of Portage la Prairie against what is known as the traders' tariffs, under which the wholesalers of Winnipeg have a special rate on the goods they ship to their customers in the retail business at different points throughout the west. It was urged that this was illegal as covering a special favor on certain classes of the community and that it constituted a discrimination against Portage la Prairie in favor of Winnipeg. The officials of the railroads involved were, of course, present, and the roads are now preparing new tariffs for submission to the commission upon its reassembling at Ottawa, and the result will probably be an entirely new set of tariffs covering the whole territory west of Winnipeg."

Speaking of the work of the commission, Judge Killam said that there had as yet been no time to consider the evidence taken at Montreal in the Bell Telephone enquiry. As already stated, the commission had to go immediately to Winnipeg, and from there they came to Vancouver, where a number of local matters were anticipated, the sessions having only quite recently terminated. There are also a number of minor matters constantly coming up which have to be attended to, so the commissioners have been kept very busy indeed.

The autumn has a heavy programme for the commission, as a number of important matters that have been pending for some time will come up for settlement. The question of uniform bills of lading was one of the earliest matters to engage the attention of the commissioners. The shippers in many sections complained that the terms of agreement on the bills of lading were too much in favor of the roads. Accordingly the railroads have been instructed to prepare new bills of lading which will be examined in Ottawa this fall. It is the intention to have one uniform bill used by all the roads in Canada, and the conditions imposed thereby will have to meet with the approval of the commissioners.

Another important matter to be settled at the next sitting is the question of uniform operating rules to be put in force by all the railroads in Canada. The railroads have finally been compelled and copies have been sent to the representatives of the railroad employees. The rules will be considered and adopted with such amendments as may be thought necessary after the views of the employees representatives have been heard.

Still another important feature of the autumn session will be the enquiry into the rates charged by the express companies. This was referred to the commission by Parliament the session before last and will be the enquiry looked into, and as is the custom of the commission counsel will be present on both sides to aid in presenting the case. The express companies will, of course, have their counsel, while the government will also brief counsel who will represent the public at large that pays the charges complained of.

Judge and Mrs. Killam expect to leave for the east on Monday or Tuesday. They will spend a couple of days at Vancouver en route.

CITY CHURCHES

Church of Our Lord
11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services by Rev. T. W. Sandstone.
Morning—What God requires of us. Afternoon—Children's flower service. Evening—In the evill day.
Morning Service
Organ Andante A. R. Gant
Venite and psalms as set Cath. Psalter
Te Deum, XXXIV Mercer
Jubilate XIV Mercer
Hymn 388 A. & M. 317
Hymn 388 A. & M. 317
Hymn 388 A. & M. 317
Organ, Postlude A. W. Marchant
Evening
Organ Pastorale F. F. Rogers
Opening hymn 382
Psalm as set Cath. Psalter
Magnificat, No. Mercer
Nunc Dimittis VII. Mercer
Hymn 249, 1st part.
Hymn 354
Hymn 377
Organ, march A. Redhead
Christ Church Cathedral
The services for the day are: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning service and litany, 11 a.m.; evening service, 7 p.m. The preachers for the day will be: Morning, the Bishop of the diocese; evening, Canon Beaudouin. The music set for the day is as follows:
Morning.
Voluntary—Andante Hy. Smart
Venite and psalms as set Cath. Psalter
Te Deum J. T. Field
Benedictus 239, 290 and 193
Hymn 239, 290 and 193
Voluntary—Postlude J. T. Gullmant

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Everything Ready-to-wear



IT IS THE CHIC CUT and correct fashion that catches the eye and rivets the attention in these dressy and charming hand-tailored garments, fresh from the hands of the master craftsman.

The many different styles give opportunity to suit each individual taste and provide the wearer with something absolutely exclusive. The materials and workmanship are of the best, the prices are surprisingly low for such excellent goods.

Prices Range from \$15 to \$75

And at Every Intermediate Price

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Magnificent Building Site

No greater opportunity for profitable investment in a beautiful home site can be found in this paper today than here offered. This high class residence property has absolutely every advantage of desirable location and environment that can make residential property valuable. It has also the advantage of commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the city, the ocean, Sooke Hills, the Gorge, and Mount Baker. In fact we do not know of a single property in or near Victoria that has the magnificent view that this has. In addition it is close to the Esquimalt car-line, close to the Gorge, close to school, and contains two acres of very choice land studded with oaks, and in a very select neighborhood. The price is \$3000, for the two acres, which is less than surrounding property without these scenic advantages. The man that buys it will get a piece of property that cannot be duplicated, and one that will always command a handsome price.

Choice House Buys, with Acreage

Culdethal St.

Extra large bungalow, new, 7 rooms downstairs, 4 rooms upstairs, not finished, 1 acre of ground, splendid view and close to Douglas street car line. Owner has reduced the price from \$5250 to \$4750. Who snaps it up? Terms are \$2000 cash, balance to arrange.

Dominion Road

On corner. Very fine 7-room house, 8-foot brick basement, house is extra well finished and has large rooms, close to car line, one acre of ground. Price \$5500. \$3000 cash, balance on mortgage. It's a snap.

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Corner Government and Fort Street
Upstairs

J. T. L. MEYER

P. O. Box 224.

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'Phone A1430

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Esquimalt road—2-story house and 2 acres\$4,000
Gorge road—Fine, new, modern, 2-story house and 2 lots\$6,300
North Pembroke—7-roomed brick house and full-sized lot\$4,000
Gorge road—2-story house, every convenience, 3 lots\$9,500
Transit road—Cottage and five acres\$12,500

ACREAGE

Pembroke road—3 acres\$7,200
Gordon Head—5 acres and 2-story house\$5,000
Gordon Head—14 acres, with house, stable, etc.\$10,000
Hillside Avenue—1 1/4 acres\$1,200
Carey Road—6 acres, 200 fruit trees\$5,600
Acreage on Oak Bay avenue, Gonzales avenue, Mitchell and Cowan streets, etc. A fine lot of farms in Cowichan district.

The Colonist.

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year \$5 00
Three months 1 25
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CHURCH HISTORY

The discussion on Church History, which has been running through the Colonist recently, has excited no little interest, and we wish to take this occasion to express to our correspondents our appreciation of the uniform courtesy that they have extended to each other and for enabling us to print so much valuable matter relating to a subject in which many people feel a very deep concern. It is not our intention to take any part in the discussion, but it may not be amiss to say that the point at issue has no bearing whatever upon the authenticity of the Divine Law or the duties of men to their neighbors. It is of interest to know when the various churches were founded, and to be able to trace their history in an unbroken chain through centuries. The Church, and now we use the word in its collective sense as we use the word army and mean thereby not merely the infantry, but the cavalry and the artillery and all branches of the service, is a tremendous force in the world, and "makes for righteousness" to a degree that no other organized force can. It serves to make good fathers, good mothers, good children, good wives, good husbands, good citizens. The various denominations may disagree as to historical facts; they may differ as to church polity; they may adopt different interpretations of the teachings of Him, who is the true Head of the Church, and is so recognized by every prelate and priest in Christendom, but upon all that is essential to promote right living here and fitness for whatever the future may have in store for humanity they are as one. Doubtless there are many excellent and intelligent people, who look upon a correct appreciation of the subject under discussion by our correspondents, as extremely essential. They may have been educated to believe, or have been able to convince themselves, that there is something vital in the point at issue. We see that sort of thing in secular life. A well-known Victorian once said to the Colonist: "It is impossible for a Liberal to be right," and if you ever happened to run across one of the old-time Scotch Liberals of Ontario and talked with him on politics, you must have seen that he regarded the case of every Conservative as absolutely hopeless. In the discussions that have lately been in progress in regard to Imperial questions, it is easy to see that a very considerable number of people in England think that another very considerable number of people are fundamentally and willfully wrong upon everything whatever relating to the future of the Empire, and with malice aforethought are seeking to destroy it. Men are just as much men after they identify themselves with the Church as they were before, and they take into church life all the weaknesses, the stubbornness, the lack of a sense of proportion, which characterized them in their secular life. A few centuries ago when men differed in opinion on politics, they summoned their retainers and fought the issue out; when they disputed about property they settled the matter by trial of battle; when they could not agree about religious doctrine, the stronger killed the weaker by such means as most commended themselves. To the man who settled whether he or his neighbor owned a certain piece of land by taking a chance as to which of them should cut off the other's head, it seemed quite a reasonable thing to settle questions of religious faith by the rack, and if the sinner would not abandon his errors to kill him. We have got beyond all that kind of thing. If we have a dispute about property we take it into the courts and let the lawyers manage our affairs for us, and accept contentedly what is left when they have finished. If we do not agree upon some religious matter, we discuss it in the newspapers. So you see that it is quite in accordance with things in general that men should hold tenaciously the views they are brought up in, only they do not seek to determine them now by means of the thumb-screws and daunt things of that nature. They debate them earnestly and ably, and the result is that the great body of the public, who read what they say with much interest, get an exceedingly valuable lesson in religious toleration. They learn that the things which once were thought essential features of religion, are matters upon which men, whose lives are exemplary and of whose devotion to the good of humanity cannot be doubted, can disagree without questioning each other's sincerity or godliness. This is a decided gain, and it makes for church unity—we do not say church union, about the desirability of which there may be a difference of opinion—in an exceedingly effective way.

ORIENTAL LABOR

The Times has undertaken the task of editing the Colonist. It is a pretty good man who can edit one paper, and

we suggest to our contemporary that it should confine itself to its legitimate business. Whether or not the policy of the Colonist on public questions suits our contemporary is not very material. It appears to suit the people of Victoria. We are asked by the Times if it is to understand that, because we freely discuss and permit others to discuss in this paper the question of Japanese immigration, we are to be understood as being unalterably in favor of it. Such a question is too absurd to call for an answer, but as our contemporary seems unable to distinguish between the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration, we shall endeavor to explain it. Colonist readers do not have to be told what our views are in respect to the immigration of Japanese. We have taken advanced ground in favor of its restriction by every legitimate means; but we recognize that the relations between His Majesty's government and Japan are on a very different basis from those between that government and China. Chinese immigration has been dealt with in a manner, which practically prohibits it, and we do not propose to allow the columns of the Colonist to be used by those who seek to take down the barriers against a coolie invasion. Japanese immigration has not been restricted by law, and it is exceedingly questionable how far Parliament would be justified by Imperial considerations in adopting a policy of exclusion in reference thereto. At the same time we regard it as of great importance that the views of the people of British Columbia upon what is at present an open question should be made known. Hence we discuss it ourselves and permit others to use the Colonist to discuss it.

But since our contemporary is so concerned as to the attitude of the Colonist, may we ask how the personal organ of the Minister of Inland Revenue is able to make its publication of letters, violently denouncing the Chinese Exclusion law, square with its professed love for the working men? The policy of the Colonist is to labor to preserve Canada as a white man's country. We feel that we would no more be warranted in permitting correspondents to advocate the unrestricted admission of Chinese than we would be in allowing them to advocate any other offence against the material and moral welfare of Canada. After long effort Chinese immigration was stopped. It was stopped because it was felt that its continuation would be an economic and social crime, and those who advocate its revival must seek some other means of making their views known. Speaking with perfect frankness we do not regard the menace of Japanese immigration as seriously as that of Chinese for the simple reason that there are fewer Japanese laborers, who will come here under any circumstances, but we take the position that Canada cannot afford to permit any considerable number of them to enter the country, for reasons that ought to be obvious to any one. But the matter is a difficult one to regulate. As we have already pointed out, if the Japanese have pride of race, which we are bound to respect, so have the people of Canada, and the Japanese ought to respect it. Let there be no doubt about the attitude of the Colonist on the question of Oriental immigration. It favors its restriction to the smallest possible amount consistent with the maintenance of friendly intercourse between the British Empire and the great countries of the Orient. It believes that the Imperial government owes it to the people of Canada not to sacrifice their feelings in respect to Japanese immigration, and it believes that by the full and free discussion of the question a conclusion will be arrived at, which will preserve Canada for white labor, and not offend the sensibilities of the Japanese which are probably all the more acute because they are such newcomers upon the stage of modern civilization.

MR. TURNER CRITICIZED.

Mr. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, is a public servant, and therefore the manner in which he discharges his official duties is a proper subject for newspaper criticism, but he certainly has the right to ask that he should not be misrepresented. We find in the Vancouver World of the 6th inst. an editorial reference to Mr. Turner, which we assume is "writ rack-kastle." There does not seem to be any other explanation for it, for if it is intended to be serious it is only silly. Perhaps it is only silly any way. The article is alleged to have been based upon an item appearing in a previous issue of the World, and a reference to the latter shows that a Mr. J. F. Maguire, representing the B. C. Agency Corporation, says that some people made some inquiries of Mr. Turner, and did not get what they were seeking for. Mr. Maguire tells the World that, finding that considerable uncertainty existed upon certain points, which he himself could have remedied, he wrote to his London correspondents instructing them to ask Mr. Turner. The ordinary mortal would have assumed that Mr. Maguire would have assisted his correspondents out of the abundance of his own information without troubling Mr. Turner or any one else, but apparently he did not think so, and because he chose to assume that it was Mr. Turner's duty to look after his—Mr. Maguire's—private business transactions, and because

Mr. Turner was not in a position to give the information desired, he feels that he has a grievance and the World ventilates it. Now it might have been well for Mr. Maguire to have given the World the facts of the case, if he knew them, and, if he did not know them, to have kept silent. The facts are as follows: The people to whom Mr. Maguire refers called upon Mr. Turner and asked him about shipping goods to British Columbia on consignment. Mr. Turner gave him his own experience in such matters. Then they asked about the best way of shipping, and Mr. Turner went fully into particulars, explaining the rates of freight both by way of the C. P. R. and the Blue Funnel liners, giving them information as to the packing of the goods, the rates of insurance and generally everything that he or they thought was essential. At length they came to the question of the papers necessary to pass the custom house. Now the Agent-General is neither a customs broker nor has he any connection with the customs department, which it is perhaps unnecessary to tell the World is under the charge of the Dominion government, but Mr. Turner, for the accommodation of those who want them, gets from the High Commissioner's Office a number of blank customs forms from time to time. It so happened that, either on the same day or the previous one, Mr. Turner had been in the High Commissioner's Office and had asked the chief clerk for a few of the forms, and the clerk told him that he had better not take any, as it was understood that the form was to be altered. However, when Mr. Turner's caller asked him about the form of application for entry, Mr. Turner pulled out the drawer in his desk, in which he had been accustomed to keep them, and found that they were all gone. He told Mr. Maguire's correspondent so, and added what the High Commissioner's clerk had told him about the probable damage. His caller then asked if there was not some special form necessary in the case of Vancouver, and Mr. Turner told him that the general regulations of the customs apply to Vancouver. It seems that this last observation was Mr. Turner's great offense, but as it happens to be the truth, why should he not have said so? The simple fact of the case seems to be that Mr. Maguire imagined he had a grievance, and the World in its anxiety to pose as the great friend of Vancouver, which is a laudable enough ambition, has made a mountain out of a molehill. Mr. Turner did in the premises more than any agent-general was called upon to do, for it is no part of the duty of an official of the province of British Columbia to give instructions as to the customs regulations of the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion maintains the office of High Commissioner in London expressly for that among other things.

An epidemic of house breaking has broken out in Ottawa. Here is a chance for the Toronto Mail and Empire to remark: "Certain of the Federal ministers and aspirants for cabinet honors ought to be locked up."

The whirligig of time brings many changes. Only two years from Nan-shan Hill to Emperor Nicholas handed to Premier Stolypin permission to wear the Japanese order of the Sun of Pawlonia!

With a coal famine threatening the Western portion of the continent of America, where there are immense deposits of that class of fuel, one is appalled at the thought of what would be the consequences were there no such resources in the country.

For the information of Postmaster Shakespeare, who seems to be hampered from a shortage of staff, we may say that a Federal minister is now in the city, to whom the situation could be outlined. He has rooms just upstairs over Mr. Shakespeare's office, and his telephone number is 1565.

As indicative of the enormous proportions the trans-Pacific trade is assuming, we draw attention to the statement appearing in our news columns yesterday to the effect that the steamer Montezuma, due on Thursday, next, is bringing the largest cargo ever carried by any C. P. R. vessel from the Orient—6,000 tons.

We are glad to be told on the authority of Provincial Constable Carter, who has been patrolling the district along the line of the E. & N. railway that sportsmen are obeying the game laws remarkably well. This is much to their credit and good sense, demonstrating at once that we on Vancouver Island are a law-abiding community, and appreciate the value of our game as an asset.

Paving the way for a big influx of tourists as soon as the Empress hotel shall have been opened, the C. P. R. is to issue a new edition of the booklet, "Fishing and Shooting", dealing particularly with Victoria and Vancouver Island. It will be a most careful and comprehensive compilation, giving all the data sportsmen thinking of visiting the country can possibly require. This will prove by long odds the best advertisement of the kind the Island has ever had.

Construction work on the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway is to be at once actively prosecuted. We are inclined to think that next year will break all records in railway building in Western America. A number of United States lines are pushing their

way to the coast, and in British Columbia we will have armies of men employed by the C. P. R., the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern.

Among the dispatches appearing in the Colonist yesterday was an announcement to the effect that the latest monopoly threatening the United States is a typewriter trust. Wives of business men will be excused if they think it wise to inquire just what is the scope of this new movement. There are two kinds of typewriters; the machines and the operators. The capitalists ought to be made to confine their attentions to embracing the machines.

Mr. D. D. Mann is not in the habit of vexing the circumambient atmosphere with observations, but what he said to Colonist readers yesterday morning is of much interest, brief and all though it was. His declaration that his company is ready to begin at once upon the extension of its railway to the Coast is something that the people out here have long been waiting for. To be sure he coupled it with conditions as to government aid, but the satisfactory thing to know is that the Canadian Northern is ready to go to work on the line, which we all so much desire.

It will be recalled that the Colonist some months ago devoted considerable space to furthering an agitation looking to the erection of car works in Victoria or vicinity. A public meeting of citizens was called and a committee appointed to further the project. A number of people have asked if we cannot report progress. We can. The following appeared in our news columns yesterday: "St. John, N. B., Sept. 6.—R. D. Isaacs, of St. John, has submitted to the common council a request for a free site and exemption from taxation for 20 years for a proposed car works. The council referred the matter to a committee. There is \$1,000,000 behind the scheme."

This is odd: The Colonist, in its issue of Sunday last, on page 17, published a five-column cut of a photograph entitled "Sport at Shawinigan Lake," which was taken by Fleming Bros. At Montreal, on the day previous, a photograph of exactly the same scene—to be clear, a copy of the same photograph—was reproduced in the Montreal Witness, with this line underneath: "Bringing in the Deer—Lake Scene in Northern Quebec." Now, there is absolutely not the slightest doubt that the photograph we used was taken at Shawinigan lake, as it was supplied to the Colonist by Messrs. Fleming Bros., a most reputable local firm; and there is also not the slightest doubt that the picture in the Witness is an exact fac simile of it. So much for that part of it; but was it not a most singular coincidence that the Witness and the Colonist should on almost the same day have chosen the same photograph to illustrate a page? And further, was it not a singular coincidence that the same heading to the article: "The Opening of the Hunting Season," should have been used by both papers?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Fix the Blame

Death came to eighty workmen by the Quebec bridge collapse. That is the outstanding human fact resultant upon this disaster.

Bridge-building at the best is perilous work; the more need for safeguards for the builders.

Blame for this needless waste of human lives must be assessed. This is the first duty of the Dominion Government. This will enable those who were dependent upon the slaughtered workmen to seek necessary but hopelessly inadequate compensation.

May the damages sought and obtained be high, for the lives of workmen are as precious to their kin as the lives of the richest to theirs—Toronto World.

Farmers in Ontario

Not all the immigrants who want farms are going to the West. According to the Ontario Director of Colonization, this province is obtaining an increasing proportion of them. He says that of the 70,000 who in the last twelve months chose Ontario for their home many are buying farms in the older parts of the province and taking up locations in the new. Ontario's agricultural advantages, if sufficiently advertised, can be depended on to attract the right kind of settlers.—Mail and Empire.

The Lady's Yes.

Yes, I answered you last night,
No, this morning, sir, I say;
Colors seen by candle light
Will not look the same by day.

When the viols played their best,
Lamps above—and laughs below—
"Love me" sounded like a jest,
Fit for yes, or fit for no.

Call me false or call me free—
For, whatever lights may shine,
No man on your face shall see
Any grief for change on mine.

Yet the sin is on us both—
Time to dance is not to woo—
Wooing light makes fickle truth—
Scorn of me recalls on you.

Learn to win a lady's faith
Nobly, as the thing is high;
Bravely as for life or death—
With loyal gravity.

Lead her from the festive boards,
Point her to the stary skies;
Guard her by your truthful words,
Pure from courtship's flatteries.

By your truth she shall be true—
Ever true, as wives of yore—
And her yes, once said to you,
Shall be yes forevermore.

—Mrs. Browning.

Manma—Did you thank the lady when she gave you the candy, Tommie?
Tommie—No, ma'am; I thought perhaps she'd give me some, and I was going to thank her all at once."

SOME MORE NEWNESS

IN THE FURNITURE WAY—SEA GRASS AND RATTAN

HERE is a style for which the makers claim much—Sea Grass. Made as a companion to Reed Furniture it has found much favor with lovers of the Reed styles. There is no questioning its attractiveness. It is made into many uncommonly pleasing styles of chairs, settees, etc. It is low in price, and this fact, combined with its "Wearable" qualities and abundant "Style," has made it a popular line with Victorians.

We have just placed on show in our Fourth Floor showrooms a shipment of Sea Grass and Rattan Arm Chairs, Reception Chairs, Settees, Child's Chairs, and Child's Rockers. The Rattan lines are superior quality goods, and represent the very latest creations.

The frames of all these chairs are of best quality Malacca, making them exceptionally strong, a feature which is worth considerable when buying this class of goods.

We were fortunate in securing very favorable prices on this limited quantity, and we are offering these at prices lower, considering quality, than ever before.

We are showing some in our Broughton Street windows. See them, then come inside and see how comfortably nice they really are.

A Hint as to the Fair Pricing:

RECEPTION CHAIRS, up from each . . . \$4.50
ARM CHAIRS, at, each \$8.50, \$7.50, \$6.00, and \$5.50
SETTEES, at, each . . . \$12.00
CHILD'S CHAIRS, at, each . . . \$3.50
CHILD'S ROCKERS, at, each . . . \$3.50



Other Styles in Reed Furniture

Ladies' Rockers

Made of the best selected reed, shellac finish, has very high and attractive back.
Price \$8.00
Other nice Rockers at \$4.00

Child's Rocker

Made of reed, nicely finished, has high and very wide back with side arms, just the thing for the little one. Price \$4.00

Large Settee

Made of best selected reed, shellac finish, is 46 inches long, reclining back, very strongly made. Price \$16.00

Arm Chair

Made of best selected reed, shellac finish, with fancy rush trimmings, and is of very attractive design. Price \$12.00
Other Arm Chairs at \$7.00

Dressers and Stands in Plenty Here

Yes, they are here in plenty. An unrivalled assortment of newest styles at many prices.

There are Dressers and Stands at prices to suit your purse. Values that cannot be beaten. See these choice pieces on our Third Floor—it is a particularly attractive and good showing.

BEAUTIFUL SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British bevelled mirror, size 38 x 32 inches. Size of dresser top, 55 in. x 24 in. . . . \$100.00
CHIFFONIER to match . . . \$90.00
WASHSTAND to match . . . \$30.00
EXCELLENT MAHOGANY DRESSER, with shaped British bevelled mirror, size 30 inches x 40 inches, dresser top 48 inches x 24 inches. Something new in style and finish \$75.00
CHIFFONIER to match . . . \$70.00
DRESSING TABLE to match \$45.00
SOMNOE to match \$22.50
GOLDEN OAK DRESSER and WASHSTAND, with shaped British bevelled mirror, 28 inches x 30 inches. The two pieces \$55.00
CHIFFONIER to match . . . \$25.00
GOLDEN ASH DRESSER AND WASHSTAND. Dresser has British shaped mirror, size 20 in. x 24 in. Size of dresser top 38 in. x 19 in. The two pieces \$25.00

DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak with oval shaped mirror, size 30 in. x 40 in. Size of dresser top 44 in. x 18 in. The two pieces \$75.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, with round shaped British bevelled mirror, size 28 in. x 28 in. Size of bureau top 40 x 20 in. The two pieces \$45.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 40 in. x 20 in. With British bevelled mirror size 28 in. x 28 in. The two pieces . . . \$45.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 42 in. x 19 in., with British bevelled mirror, size 24 in. x 30 in. The two pieces \$35.00
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND, golden oak, size of dresser top 18 in. x 40 in., with British bevelled mirror. The two pieces \$32.50
DRESSER AND WASHSTAND MAHOGANY FINISH. Size of dresser top 38 x 17 inches, with square mirror 20 in. x 24 in. The two pieces . . . \$24.00

China---Cut Glass---Silver

These are the three lines of merchandise most largely drawn from in the selection of wedding gifts.

For the Autumnal weddings we have a personally selected array of the season's best productions, exclusive, distinctive, artistic—as you would expect to find in an establishment like ours and nowhere else.

If there is any difference in price as compared with what is asked for ordinary, inexpertly selected wares, your good sense will determine the reason at a glance.

We preach comparisons, because we benefit by them.

Classic Little Things

There are so many small things made in china and glass, one would think it an easy task to gather together a select assortment for retail selling.

To the contrary, it is most difficult. The endless variety makes it so—even for our experts, with their years of experience and exceptional training.

They delight in the work, however, and you benefit by their conquests.

The Fall display is a classical exhibit.

Birthday remembrances, card prizes, dinner favors, anniversary gifts—all may be chosen from it with freedom from doubt as to their excellence, even the small priced things.

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

Try Our Satisfactory Mail Order Service

AT VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Island Bartlett Pears

75c per Box

FELL & COMPANY, LTD.
NEW NO. 631; OLD, 49 FORT STREET. PHONE 94.

Safe Investments

Shares of Coal-producing mines under efficient management are safe investments.

The coal market is short, has been for the past year, and is likely to continue so for some time.

International Coal and Coke

is a safe investment, as it is under efficient management, is a large shipper, and has practically an inexhaustible supply of coal.

See Samples of Coal in our Broad St. Window

British-American Trust Company, Ltd

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.

IN HOT WEATHER USE

ADONIS HED-RUB

\$1.00

Quite refreshing and Cooling. Stops itching instantly. Delightful odor.

CYRUS H. BOWES

98 Government St. CHEMIST Near Yates St.

REMEMBER!

We are Headquarters for All Kinds of Ships and Steamers Supplies

Galvanized Good Chain Anchors Rope Paints Oils Packings, etc.

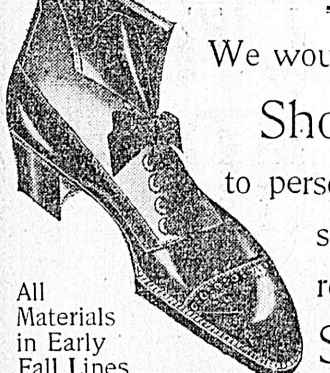


E. B. MARVIN & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS 74 WHARF STREET

Self Praise is No Praise

We would invite Shoe Shoppers to personally satisfy themselves regarding our reputation as Shoe Caterers



All Materials in Early Fall Lines

BAKER SHOE CO., LD.

53 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE A709

Dye at Home.

Buy a cake of that famous English Home Dye—Maypole Soap and do the work at home—safe, easy, pleasant dyeing. Use it as you would soap—clean soap! The days of powder dyes are over. Maypole yields fadeless, brilliant colors and dyes to any shade wanted. No streaks. A few minutes time only needed in your own home with Maypole Soap.

Made in England but sold everywhere. For Colors—1st. for Black. Book all about it free—address Frank L. Benedict & Co., Montreal.

Maypole Soap

Advertise in Colonist

Typewriters

Rented Sold Repaired

A. M. JONES

88 Johnson Street Phone A1267

Amherst shoes for men who work.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office
Victoria, September 7, 1907.

SYNOPSIS
The pressure is abnormally high over this province and with the exception of rain about Port Simpson the weather is fine and warm throughout the Pacific Slope.

Fine and moderately warm weather continues in the Pacific provinces.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	74
New Westminster	48	72
Kamloops	46	70
Burkheadville	38	68
Fort Simpson	54	58
Atlin	42	64
Dawson	30	50
Calgary	46	64
Whitby	56	82
Portland	54	81
San Francisco	54	81

FORECASTS
For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday
Victoria and Vicinity—Light or moderate winds, generally fair and warm during the day.
Lower Mainland—Light or moderate winds, generally fair and warm during the day.

SATURDAY
Highest..... 74
Lowest..... 48
Mean..... 61
Sunshine 10 hours, 48 minutes.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE
September, 1907.
(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low
1	4:32	3:31	.....	.....	.....	20:29	7:28	.....
2	5:22	3:39	.....	.....	.....	20:54	7:7	.....
3	6:12	3:47	.....	.....	.....	21:20	6:55	.....
4	6:54	3:55	.....	.....	.....	21:47	6:43	.....
5	7:33	4:03	.....	.....	.....	22:15	6:31	.....
6	8:12	4:11	.....	.....	.....	22:44	6:19	.....
7	8:51	4:19	.....	.....	.....	23:14	6:07	.....
8	9:30	4:27	.....	.....	.....	23:45	5:55	.....
9	10:09	4:35	.....	.....	.....	24:17	5:43	.....
10	10:48	4:43	.....	.....	.....	24:50	5:31	.....
11	11:27	4:51	.....	.....	.....	25:24	5:19	.....
12	12:06	4:59	.....	.....	.....	26:00	5:07	.....
13	12:45	5:07	.....	.....	.....	26:28	4:55	.....
14	13:24	5:15	.....	.....	.....	27:00	4:43	.....
15	14:03	5:23	.....	.....	.....	27:34	4:31	.....
16	14:42	5:31	.....	.....	.....	28:10	4:19	.....
17	15:21	5:39	.....	.....	.....	28:38	4:07	.....
18	16:00	5:47	.....	.....	.....	29:08	3:55	.....
19	16:39	5:55	.....	.....	.....	29:40	3:43	.....
20	17:18	6:03	.....	.....	.....	30:14	3:31	.....
21	17:57	6:11	.....	.....	.....	30:50	3:19	.....
22	18:36	6:19	.....	.....	.....	31:18	3:07	.....
23	19:15	6:27	.....	.....	.....	31:48	2:55	.....
24	19:54	6:35	.....	.....	.....	32:20	2:43	.....
25	20:33	6:43	.....	.....	.....	32:54	2:31	.....
26	21:12	6:51	.....	.....	.....	33:30	2:19	.....
27	21:51	6:59	34:08	2:07
28	22:30	7:07	34:48	1:55
29	23:09	7:15	35:30	1:43
30	23:48	7:23	36:14	1:31

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Litsper-McLeod
Rev. Dr. Fraser was the officiating minister at a quiet wedding at Vancouver on Thursday, Sept. 5, when he united in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Sarah Lena McLeod and Mr. James Litsper, both of Vancouver. The bride couple was attended by Miss Mildred Bonno and Mr. Walter Litsper. Mr. and Mrs. Litsper left in the afternoon on the Princess Victoria for Seattle, where the honeymoon will be spent.

DATE OF PAYMENT OF TAXES WILL COME UP

That Will Be One Matter Dealt With by Council Tomorrow Night

At Monday's council meeting the suggestion made at the last meeting, that the date of the collection of the city taxes be advanced so that the \$5,000 now paid by the city in interest upon sums which have to be borrowed to tide the city over until the annual taxes are received, will come up for discussion. The subject was tentatively discussed last week, but several of the aldermen thought that before the subject was continued all facts and figures should be obtained. The city assessor and the auditor were instructed to make out reports and submit them at the forthcoming meeting.

In regard to the Cook Street improvement project the city solicitor will report upon the last petition received, which protested against the projected change. The petition is out of order, having been received after the time allowed for objections, but the council decided to refer it to the solicitor, as had been done in the case of the previous petition, and his report will probably result in further discussion on this already much discussed matter.

The liquor license regulation by-law, which is now in the hands of R. T. Elliott, barrister, will probably not come up for a week or two yet, and the by-laws to amend the motor vehicle by-law and to provide for the amalgamation of the fire prevention and explosives by-laws will also probably be delayed for some time.

The purchasing agent will report on the tenders received for water pipes. The supply required is 5,000 feet of six-inch and 15,000 feet of four-inch cast iron piping to be delivered on or before February 1 next. Some 15 tenders have been received.

Boys' Stockings.
at the Beehive, 84 Douglas St., from English Factory, just the same as if they were knit at home, very strong and splendid wearers, from 25c to 65c; Girls' strong hose 25c up; Ladies' fine cashmere, 3 pair, \$1.00.

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Sunshine 10 hours, 48 minutes.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE
September, 1907.
(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	High	Time	Low
1	4:32	3:31	.....	.....	.....	20:29	7:28	.....
2	5:22	3:39	.....	.....	.....	20:54	7:7	.....
3	6:12	3:47	.....	.....	.....	21:20	6:55	.....
4	6:54	3:55	.....	.....	.....	21:47	6:43	.....
5	7:33	4:03	.....	.....	.....	22:15	6:31	.....
6	8:12	4:11	.....	.....	.....	22:44	6:19	.....
7	8:51	4:19	.....	.....	.....	23:14	6:07	.....
8	9:30	4:27	.....	.....	.....	23:45	5:55	.....
9	10:09	4:35	.....	.....	.....	24:17	5:43	.....
10	10:48	4:43	.....	.....	.....	24:50	5:31	.....
11	11:27	4:51	.....	.....	.....	25:24	5:19	.....
12	12:06	4:59	.....	.....	.....	26:00	5:07	.....
13	12:45	5:07	.....	.....	.....	26:28	4:55	.....
14	13:24	5:15	.....	.....	.....	27:00	4:43	.....
15	14:03	5:23	.....	.....	.....	27:34	4:31	.....
16	14:42	5:31	.....	.....	.....	28:10	4:19	.....
17	15:21	5:39	.....	.....	.....	28:38	4:07	.....
18	16:00	5:47	.....	.....	.....	29:08	3:55	.....
19	16:39	5:55	.....	.....	.....	29:40	3:43	.....
20	17:18	6:03	.....	.....	.....	30:14	3:31	.....
21	17:57	6:11	.....	.....	.....	30:50	3:19	.....
22	18:36	6:19	.....	.....	.....	31:18	3:07	.....
23	19:15	6:27	.....	.....	.....	31:48	2:55	.....
24	19:54	6:35	.....	.....	.....	32:20	2:43	.....
25	20:33	6:43	.....	.....	.....	32:54	2:31	.....
26	21:12	6:51	.....	.....	.....	33:30	2:19	.....
27	21:51	6:59	.....	.....	.....	34:08	2:07	.....
28	22:30	7:07	.....	.....	.....	34:48	1:55	.....
29	23:09	7:15	.....	.....	.....	35:30	1:43	.....
30	23:48	7:23	.....	.....	.....	36:14	1:31	.....

Sacrament of Lord's Supper.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be celebrated this morning in First Presbyterian church.

Champion Broncho Here.

Chilliwack Cherub, the broncho which took the prize at the local exhibition last fall, is here again to defend its laurels. The broncho arrived from Chilliwack yesterday on the steamer R. P. Rithet.

G. T. P. Appointment

George W. Cave has been appointed assistant vice president and general manager of the Grand trunk Pacific railway, with headquarters at Winnipeg. He will also act as purchasing agent for the company.

Some Magnificent Plums

Henry Kearns has some magnificent plums on view at the artist association rooms. They weigh four to the pound, and many have declared them to be the finest they had ever seen. Mr. Kearns grew them in his garden on the Craigflower road.

Liquor Cases Tomorrow

The liquor license prosecutions came up on remand in the police court yesterday morning, and, in accordance with the agreement between counsel, were again remanded till tomorrow, as City Solicitor Mann was not in town. As these cases were begun before Magistrate Hall, the cases will have to be recommended de novo.

Maccabees' Review

Victoria hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees, will hold its regular review on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock sharp in the A. O. U. W. hall. As all arrangements must be made in connection with the rest tent work at the forthcoming exhibition, it is urgently requested that all officers and members attend.

At the Oak Bay

Among those who registered at the Oak Bay hotel yesterday were Mrs. William Pettit and Gardner Chamberlain, Spokane; A. S. Houston and D. Keith, North Battleford; Miss Sinclair, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Kirkpatrick, Toronto; Hall E. Chirne, Vancouver; Douglas Cox and Harold Cox, Edmonton; L. Blew, England.

Vagrant Is Fined

Harry Reed was fined \$25 as a vagrant by Magistrate Morphy yesterday, and advised to get promptly out of town, as if caught again he would not be given the option of a fine. Reed has been consorting with women of the tenderloin and had a large roll of bills on him when arrested.

Placer Mining Claims

The "close" season for placer mining claims in the Atlin mining division begins September 15. According to the provisions of the placer mining act, an absence of 60 hours from a claim while the working season without a permit from the gold commissioner leaves the claim open to re-staking. Notice has been posted that all claims legally held are laid over until June 15, 1908.

Duncans to Nanaimo

The British Columbia Telephone company will, according to the Cowichan Leader, shortly commence the construction of a new local line between Nanaimo and Duncans in order to provide a double service between those points. By means of the duplicate service it will be possible to talk from Duncans to Nanaimo direct while the line is busy with Victoria—something that at present cannot be done. It is stated that the line will be ready within a month's time.

Oyster Company Meeting

The West Coast Fishing company held its first general meeting in the office of the secretary, Dr. G. L. Milne, last evening, when Dr. G. L. Milne, Colonel A. Markham, Capt. G. V. Williams, James F. Myhan and W. K. Houston were elected directors. At a meeting of directors held at same place and time, Dr. G. L. Milne was elected president, James F. Myhan vice-president, W. R. Houston secretary-treasurer, and Capt. G. V. Williams manager of the company. Capt. Williams reported the oysters on the beds in Esquimalt harbor are in fine condition, and those intended for sale this year will be ready for shipment in a week or two.

Move Their Offices

The Victoria Brokerage company, John A. Turner and Arthur Keith, has moved its offices from 35 Yates street to the McGregor block on View street, opposite the Driad hotel, rooms 9, 10 and 11, where the management can be seen for the transaction of all kinds of business. Mr. Keith, whose extensive knowledge of conditions in Victoria makes him an authority on business matters here, stated that the business of his company had increased so rapidly that new and more commodious quarters were imperative, and that from now on the firm's offices would be located in the fine McGregor block. B. H. John will also have his office with the Victoria Brokerage company.

An Evening of Mirth

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram," produced in the Victoria theatre last night, was better than the advance notices indicated. It was full of good, wholesome fun from beginning to end. The amusing complications were many and filled into each other with perfect nicety. The dialogue is very mirth-provoking, and there is nothing in it that one could wish to have omitted. The leading role, that of Frank Fuller, was taken by Mr. Franklin Underwood, who has an exceedingly happy trick of provoking laughter with the art which conceals art. He was admirably supported, especially by Mr. Edward Emery as Jack Temple. The ladies were very pleasing, but not very much was required of them, except from Miss Francis Slesson, who took the part of Mrs. Temple. At times she was fully equal to the men in the rendition of her part. If this play could be repeated it would be greeted by a crowded house. The audience was quite large as it was. Certainly the theatrical season is opening well, and is very rare that the Victoria theatre has been the scene of such merriment on the part of an audience as it was last night.

The cool nights remind one that they want a light weight overcoat.

Our assortment of Fall Overcoats and Hosiery are now here and we invite you to come and see them. P. M. Linklater, tailor, corner Fort and Broad streets.

The V. & S. R. and Steamer "Iroquois"

will continue the excursions among the Thousand Islands of the Gulf, Wednesdays and Saturdays, also Mondays of the Thursdays. For information telephone 511.

Atomizers!

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You'll find here the greatest variety of guaranteed Atomizers in Western Canada. We would especially emphasize De Vilbiss' Universal Atomizer, which throws a cloud of spray of any kind of liquid oils aqueous or alcoholic solution, sprays in any direction, with two bottles. The best made.

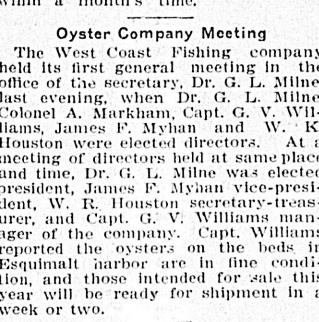
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The headmaster will be at the Lawns on Friday and Saturday mornings to meet parents and enroll new scholars.

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Acts on the whole system gently, naturally—restoring stomach, liver and kidneys to normal condition—bringing that feeling of healthy relaxation, that welcome drowsiness.

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CROMPTON'S CORSETS

which are marked at our usual low prices; good value at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per pair;

TAPE GIRDLES

At 40c per pair

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Extra value from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

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Stylish Golf Jerseys—Ladies' fine Knitted Wool Golf Jerseys, with long rovers fronts and jersey waist bands. Special price, \$2.25. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

S. F. Veterinary College Opens Oct. 1. For catalogue apply to Dr. Chas. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market St., San Francisco.

English Towels, Special—Fine White Turkish Towels. Size 22x46 inch. Special price, 2 for 35c. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

The latest creations in Fall Suitings at P. M. Linklater, tailor, corner Fort and Broad streets.

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS

ISSUED BY COL. HALL

Major Ridgway-Wilson's Appointment Given Effect to—Changes in Ranks

Capt. W. Ridgway-Wilson has been elevated to the rank of major. The information is contained in the latest regimental orders issued by Lieut. Col. J. A. Hall, of the 5th regiment. The orders are as follows:

5th Regiment, C. A. Regimental Orders by Lieut. Col. J. A. Hall, commanding. Regimental Headquarters, General orders—The following extract from G. O.'s is published for general information: 5th B. C. R., to be major, Capt. W. Ridgway-Wilson, who vacates the appointment of adjutant on promotion, to complete establishment, June 6, 1907. 5th B. C. R., provisional lieutenant, C. S. Duncan, is permitted to retire, July 18, 1907. Lieut. H. M. Robertson, 5th Regiment, C. A., is confirmed in his rank, July 11, 1907.

Discharges—The following N. C. O. and men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength of the regiment: C. O. Mr. Sergt. W. H. Richards, Gunr. G. A. O'Keefe, Gunr. J. C. North, Gunr. G. W. McCracken, Gunr. W. R. Jenkinson, Gunr. J. Devlin.

Casualty—Bomb. J. C. O'Keefe, deceased, is hereby struck off the strength of the regiment. The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the regimental numbers opposite their names, and will be posted to companies as under: To No. 2 company, No. 79, Gunr. Geo. H. Swarbrick; No. 87, Gunr. Wm. R. Smith. To No. 2 company, No. 145, Gunr. James H. P. Anderson.

Adjutant—Until further orders, Major W. Ridgway-Wilson will continue to perform the duties of adjutant.

Sunday School Rally

This morning at 10 o'clock Sunday school rally will take place at Mission Hill, View street. A. J. Bruce will give a special address to parents and children. In the evening Mr. Thompson will give his last address in the city before leaving for Pentleton.

WILL INTERVIEW THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Grand Trunk Pacific Officials Want Terminus Question Settled

It is believed that the projected visit of C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and E. W. Morse, general manager, to the coast the middle of this month is for the purpose of coming to terms with the provincial government with regard to the Indian reserve lands on Kalen island.

It will be remembered that the Grand Trunk Pacific with the consent of the Dominion government paid the Indians to relinquish possession of the lands but as yet has done nothing to satisfy the province, which possesses the reversionary rights to these.

The lands in all are about 13,500 acres in extent and are situated on Kalen and Digby islands and the mainland at Metlakatla. The railway company paid the Indians some \$750 an acre.

The provincial government has not as yet announced what it will demand in lieu of its right to the land, but it is possible that it may satisfy itself with the reversion of a quarter of any land utilized as a town site.

St. Andrew's Society

The St. Andrew's society will hold its monthly meeting in the Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, tomorrow. The report from the committee in charge of the programme for the winter entertainments will render its report, and other business will be transacted.

Oak Bay Council Meeting

A special meeting of the Oak Bay council will be held on Monday for the purpose of finally passing the by-law for the licensing of vehicles plying for hire in the municipality, for the consideration of the by-law to purchase waterfront on Shoal bay and Oak bay, and for the purpose of deciding on a location for the municipal buildings which it is intended to erect.

Returns From Convention

Skene Lowe, who has been attending the annual meeting of the Photographic association of the Pacific coast in Seattle, has returned to the city. Six British Columbia firms were represented at the convention, Messrs. Savanah, Blair, Foxall and Skene Lowe from Victoria and Waddis Bros. and Marsden of Vancouver. Four salmon awards were captured by the Canadians and the Angelo trophy, the highest award at the meeting, was awarded to Waddis Bros., but was later taken from them on a technicality.

I. O. G. T. Social

A pleasant time was spent in Semple hall on Wednesday evening by the Victoria I. O. G. T. The members of Perseverance lodge filling the offices and entertaining. The programme rendered was a splendid one and much enjoyed by all present, the following brothers and sisters taking part: Bro. B. Cooper, concertina solo; Sister McIntosh, song, "Farewell to Finland"; Bro. Fothergill, recitation, "The Owl"; and in response to an encore, a humorous rendition of "The Wreck of the Hesperus"; Bro. Brown sang "The Sea is England's Glory" and "The Auld Pair of Taws"; Bro. Vinson recited "The Stowaway" in fine style, and the company demanding an encore, he gave a stump speech entitled "Laugh", Bro. Morrison, song, "The Bright Smile Haunts Me Still". A hearty vote of thanks was voted to the visitors for their presence, and the performers for their splendid programme, after which refreshments were handed round by the local lodge. Sister Hall acted as accompanist in her usual able manner.

HOW BEST TO SECURE

OLD COUNTRY CAPITAL

London Banker Says Stock Exchange Men Should Be Shown Country

Henry Bell, general manager of Lloyd's Bank, Limited, one of London's big financial institutions, with Alexander Baird and Thomas Pegram, who are also connected with the bank, are in Victoria on a tour of Canada. They arrived here with D. D. Mann, first vice-president of the Canadian Northern. The Canadian Northern is one of the clients of Lloyd's bank and the two corporations are, of course, on friendly terms, but it is a mistake to suppose, as Mr. Bell stated in response to a question, that the bank is in any way directly interested in the Canadian Northern in any financial sense of the word. English banks are too conservative, it appears, and do not do business the way

While their trip is purely one of pleasure, the party expressed a keen interest in what they had seen of Canada, and in a discussion of the way in which Canadian securities are received on the London market, Mr. Bell made a novel and pertinent suggestion.

"Why not make an effort to get some of the leading stock exchange men of London out here? If you wish to impress the British investor with the advantages of Canada from an investment standpoint you would accomplish more in that way than by bringing out four or five of our experts. The vast majority of investments in listed securities are made on the advice of brokers who are always on the lookout for securities that they can safely recommend to clients. Bankers frequently take the responsibility of recommending investments in specified securities. They refer the enquirers to some responsible firm of brokers. Taus if you can reach the brokers, you reach the men who really control the investing public.

"Of course these men are not in the least influenced by sentiment. The bond issue, or the case may be, is carefully scrutinized and has to stand strictly on its merits and intrinsic value. Another all important point considered is the character for honest dealing of the men responsible for the flotation and this country hence it emanates. Issued from the defaulting republics of South America, which never intend to pay up, are disregarded, and United States securities have also suffered from the manipulation to which the stocks on the New York stock exchange are subjected to. The British investor has got sick of it. But in Canada these drawbacks do not exist, and now that the growth and prosperity of the country is being recognized, Canadian securities of the better class are being largely invested in."

Speaking of the money market, Mr. Bell said that money is not so dear in England as anywhere else.

"The reason is that trade in England has been increasing tremendously the last few years, with the result that much more money is required to do the business of the country. Another important factor is the increased price of commodities. Cotton for instance, is quoted at about seven pence per pound, as against three pence half penny a few years ago. This means that millions, if not tens of millions, more money is needed to carry on the cotton business than was formerly the case. It is safe to say that it takes thirty shillings to do the work twenty shillings would have done ten years ago, so when the increased cost of business is taken into consideration it is not surprising that England needs all the money she has got for her own business. In fact there is not enough. Many of the big civic corporations cannot get the money they want for civic improvements at a reasonable price. Birmingham is offering its securities through the advertising columns of the newspapers in £50 lots, hoping thus to catch the small investor, as the city has been unable to get the terms it wants in the money market. Of course there is no question of Birmingham's credit. It is simply that there is not quite enough money to go round and other concerns will pay more for it."

Mr. Baird instanced the great city of Leeds, which he understood was offering its securities at four per cent. The report generally were decidedly of the opinion that a new issue of municipal or railroad bonds of high character must bear five per cent. interest if a favorable reception from the money markets was to be expected. If the interest seemed too high, the only alternative was to wait for cheaper money, which must come some time. Mr. Bell and his friends declined to prophesy, but said that it looked as if there would be dear money for a year or two to come.

GENOA BAY MILL IS TO START ONCE MORE

Lumber Plant Will Resume After Being Idle for Over Ten Years

S. Baxter, provincial inspector of machinery, has returned from a tour of inspection of machinery along the E. & N. Among the plants visited was the old Genoa Bay lumber mill, which has been standing idle for over ten years. A new company has taken over this mill and have a large staff of mechanics at work giving boilers and machinery a thorough and expensive overhauling.

The mill, when in operation, will give employment to a large number of men and is one more instance of the increased commercial activity upon Vancouver Island. The other steam plants are adding to their size and power.

Mr. Baxter left last night to inspect steam plants along the west coast and will be absent about three weeks.

Mr. Kay, junior inspector of boilers, will look after local business during the senior inspector's absence.

Repairs Are Effected

Repairs have been completed to the E. & N. railway bridge at Waugh Creek, near Goldstream, and the trains Friday and Saturday were running on time. The break did not prove a serious one, and passenger traffic was but little upset. Freight traffic was somewhat more delayed, but traffic is again being handled as smoothly as before.

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Salmon Trolling Tackle

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For \$7.50—Very serviceable Cravenette; full length, dark and light grey.

For \$8.00—Very natty, useful Coats.

For \$9.50—Serviceable, heavy-weight material, rainproof—splendid travel coats.

For \$11.50—Stylish Fawn Coats, with check and overcheck—4-length, some handsomely trimmed with velvet.

For \$12 and \$15—Cravenette Coats—4-length, full length, the height of fashion.

WESCOTT BROS.

QUALITY HOUSE

71 Yates Street, Victoria

LONDON FINANCIER

VISITOR IN VICTORIA

John Davidson Is Looking Over Country as Field for Investment

Representing a London company that has been instrumental in bringing ten million dollars into Canadian enterprises since the first of this year, John Davidson, manager of the British Empire Trust company, limited, spent Friday in Victoria going over the British Electric company's lines here in company with General Manager R. H. Sperling. He and Mr. Sperling returned to Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. Davidson's company are trustees not only for the B. C. Electric company, but also for the Canadian Northern and all the Mackenzie & Mann interests, besides the Shawinigan Power company in Quebec, the Rio de Janeiro Light and Power company, and San Paulo railway, the two latter, though in South America, being Canadian enterprises. These various concerns have been supplied with ten million dollars by Mr. Davidson's company as financiers, and those outside of the Dominion have spent a large part of their share in Canada in machinery and various supplies.

Mr. Davidson confirmed the statement which has been frequently made of late by financiers in touch with the British investor that thousands who formerly would not touch the investments are now ready and willing to put their money into Canadian enterprises now that they are no longer confounded with American flotations. Formerly Canadian securities were quoted as an adjunct to the New York list, but today they are quoted direct from Montreal and Toronto.

Mr. Davidson has been in Canada about six weeks, and in that time has visited nearly all points of importance from Quebec to Victoria and from Edmonton to Port Arthur, where he was much impressed with the giant elevators. On his return journey, which began yesterday, he will go via the Kootenay country and the Crow's Nest Pass, Regina, Prince Arthur, the Swan River country in the northwest and Winnipeg. At the prairie metropolises he will deliver an address to the Canadian Club. He will also visit Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago, and other points in the United States before returning to England.

The importance of Mr. Davidson's visit lies in the fact that he is here to observe opportunities for the investment of British and other European capital. He stated that his company received an average of at least 20 enquiries a day regarding investments in Canada and the United States, and he is desirous of observing personally from time to time the course of the development of the country with a view of advising clients the more intelligently.

In connection with their Canadian investments, Mr. Davidson said the company was thoroughly satisfied with the management of the capital supplied for the development of electric power in Victoria and Vancouver and vicinity and spoke most enthusiastically regarding the splendid future of Canada in general and British Columbia in particular. He said he was not in the least alarmed about the returns from the millions his clients has invested on the Pacific coast.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The funeral of the late George Taylor, whose remains were brought from Vancouver on Friday, took place yesterday afternoon from the Hanna parlors. Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted the services. Some beautiful floral tributes were in evidence. The pallbearers were D. M. Eberts, T. J. Dunn, C. Dubles Mason and Gavin Burns.

McClary's famous stoves and steel ranges at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

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In All the Nobby Lasts

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The buyer of this property will probably make thousands profit.

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Business Accounts Carried on Favorable Terms

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You will find the old reliable Gerhard Heintzman to be

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BETTER LOOKING
BETTER SOUNDING
BETTER WEARING**

than the others while they cost no more than many vastly inferior instruments

Inspection Invited

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government Street

BRAEFOOT FARM SUB-DIVISION

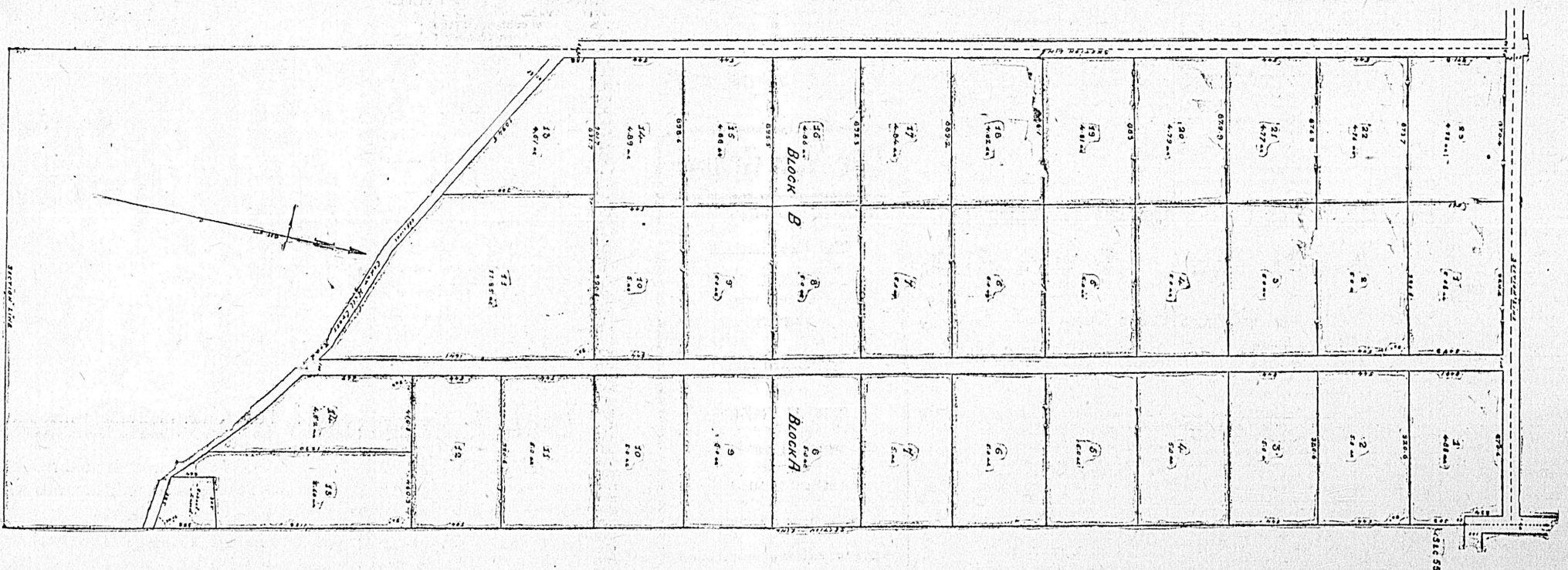
THIS beautiful farm lying in the shelter of Cedar Hill and comprising the greater part of the rich valley to the south has been sub-divided into 5-acre blocks and is now being placed on the market. The fertility of the soil and its adaptability to fruit growing has been proven by the success of the experimental fruit farm in this district. The land is mostly cleared and under cultivation. Situated as it is almost adjoining Mt. Douglas Park with its beautiful water frontage and only three miles from the City Hall, on two good roads, it sub-divides into ideal fruit farms.

5-ACRE FRUIT FARMS

Prices per Acre, Block "A"

Lot 1.....	\$450
Lot 2.....	\$500
Lot 3.....	\$450
Lot 4.....	\$350
Lot 5.....	\$450
Lot 6.....	\$450
Lot 7.....	Sold
Lot 8.....	\$500
Lot 9.....	\$500
Lot 10.....	\$400
Lot 11.....	\$300
Lot 12.....	\$300
Lot 13.....	\$550
Lot 14.....	Sold

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The Sporting World

BRITT AND GANS ARE READY FOR THE GONG

Lightweights Prepared to Step
Into Ring at San Francisco
Tomorrow Afternoon

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Both Jimmy Britt and Joe Gans wound up their training today for their battle for the lightweight championship of the world which takes place on Monday afternoon. From now until they step into the ring they will rest up, merely doing enough work to keep their muscles in trim. Gans announces that he is within a pound of the weight limit—133 pounds—and will take this off on Monday. Britt says he is about two pounds over the mark now, but can reduce at any moment without inconvenience. Gans is favorite in the betting at 10 to 7. The largest crowd which ever saw a fight here is expected to be present when the fighters enter the arena.

The fight figures about 10 to 7 when the experience and showing of the two men are "doped out." Still San Francisco is a peculiar town when it comes to wagering on a fistie encounter, and it would be no surprise if Britt entered the ring on an even basis with Gans.

Britt has an army of followers in this city who have won on him time and time again. It is only natural that they will go to the bat this time and wager their coin on him, especially after the remarkable showing he made against Nelson.

The regularity with which the short ends have been bringing home the bank rolls of late will influence the

JAMES BAY CREW LOSE IN VANCOUVER RACE

Run Over Log in Final Heat and
Damage Their Steering
Apparatus

Vancouver, Sept. 7.—The boat race between the James Bay Athletic Association and Vancouver was very unsatisfactory. Victoria was invited to row one race, but when they arrived they found North Vancouver and two Vancouver crews ready to row. Sweeney's Vancouver crew beat North Vancouver by two lengths. The James Bay men beat the best Vancouver crew stroked by Laing, by one length in spite of the fact that the Victoria boat ran into a buoy as the course was too narrow. Billy Laing, the J. B. A. A. stroke then called for a spurt and the boys won in splendid style.

In the final race Sweeney was leading by three feet a quarter way down the course, when the J. B. A. A. boat went over a log and bent the fin. The boat could not be steered and ran into a buoy. They tried to catch Vancouver, but the boat sheered all over the place and they had to straighten their course and paddle in. Sweeney's crew only won by 2 lengths.

Sweeney generously offered to row again but Laing took his hard luck gracefully and accepted the fortune of war in a manner which made the rowing enthusiasts highly pleased with the J. B. A. A. boys. Vancouver will send a strong crew to the J. B. A. A. annual regatta next Saturday.

Ketchel Wins Good Stake

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The receipts of the Thomas-Ketchel battle on Lab or day totaled \$8,000—a very fair house.

OREGON SPRINTER IS BEATEN AT JAMESTOWN

Dan Kelly Not Even Placed in
Hundred Run at the
Exposition

Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Va., Sept. 7.—H. J. Hiff, Chicago A. A., won the hundred yards run in the senior championship of the Amateur Athletic union events at the Jamestown exposition today, defeating Dan Kelly, of the University of Oregon, the former champion and Charles Parsons, of the Olympia club, San Francisco. W. D. Eaton, of the Boston Athletic association, was a close second. Charles Parsons, of the Olympia club, third. Time 10-1-5 seconds.

The half mile run was easily won by M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American Athletic club, New York, the present champion for this distance. Andrew Glarner, of the Olympia club, San Francisco, second; Frank C. Sheehan, of South Boston, Mass., third. Time, 1:55-1-5. This beats Sheppard's former record by one-fifth of one second. In the 16-pound shot put, Ralph Rose, of the Olympia club, of California, broke the world's record by half an inch. His put was 47 feet 6-1-2 inches. W. W. Coe, Boston, Boston Athletic club, was second, with 45 feet 2 inches. W. Gilmore, Olympic club, San Francisco, third, with 43 feet 7 inches.

Fourth event, 129 yard hurdle—Forest Smithson Multnomah club, of Oregon, first. Time, 1:53-5 seconds. A. B. Shaw, of Chicago Athletic club, second; W. R. McCullough, New York Athletic club, third. Smithson ran with an injured leg.

Fifth event One mile run—J. P. Sullivan, I. A. C. C., won in a canter; S. A. Rogers, N. Y. A. C., second; Charles Bacon, I. A. C. C., third. Time, 4 minutes 48 seconds. Record time, 4:22-1-5.

Sixth event, 440 yards run—J. B. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, first; G. B. Ford, New York A. C., second; Andrew Glarner, Olympic club, third. Time, 51 seconds. Taylor is a negro.

Seventh event, throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by John J. Flanagan, I. A. C. C., distance 171 feet 3-4 inches; second, M. P. McGrath, N. Y. A. C., 159 feet 7 inches; third, M. F. Horr, I. A. C. C., 154 feet 4 inches.

Eighth event, running broad jump—Won by Dan Kelly, University of Oregon, distance 23 feet 11 inches; second, W. T. Cook, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 23 feet 2-1-2 inches; third, J. O'Connell, N. Y. C., 22 feet 9 inches. Kelly's record beats that of M. Prinstein, A. A. C., former champion, by 1 foot 7 inches.

Ninth event—Throwing discus (free style) won by Martin J. Sheridan; distance, 129 feet 5-3-4 inches; second, A. K. Dearborne, New York Athletic club, 121 feet 10 inches third, Leo Talbot, I. A. C. C., 121 feet.

Tenth event, five mile run, won by J. J. Daley, I. A. C. C., time, 25 minutes 4 seconds; George Bonham, I. A. C. C., second; Thomas Collins, I. A. C. C., third. Daley beat the record by 12-1-5 seconds.

Twelfth event—240 yard hurdle, won by John J. Eller, Jr., A. A. C.; time, 25-1-5 seconds; A. B. Shaw, Chicago A. C., second; W. S. Lee, N. Y. A. C., third. Eller's record in this event ties that of the former champion, H. L. Hillman, N. Y. A. C.

Thirteenth event—220 yard run, won by H. J. Huff, Chicago A. C.; time, 22-1-5 seconds; P. C. Gerhart, Olympia club of California, second; C. J. Seitz, N. Y. A. C., third. Time beats by 1-5 second that of former champion R. L. Young, I. A. C. C.

Fourteenth event—Throwing 56 pound weight, won by John J. Flanagan, I. A. C. C.; distance, 38 feet 8 inches; P. McDonald, I. A. C. C., second, 35 feet 3 inches; James R. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., third, 31 feet 11 inches. Flanagan beats by an eighth of an inch the former world's record, held by himself.

CENTURY IS COMPILED BY MAJOR WILLIAMS

Picked Eleven Badly Beaten by
Garrison at Work Point
on Saturday

A picked eleven captained by S. G. Bowley played the Garrison Cricket club at the Work Point barracks on Saturday afternoon and received a bad trouncing, losing by over a hundred runs. The Garrison team batsmen were at home on the wicket and hit out freely. Major Williams accumulated a century, getting altogether 116 runs before he was retired. Bowley's eleven went in to bat first, and knocked off 403 runs. Shelton was high score with 40 to his credit. Runs came freely from the start in the soldiers' innings and before they were all out they had compiled a total of 240 runs, which left them winners by 137 runs. Robertson batted well for his 32 runs.

D'A Corsets

They are the smartest models known to the Corset Manufacturer's art, science and sense having achieved a wonderful triumph.

Prices range from \$1.00 to \$6.00.
Will Improve Your Figure.

MONTREAL SHAMROCKS FINISH WITH VICTORY

Capitals Beaten in Final Game
for Championship of Eastern
Lacrosse League

Montreal Shamrocks won the championship of the National Lacrosse union on Saturday when they wound up their season on their home grounds with a victory over the Capitals. Toronto Tecumsehs, who have also finished their season, played an exhibition game with the Tecumsehs and won. The scores:

At Montreal—Shamrocks 6, Capitals 2.
At Toronto—(Exhibition game) Toronto 2, Tecumsehs 7.

At Ottawa—Quebec 6, Nationals 5, (intermediate).
The standing of the league follows:
Clubs. Won Lost To Pl. Pct.
Shamrocks 10 2 0 .883
Tecumsehs 9 3 0 .750
Cornwall 7 4 1 .636
Nationals 4 7 1 .364
Toronto 4 7 1 .364
Capitals 4 7 1 .364
Montreal 2 8 2 .300

Victoria West Will Organize
On Monday evening at 6:30 o'clock, the Victoria West Intermediate football team will hold its first practice at McCauley's Point grounds. After the practice a meeting will be held to organize for the season. The following besides any others who are interested in the game are urged to attend: E. Browne, W. Pratt, W. Lawson, E. Tait, R. Muir, C. Kinlock, E. Todd, C. Sedger, S. Okell, J. Dakers, J. Bailey, E. McQuade, C. Wilson, A. McGregor, C. McCarter, E. Sweeney, S. Ross, R. Browne, A. McDougall, S. Davis, T. Brigham and any others.

Victoria West Athletic Club
The board of management and the trustees of the Victoria West Athletic Association have arranged a point meeting to take place on Monday evening for the purpose of arranging for the winter work. It has been suggested that a physical instructor should be secured to conduct classes on several nights a week during the season.

Querrie to Coach Cornell
Toronto, Sept. 7.—Charles Querrie, manager of the Tecumseh lacrosse team, has closed negotiations to act as coach next year for the lacrosse team.

7 PER CENT.

In view of the high rates which money is now commanding, every individual with surplus funds can make investments giving high interest returns.

Preference shares of established companies showing records of earnings much in excess of dividend requirements, with regular dividend payments over a long term of years, should be attractive to investors.

At the prices now ruling some Preference shares of the best companies are offered at which is a large return for safe investments.

We shall be glad to furnish particulars of a good 7 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock.

McCUAG BROS & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
MONTREAL 2

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH,

SAMUEL CLAGGETT PRESENTS
CYRIL IN PRINCE
SCOTT THE CHAP

Edward Eople's Brilliantly Successful Play, 209 Times at the New York Theatres, 150 Times at the Criterion Theatre, London.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Box office opens 10 a.m., Monday, Sept. 9th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

The New Grand

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 9TH.

Miss Alice Mortlock
Assisted by H. Webb Chamberlain, in the charming domestic "Difficulty."

"How the Fix's Fixed It!"
Zamlock
Wonder Worker from the Imperial Court, Vienna.

Warren and Faust
In a new comedy sketch, "The Slavey."

Freeman Brothers
Singing and Dancing Act.

George Lavender
Comedian.

Ernest L. Shaw
Song Illustrator.

New Moving Pictures
PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA
"The Rosary" by Ethelbert Nevin.

PANTAGES THEATRE

Week Commencing September 9.

H. V. Fitzgerald
The Protean artist, playing six different characters and making 27 instantaneous changes of costume.

Harry Greenway
The Comedy Juggler
Springgold & Co.

In number, in a comedy entitled The Handsome Stranger.

The Brennings
In musical specialties
Tommy LeRose
Song Illustrator
Pantagoscope
In the latest motion pictures.

crosse team of Cornell university. He will receive \$800 and expenses for his services from April to June 15.

BASEBALL SCORES

National League
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 6.
At New York—Philadelphia 1, New York 0. Second game, Philadelphia 5, New York 9 (seven innings).
At Brooklyn—Boston 1, Brooklyn 3. Second game, Boston 0, Brooklyn 2.

American League
At Chicago—Chicago 4, St. Louis 0.
At Boston—Washington 1, Boston 0. Second game, Washington 4, Boston 3.
At Philadelphia—New York 3, Philadelphia 8.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 3, Detroit 4.

American Association
At Louisville—Louisville 1, Indianapolis 0 (seven innings).
At Columbus—Columbus 4, Toledo 2.
At St. Paul—St. Paul 11, Milwaukee 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 2, Kansas City 2.

Eastern League
At Buffalo—Rochester 3, Buffalo 2.
At Toronto—Toronto 4, Montreal 1. Second game, Toronto 2, Montreal 5.
At Jersey City—Baltimore 2, Jersey City 3. Second game, Jersey City 3, Baltimore 0.
At Newark—Providence 4, Newark 0. Second game, Providence 0, Newark 0.

KEENE STABLE WINNINGS FOR YEAR TOTAL \$325,000

Crack Colt Colin Scores His Ninth
Straight Victory in Flatbush
Stakes at Sheepshead

Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 7.—James R. Keene's Colin scored his ninth straight victory today when he won the Flatbush stakes, worth \$8,420 to the winner. Colin took the lead soon after the start and making the pace, won easily, three lengths from his stable companion, Celt, with Bar None third. The time was 1:24 4-5. Habbat won the Century stake at a mile and a half. By the victories of his two colts James R. Keene has now won more than \$325,000 this year and bids fair to exceed the record mark of \$326,000.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS the Mayor of the City of Victoria granted a temporary transfer of the retail liquor license held by James Gibson Frank to sell liquors on the premises of the Victoria hotel, No. 140 Government street, Victoria, B. C., from the said James Gibson Frank to the undersigned and which said transfer was subsequently ratified and extended by the Board of Licensing Commissioners on the 15th day of July 1907, I, the undersigned, therefore give notice that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the said Board for a permanent ratification of the said transfer.
Dated 8th day of August, A.D. 1907.
CHARLES JAMES TULK



Mogul

Egyptian
Cigarettes
15c Per Box.
(Cork tips)

SINGER BICYCLES HUMBER BICYCLES

We have just received another shipment of these machines direct from the factories. We take your old wheel in part payment. Call and see us.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,
BICYCLE DEPARTMENT
15 Government Street, Opposite Post Office

Lightweight Championship Bout



JOE GANS

Crack boxers, who will come together at San Francisco tomorrow afternoon for the championship of the world at 133 pounds.



JIMMY BRITT

betting to a marked degree. Of course the short priced ones cannot win all the time, but superstition goes a long way with the man who has a fondness for gambling, and the two straight within a week will cause him to sit up and take notice.

Benefit Concert for Bob Foster

The benefit concert of the Victoria Lacrosse club for the veteran trainer, Bob Foster, will take place at the Victoria theatre in about two weeks. The committee in charge of the entertainment is arranging a first class programme.

Rugbyists at Practice

The warm weather of yesterday was not exactly the kind for rugby, but quite a number of enthusiasts turned out at the Oak Bay oval for the Victoria Rugby club practice. It was too hot for any strenuous work, however, and the players confined their efforts to kicking the ball around. There will be another practice of the club this morning. Practices will be held regularly from now on.

First Football Accident

Chilcopee, Me., Sept. 7.—The first football accident of the season has been recorded here. Within a minute of the beginning of the first football practice yesterday the collar bone of Fred Griggs, 18 was broken.

Lauder and Scaler Draw

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 7.—In the fast boxing contest ever seen in western Canada, Billy Lauder, lightweight champion of Canada, and Kid Scaler of Spokane fought 15 rounds of very fast milling to a draw. In the fifth round Scaler floored Lauder twice, but the Scotch lad, though very groggy, covered up cleverly and in the next round was back stronger than ever. In the fifteenth round he floored Scaler with a right hook, but Scaler did not take the count and was boxing strong at the finish. Both men were looking for a knockout, but could not make it on the clean breaks.

Diarrhoea

When you want a quick cure without any loss of time, and one that is followed by no bad results, use

Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy

It never fails and is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

FIVE YACHTS START IN ANNUAL CRUISE

Swallow Leading Near the Finish
and Looking Almost a
Certain Winner

Only five yachts started in the annual cruise of the Victoria Yacht Club to Albert Head on Saturday, the owners of the other three yachts which were expected to take part in the race being unable to get away. The yachts which started were: Commodore J. S. Gibbs' Gwelon, Vice-Commodore S. Lawrie's White Cap, G. T. Temple's Swallow, J. Hopkins' Norene, and Joseph Maynard's Josephine.

The start was made at 2:30 o'clock from a point off Line street with a brisk breeze blowing from the north, which ensured a fast trip for the boats. When last seen near Albert Head the Swallow was leading by a short margin and looked like a certain winner, barring accidents, though the boats were all closely bunched.

No motor boats took part in the race. Today the sailing craft will race from Albert Head out to Pedder Bay and return. They will leave Albert Head on their run home this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

American Yacht Second

Bilbao, Spain, Sept. 7.—The Spanish Sonderklasse yacht Princess de la Austria has come in winner in both the international race and has therefore been awarded the king's cup. The second prize, a cup given by Queen Victoria, went to the Spokane 1, one of the American competitors. The American yacht left here for San Sebastian today to take part in the regatta to be held there.

On the Waterfront

INDIANA BRINGING MORE JAPANESE

Reported to Have Left Honolulu Yesterday With More Brown Men

MANY TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH

Woolwich and Indiana Supplement Quota Brought by Regular Liners From Far East

The steamer Indiana left Honolulu yesterday with another consignment of Japanese laborers for Vancouver. She brought 300 brown men north from the Hawaiian Islands on her first trip and her charterers expected to secure 600 for the second trip. It is stated to be the intention of some Japanese emigration companies to keep the Indiana regularly on the run between Honolulu and British Columbia. According to a local Japanese man of Nippon now at Vancouver have come to the conclusion that the bringing of a large steamship load of Japanese such as that brought by the Kumerik is an undiplomatic venture and they have decided to bring smaller complements, but will make more trips. In this way they hope to appease the sentiment aroused against the coming of their nationals at Vancouver.

The Indiana is expected to reach William Head with her second cargo of Japanese workmen about September 18. With the coming of the Indiana from Honolulu and the Woolwich, as well as the regular liners from Japan, it would seem as though September's contribution to that alleged yearly allowance of 380, beyond which no Japanese are stated to be permitted to come, will again be in excess of its quota by a couple of years' allowance.

K. Ishii, of the Japanese foreign office, who recently came from Japan and after a visit to Hawaii, passed through San Francisco and other cities, reached Vancouver yesterday, and will make investigations concerning the emigration of Japanese into British Columbia. Another matter which the emissary of the Tokio foreign office will be called upon to deal with at Vancouver, will be the local rivalry and the charges and counter charges against the consul and other Japanese who are smuggling among themselves at Vancouver.

S. R. Maruyama, who accompanied the Japanese who came from Honolulu on the steamer Kumerik, said: "The protests against the importation of Japanese from Hawaii resulting in agitation by the white population of British Columbia against their exclusion has emanated from a certain Japanese element in Vancouver. Honors will soon be given for I am collecting evidence to the effect that a large percentage of the Japanese brought in here every month are under contract. I have not collected all the proof, but expect to have it ready for presentation to Commissioner Ishii."

HOW STEAMERS ARE SEARCHED IN JAPAN

Captain Barwise of Teucer Tells of New Conditions in the Far East

The big Blue Funnel liner Teucer, Capt. Barwise, reached the outer dock yesterday evening from the sound to discharge her cargo of one thousand tons of general merchandise from the United Kingdom and the Orient and to load whale oil and salmon and general merchandise for her homeward voyage. The Teucer brings a report from Japan that the custom authorities of that country have strict orders to search for dutiable goods on every ship that enters a Japanese port. The orders are so far reaching that the officers' staterooms are searched, and all dutiable merchandise removed to the ship's storeroom and kept under seal while the vessel is in port.

Since the war with Russia, the Japanese government has placed the duties on imports and exports so high that there has been considerable smuggling into the country, especially by the Ger-

DULVERTON'S LOSS RAISES A QUESTION

Owners in Quandary as to Which Underwriters Must Reimburse Them

POLICY RENEWED ON VOYAGE

Fate of Dundonald Causes Discussion as to Whether Workmen's Compensation Act Applies

The overdue list has grown until now a dozen vessels are quoted for reinsurance and more are expected to be listed soon. The British bark Dundonald has been withdrawn, that vessel being about 200 days from Sydney or Falmouth and considered hopelessly overdue and consequently uninsurable. She has been listed at 90 per cent for some time, and it is expected that within a few days she will be formally "posted as missing" at Lloyd's, the announcement being made by the ringing of the old Luthe bell. This bell is one recovered from the wreck of the Luthe, and is invariably tolled to inform the board that an overdue vessel has been "posted," usually considered equivalent as lost. Few vessels have reached port after the marine obituary of Lloyd's has been read, and they have been "posted as missing," the old Beacon Rock, which left Antwerp this month for San Francisco, being one of the few. She left Sydney, Australia, many years ago for Wellington, New Zealand, a short voyage, and as a result of an accident to her steering gear drifted for months in the Southern Pacific before she eventually reached Talouhuano on the Chilean coast after she had been posted as missing.

BRITISH SHIPPING MEN ARE INVESTIGATING

Members of Well Known Firms Come to Inquire About Trade

Several British shipping men are on the coast or on the way here to investigate conditions with a view of entering the general freighting trade in the Pacific. At Vancouver, now are two members of the British shipping firm of Barrie & Son, and a representative of G. T. Symonds & Co. is on his way. They are looking into trade conditions generally.

Among other things, the British shipping men are interested in the Alley line. The steamers Pondo and Buentaur, which have been operated in this service, are too small for the growing trade which has been developed since they were placed in service, being supplied for the Alley line by Bucknall Bros. Limited. The steamer Buentaur is being repaired and the new steamer Kazembe, of Bucknall Bros. is loading in Australia to replace the steamer on the voyage to Victoria and Vancouver.

Several shipping firms have been negotiating with the Alley company to supply larger and faster steamers for the service, but definite results have not yet been obtained. It was reported that the Den of Airle and Den of Ruthven, both owned by Charles Barrie & Son, would be placed in the service, but this report is denied by the Vancouver Province, which says:

Messrs. A. H. B. Macgregor & Co., agents for the Den of Airle, stated that some time ago when an extra large amount of cargo was offering here for New Zealand, the idea of chartering the Den of Airle for a special voyage had been discussed, but eventually given up. The Den of Airle is now on her way from England to San Francisco, and will come from there to Puget Sound to load lumber for Hakodate.

MARINE NOTES

Steamer Yeddo, second of the Australian Mail line, is expected to leave on Tuesday with lumber shipped from Chemainus and Vancouver and salmon from British Columbia ports and Seattle, for Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco.

The steamer Kumerik sailed yesterday on her first voyage to Manila and ports of the far east in her new service, alternating with the steamers Shawmut and Tremont. The vessel left port with an 8,000-ton cargo, consisting of flour, hay, lumber and general merchandise, consigned to Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Manila. A large part of the vessel's cargo consisted of forage for the United States Quartermaster's department in the Philippines. Included in the vessel's manifest was 1,100 tons of candy for the Orient. This is the largest shipment of candy that has ever been reported leaving here for the far east. The Suveric, a sister ship, is now on her way to Manila.

The number of passengers landed in New York during 1906 from the many trans-Atlantic steamers plying between the United Kingdom, the European continent and New York, was 1,159,551, of which 949,831 were steerage passengers.

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The posting of the bark Dundonald will raise a new question which is puzzling and worrying owners and underwriters. A correspondent of Fairplay raises the question: "Should the Dundonald unfortunately not turn up how will it stand with her owners as regards the Workmen's Compensation act, as it will be impossible to decide whether she was lost before or after July 1?" The act in question is new legislation enacted in Britain to make employers responsible for loss of life or limb of their employees when such loss is not due to any act of the workers. Since the enactment of this legislation owners have been taking out insurance to cover themselves against loss by its enactment. Fairplay, in discussing the poser, says: "The certainty would seem to be simply as to whether the date of loss (the vessel is lost) being unknown, compensation can be claimed under the act by the relatives of the missing seamen. I am inclined to think that if the ship was last heard of considerably before July 1, the owners would not be held liable, while if the news of her only came to hand close to that date much might depend upon the position of the ship at the time and the nature of the news. I should like fuller particulars before venturing upon a more definite opinion."

The new act concerning British vessels, which came into force on July 1, says the subsections of the Merchant's Shipping act providing for the recovery of the wages of seamen lost with vessels (the non-speaking for twelve months being considered evidence of loss) shall apply with respect to proceedings for compensation for the loss of the seamen by their dependents, and cases will be maintainable if lodged within 18 months of the date when the vessel is deemed to have been lost with all hands.

The recent posting of the missing of the steamer Dundonald from Bahia Blanca or Antwerp raised a unique question as to whether the existence of a vessel could not be proven when her insurance was renewed does the claim for total loss fall on her old or new policy. The Dundonald, which left Bahia Blanca April 13 was insured under two sets of time policies, one set expiring on the fatal voyage and the other, the new, set attaching at and from the time when the old policies expire. Fairplay's opinion was that if the existence of the ship cannot be established in connection with the new series of policies, if it cannot be shown there was a ship under way under those policies, the risk does not attach to them and the underwriters under the old policy were liable on the ground that as the vessel was last heard of during the currency of their insurance it is presumed "that she was lost previous to the expiry of that insurance. The owners of the Dundonald were of the same opinion and two weeks ago they and the underwriters under both policies agreed to submit the question to a judge who decided that the underwriters of the new and last policy were liable.

The steamer Lesreux sailed from Bahia Blanca a day after the Dundonald and reported on arrival having spoken the missing vessel the day following her departure when the engineers were engaged in effecting some slight repairs to her machinery. The master of the Dundonald signalled that everything would be all right in half an hour, and before the expiry of that time the Dundonald was under full speed. She was in sight until next day, April 15, when darkness setting in, only her smoke could be seen. The Dundonald's insurance policy ran out at noon on April 16. The weather was fine but on April 18, 19 and 20, that is, after the old policies had expired and the new ones had come in force, the Lesreux encountered a storm. The Dundonald was last seen within about sixteen hours of the expiry of her old policies.

The arrival of the Ganges at Rotterdam 150 days from Hobart, and the arrival of the Edouard Detaille, a French bark, 131 days from Sydney for Falmouth, both of which were reinsured for 6 per cent, has removed two more of the overdues from the list.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved In Three Months.



Mr. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and other trouble for ten years past."

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain."

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Peruna."

Pe-ru-na For Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time."

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin."

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time."

"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There are times when they need a little assistance.

Peruna is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

The rate on the Gutana, which left Mobile on March 19 for Bahia Blanca, and is believed to have encountered the same storm, presumed to have sunk, going up, being now at 75 per cent, and will probably reach 90 per cent within the next few days. The rate on the Leicester Castle, which was formerly quoted at 20 per cent, remains now at 10 per cent. She sailed from Salina Cruz, Mexico, on April 3 for Adelaide, Australia. The Leicester Castle is well known here, having been the scene of a mutiny in which three seamen, believed to have been Idaho cowpunchers, shot at the master and mate and dropped overboard to a raft which was never heard of again. The vessel at the time was bound from Tacoma and it was near Pitcairn Island that the affair took place. She came to Victoria with general cargo from Liverpool on her return voyage. She is owned by J. Joyce & Co., of Liverpool. The Crestington, another overdue, was built by Oswald Mordaunt & Co. at Southampton following the construction of the Leicester Castle by the same firm. The Crestington, though, sailed under the British flag, and is owned in Genoa. She left Iquique April 7 for the United Kingdom with nitrate and is reinsured at 6 per cent. The Swedish bark Svanhild, which left Pensacola on April 27 for Rio Janeiro, and is reinsured at 10 per cent, was formerly the British ship Maudslayi, which was captured by the Rendova Clyde, for Sydney, Celtic Chief, Hamburg for Honolulu, and two French barks, the Rochambeau and Tour d'Auvergne, bound from Rochester and Hamburg to San Francisco.

Bids for the lengthening of the steamship Spokane have been received by the Pacific Coast Steamship company officials from the United States Engineering company, the Union Iron works and the Risdon Iron works, all of San Francisco. No disposition of these bids will be made by the company until the Moran company of Seattle has put in its bid. The Spokane will remain on the Puget sound-San Francisco route until the Senator and Queen are out of the hands of the San Francisco companies making repairs and betterments.

Two new vessels have been added to the list of overdues. Five per cent, reinsurance is being paid on the British ship Thornhillbank, one of Andrew Weir & Co.'s ships, which left Iquique May 23 for Sydney, and four per cent, is paid on the Dutch ship Europa, from Newcastle on June 7 for Calcutta. The British ship Leicester Castle is reported spoken off Cape Everard on July 7.

The steamer Tece, left last night for Quatsino and way ports of the west coast.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.		
Vessel.	From.	Date.
Monteagle	From the Orient.	Sept. 13
Shawmut	From the Orient.	Sept. 12
Shinano Maru	From the Orient.	Sept. 17
Woolwich	From the Orient.	Sept. 15
Titan	From Australia.	Oct. 1
Moana	Sydney	Sept. 25
Buentaur	Auckland	Sept. 25
Lonsdale	From Mexico.	Sept. 10
Str. Vado	From England.	Sept. 10
Str. Puntas Arenas	From England.	Sept. 12
Steamer Newington	From Plymouth	Sept. 12
Str. Titan	Left Liverpool	July 25.
Str. Keemun	Left Liverpool	Aug. 17.
From Acapulco.		
Str. Strathallan	From England.	Sept. 10
Str. Antofagasta	From England.	Sept. 26.
From Moji.		
Steamer Thorold	From Callo.	
Steamer Birkhall	From Callo.	
From Nitrate Port		
Steamer Fitz Clarence		

From Skagway.		
Princess Royal	Sept. 7	
Northern British Columbia Ports.		
Camosun (Saunders)	Sept. 9	
Queer City (Gunn)	Sept. 9	
Venture	Sept. 8	
From West Coast.		
Tece	Sept. 12	
From San Francisco.		
President	Sept. 11	
Sailing Vessels.		
Vessel.	Date.	
Loudon Hill, Liverpool	May 24	
(put into Capetown, leaking, Aug. 17.)		
Grabbler, Newcastle	Aug. 8	
W. P. Babcock, Newcastle		
Seestern, Callao		
Joseph B. Thomas, Newcastle		
Anecons, Callao		
Hillston, Cardiff		
Thekla, Valparaiso		
Steamers to Sail.		
Vessel.	Date.	
Tosa Maru	Sept. 17	
For Australia.		
Aorangi	Sept. 13	
For Mexico.		
Lonsdale	Oct. 1	
For C. M.		
For Skagway.		
Princess Royal	Sept. 12	
For Northern British Columbia Ports.		
Venture	Sept. 11	
Camosun	Sept. 9	
Princess Beatrice	Sept. 15	
For West Coast.		
Tece	Sept. 7	
For San Francisco.		
Umatilla	Sept. 7	
City of Puebla	Sept. 12	
Vessels in Port.		
Str. Amur from B. C. ports.		
Ship Slieve Donard, Liverpool.		
Local Steamers.		
Vessel.	Date.	
Leaves Vancouver	1 p.m. daily except Tuesdays.	
Arrives Victoria	5 p.m. daily except Tuesdays.	
Leaves Victoria	6.30 p.m. daily.	
Arrives Seattle	10.30 p.m. daily.	
Leaves Seattle	12 midnight, daily.	
Arrives Victoria	1 a.m. daily.	
Leaves Victoria	7.30 a.m. daily except Tuesdays.	
Arrives Vancouver	11.45 a.m. daily except Tuesdays.	
Charmers.		
Leaves Vancouver	11.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.	
Arrives Victoria	6.30 a.m. daily except Monday.	
Leaves Victoria	1 p.m. daily except Sunday.	
Arrives Vancouver	7 p.m. daily except Sunday.	
Princess May or Princess Beatrice.		
Leaves Victoria	1 a.m. Tuesdays.	
Arrives Vancouver	7 a.m. Tuesdays.	
Leaves Vancouver	1 p.m. Tuesdays.	
Arrives Victoria	5 p.m. Tuesdays.	
Victoria-Seattle.		
Chippewa.		
Leaves Victoria	daily except Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.	
Arrives at Victoria	except Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.	
Victoria-Cornox.		
Leaves Victoria	Tuesdays at 6.00 a.m. for Nanaimo, calling at Kuper and Thetis islands and Crofton.	
Leaves Nanaimo	Tuesdays at 5.00 p.m. for Union Bay and Cornox direct.	
Leaves Cornox	Wednesdays at 7.00 a.m. for Nanaimo and way ports.	
Leaves Nanaimo	Thursdays at 7.00 a.m. for Cornox and way ports.	
Leaves Cornox	Thursdays at 6.00 p.m. for Union Bay.	
Leaves Union Bay	Thursdays at midnight for Nanaimo direct.	
Leaves Nanaimo	Fridays at 7.00 a.m. for Vancouver.	
Leaves Vancouver	Fridays at 1.00 p.m. for Nanaimo.	
Leaves Nanaimo	Fridays at 5.30 p.m. for Union Bay and Cornox direct.	
Leaves Cornox	Saturdays at 7.00 a.m. for Nanaimo and way ports.	
Leaves Nanaimo	Saturdays at 2.00 p.m. for Victoria direct.	
Victoria-New Westminster.		
R. P. Rithet.		
Leaves Victoria	Tuesdays and Friday.	
Leaves New Westminster	Wednesdays and Saturday.	
Upper Fraser River.		
Dever.		
Leaves New Westminster	8 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	
Leaves Chilliwack	7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.	
Lower Fraser River.		
Transfer.		
Leaves New Westminster	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 3 p.m.; Saturday 2 p.m.; Additional trip Monday 5 a.m.	
Leaves Stevens.	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a.m.; Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.	
Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry.)		
Joan.		
Leaves Nanaimo	7 a.m. daily except Sunday.	
Leaves Vancouver	1.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.	
Sidney to Gulf Islands.		
Iroquois, leaving Sidney daily.		
Lumber Rates.		
Following are the lumber rates as quoted for the past week by the Ship Owners' association of the Pacific, Puget Sound and British Columbia loading:		
Hawaiian Islands, \$7.00; Guaymas, \$7.00; Santa Rosalia, \$7.00; Sydney, \$6.85; Melbourne or Adelaide, 31s to 31s 3/4; Port of Spain, 31s 3/4; Panama, 34s to 34s 1/2; Genoa, 45s; Suva, Fiji Islands 47s 6d to 48s; Noumea, N.C., 37s 6d to 40s; Hongkong, 37s 6d; Shanghai, 35s to 35s 1/2; Kichow or Wuhaiwei, 36s 3/4; Arthur, 36s 3/4; Taku or Newchwang, 36s 3/4 to 37s; Kobe or Yokohama or Nagasaki, 35s; Vladivostok, 37s 6d; Guaymas, 45s 1/2; Valparaiso, 45s 1/2; Pisagua range, 42s 6d less direct, 46s 4d to 47s; Valparaiso f.o. Callao range (2s 6d less direct), 45s to 46s 1/2; Callao range, 45s 1/2; Port of Spain, 45s 1/2 to 47s; Cape Town, 55s; other South African ports, 50s to 55s.		
Hind, Rolphi and Co., report the following: Freight must be delivered at warehouse, 53 Wharf street, before 5 p.m., on day of sailing, or at the outer wharf.		

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To Manitoba, Eastern Canada and United States

Dates of Sale: September 11th, 12th and 13th
Final Limit, Ninety Days

For full particulars and sleeping car reservations, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, District Passenger Agent
58 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

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TO THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN CANADA

TICKETS ON SALE
SEPTEMBER 11, 12, 13, 1907

Take advantage of the low, Summer tourist fares to Eastern points. For full information and reservations, call on
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And the Principal Business Centers of
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For Time Tables, etc., address
GEO. W. VAUX,
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WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

To the... KLONDIKE ATLIN AND TANANA GOLDFIELDS.

Navigation is now open on the Yukon river and lakes. Connections are made with the company's modern steamers, carrying both freight and passengers. At Caribou for Atlin; At White Horse for Dawson and intermediate points and at Dawson for Chena, Fairbanks and points on the lower river.

For further information apply to
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Seattle-Townsend-Victoria Route.

S. S. CHIPPEWA leaves Wharf St. Dock (behind Postoffice), daily except Thursdays at 4.30 p.m., for Port Townsend, Seattle, arriving Seattle about 6.30 p.m. Returning leaves Seattle 8 a.m. daily except Thursdays, arriving Victoria about 1.30 a.m.

TICKET AGENTS
JAS. McARTHUR, Wharf Street, Office phone 1451.
N. P. Ry., Yates and Government Sts.
G. N. Ry., 75 Government Street.

Office address 53 Wharf street.
Phone 1164.

UNION S.S. COMPANY OF B.C., Ltd. S.S. "CAMOSUN"

Will sail for
Prince Rupert Hartley Bay
Alert Bay Port Simpson
Namu Portland Canal
Rivers Inlet Swanson Bay

Port Essington for Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

and Intermediate Points

Monday, September 9, 1907

Leaving Outer Wharf at 10 o'clock p.m. Freight must be delivered at warehouse, 53 Wharf street, before 5 p.m., on day of sailing, or at the outer wharf.

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Special Round Trip Excursion Rates

—TO—
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—FINEST AND FASTEST—
"EMPRESSES"

From Montreal and Quebec
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Oct. 12, Sat. Lake Erie
Oct. 18, Friday . . . Empress of Britain
Oct. 26, Sat. Lake Manitoba

For all information apply to 58 Government street.
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Dist. Pass. Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7:30 p.m.

S. S. President, Spokane or City of Puebla, Sept. 7, 12, 22, 27, Oct. 2, respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

PLEASANT EXCURSION ROUND THE SOUND BY STEAMERS

Alaska Excursions, by regular steamers.
FOUR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
Connecting at Skagway with V. P. & Y. R.
Leave Seattle at 9 a.m., Cottage City, City of Seattle or Humboldt, September 8, 12, 14, 20, 25, 27, 29.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES—86 Government and 61 Wharf street, R. P. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
Broadway Wharf, San Francisco.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Allan, American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, White Star.

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Boat Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

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5 ACRE BLOCKS, fronting on the lake at, per acre.....\$50

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34 Broad Street Corner of Trounce Avenue

FOR SALE

7-room Cottage

With Water Frontage on

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Half Block from Car

FINE ORCHARD

A Snap at \$4,000

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Municipality of the District of Saanich

TAXES

Tax Notices have been mailed today to all known owners of property in the Municipality. Anyone not receiving same will please call at their Post Office or at the office of the collector, Glanford Avenue.

To obtain the rebate of one sixth, taxes must be paid on or before 30th September.

J. R. CARMICHAEL,
Collector.

Royal Oak, 31st Aug., 1907.

Advertise in the Colonist

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

WALL STREET TRADERS INCLINED TO CAUTION

Bank Statement and Denial of Dividend Rumors Affect Market

New York, Sept. 7.—The speculative movement in stocks was disposed to mark time today. Prices moved sluggishly and fluctuated frequently. The holiday in London was partly responsible for the dullness. The financial district was inclined to await the outcome of the New York city bond sale for clearer light on some of the conditions which are counted upon to sustain the improvement which has taken place in the securities market. Bids for the \$40,000,000 issue of 3-1/2 per cent. New York city bonds are to be opened on Tuesday. Something of the heavy tone of the day's market was due to the natural tendency to realize profits on the considerable advance of the last few days. The official denial of yesterday's rumors of an intended distribution of a 25 per cent. dividend to Northern Pacific stockholders disappointed some inclined yesterday to speculative activity, as these rumors were a main incentive to the movement. The bank statement also failed to show the expected gain in cash, the decrease of \$1,420,000, contrasting with preliminary estimates of a gain of \$2,000,000. Loans also showed a small expansion, the net result being to reduce the surplus reserve to \$7,372,359. Mentioning it became known that deposits of treasury funds have been made with some of the banks in the financial district and that more are in prospect next week. Today's heavy tone of stocks here was unrelieved to the close. Bonds were steady. Total sales, par value, \$175,000. United States funds have declined one per cent. during the week.

New York Stocks

(By F. W. Stevenson)
New York, Sept. 7, 1907.

Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Cop.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2
Amn. C. R.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Amn. Cot. Oil	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Amn. Lecc.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Amn. Smelt.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
do pfd.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Amn. Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2
Amco. Ind.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Atchafson	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
do pfd.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
B. & O. pfd.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
C. P. R.	166 1/2	167 1/2	166 1/2
C. & O.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2
C. T. & T.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
C. F. & I.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Eric Ry.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
do 1st pfd.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2
Ill. Cent.	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2
L. & N.	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2
M. K. & T.	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
N. Y. C.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. C. & W.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Penn. Gas	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
Penn. Steel	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Reading	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
Rock Island	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2
do pfd.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
So. Pac.	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2
do pfd.	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
So. Ry.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Union Pac.	132 1/2	133 1/2	131 1/2
do pfd.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
U. S. Steel	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
do pfd.	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2
Wabash	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
do pfd.	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
Wis. Cent.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
West. Union	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2
Total sales, 229,000 shares			

MONTREAL STOCKS

(By Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., 519 Grandville street, Vancouver, B. C.)

Montreal	239	238 1/2
Molson's	193 1/2	193 1/2
Merchants	169	168
Union	145	145
Miscellaneous		
Twin City	92 1/2	92
Mont. Heat & Power	93 1/2	93
Ogilvie's	116	108
Montreal St. Ry.	115	113
Toronto St. Ry.	101 1/2	101
Dominion Coal	47 1/2	47
Dominion Iron & Steel	21 1/2	21 1/2
Nova Scotia Steel	68 1/2	67 1/2
C. P. R. Montreal	163	162 1/2

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Temporary Trading Stock
Vancouver, B. C., September 7.

Western Corporation	130	140
In. Coal & Coke Co.	88	89
Alberta Coal & Coke Co.	27 1/2	28
B. C. Copper Co.	650	800
Burton Saw Works	120	130
Caribou Camp McKinney	4 1/2	5 1/2
Can. Copper & R.	100	125
Dominion Copper	400	520
Granby	105	129
Imperial Trust Co.	100	105
Rambler Caribou	20 1/2	31
Sulphur	68	72
Western Oil Co.	140	150

COAST D'ALONE STOCKS

Alameda	9 1/2	10 1/2
Charles Dickens	19	20 1/2
Gertie	9	10 1/2
Morris	21	26
Nabob	14	15 1/2
O. K. on	3	3 1/2
Oom Paul	250	280
Snowstorm	1.50	1.70
Stewart	2.50	1.70

Sales—
Reiland Giant 500 @ 3 1/2; Stewart, 100 @ 1 1/2; Beaver Valley Oil 7 @ \$18.50.

Comparatively little is going on at the Providence mine just at present. The electric drive was tried on the Snowshoe compressor for the first time this week.

The office staffs at the Snowshoe, Granby and Dominion mines in this camp have all been recently increased. A car of ore is about ready for shipment at the Riverside mine, near Rock creek.

LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Royal Household (Hungarian) a bag	\$1.75
Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$1.75
Galargy, a bag	\$1.75
Hungarian, per bbl.	\$6.50
Snowflake, a bbl.	\$5.00
Snowflake, per bbl.	\$5.00
Moffet's Best, per sack	\$1.75
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	\$6.50
Drifted snow, per sack	\$1.50
Three Star, per sack	\$1.50

Foodstuffs

Cracked Corn, per ton	\$35.00
Bran, per ton	\$25.00
Shorts, per ton	\$27.00
Manitoba Feed Wheat, per ton	\$37.00
Oats, Manitoba, per ton	\$33.00
Barley, Manitoba, per ton	\$31.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	\$20.00
Commercial, per ton	\$25.00
Chop feed, best, per ton	\$27.00
Whole corn, best, per ton	\$33.00
Middlings, per ton	\$30.00

Vegetables

Lettuce, two heads	2
Cabbages, local, per lb.	2
Cailliflowers, each	25
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	2 1/2
Green beans, per lb.	10
Tomatoes, hot house, per lb.	10
Potatoes, local, per sack	\$2.00
Peas, local, per lb.	2
Green peas, per lb.	2
String beans, per lb.	10
Vegetable marrow, each	10
Corn, per doz.	35
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Celery, per head	15
Egg Plant, per lb.	15

Dairy Produce

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per doz.	45
Cooking, per doz.	35
Cheese—	
Canadan, per lb.	26
British Columbia, per lb.	26
Neufchatel, each	5
Cheddar, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best Dairy, per lb.	35 to 40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Delta Creamery, per lb.	45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	45

Fruit

Oranges, per doz.	30 to 35
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Rhubarb, per lb.	5
Apples, California, 2 lbs. for	25
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Bananas, per doz.	25
Flgs, table, per lb.	25 to 30
Grapes, per lb.	10 to 20
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	20
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 30
Cantaloupes, each	10 to 20
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Peaches, local, per lb.	25
Grapes, California, per basket	50 to 75
Watermelons, each	50 to 75
Pineapples, each	50 to 75
Island plums, per lb.	50
Pears, local Bartlett, per lb.	15
Blackberries, per lb.	15

Nuts

Walnuts, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	30
Cocoanuts, each	30
Pecans, per lb.	15

Fish

Sturgeon, per lb.	10
Finan Haddies, per lb.	20
Oolachans, smoked, per lb.	10 to 15
Cod, salted, per lb.	8 to 10
Haddock, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	8 to 10
Cod, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	20 to 25
Salmon, Humpback, per lb.	20 to 25
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20 to 25
Clams, per lb.	20 to 25
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Tokyo Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.	36 to 40
Smelts, per lb.	6 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	15

Meat and Poultry

Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	12 1/2 to 20
Lamb, per quarter, hnd	1.00 to 1.50
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12 1/2 to 15
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb. live weight	15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	30
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	15
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to \$1.00
Hare, dressed, each	75
Beef, per lb.	22 to 30
Bacon, per lb.	22 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb.	15 to 18

CHICAGO MARKETS

Wheat Strong on Prediction of Frost in Northwest

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Official predictions of frost in the Canadian northwest were the chief stimulant in the wheat market today. At the close December wheat was 5-8 3/4 to 1-1/2 higher. Corn was up 3-8 to 7-8. Oats were 3-8 to 1-1/2 higher. Provisions were unchanged to 1-2 to 2-1/2 higher. A steady feeling prevailed at the opening of the wheat market. The market at Liverpool failed to reflect the full advance made on the local board yesterday, but offerings were few and the demand good. American seaboard advices were to the effect that foreign acceptances were light, while Montreal declared that everything of value there had been snapped up. The market strengthened on these advices and the prediction of frost in the northwest, and prices ruled firmer throughout the remainder of the day. Trade was not heavy, and many operators seemed disposed to await events before extending operations. December wheat opened unchanged to 1-8 higher at \$1.00 1-2 to \$1.00 3-4, sold between \$1.00 1-4 and \$1.01 7-8 and closed strong at \$1.01 1-8 to \$1.01 1-4. The strength of wheat and unfavorable crop reports from Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas made a strong corn market throughout the day. The demand for cash corn was good, and the offerings were light. Later bullish influences affected the market, and the predictions of frost in Canada and the Iowa state crop, which estimated the crop this year at 28,800,000 bushels, against 38,000,000 bushels last year. The oats market was very quiet and, although prices touched the high mark of yesterday, which was the top notch for the year, the trade was in small volume. The principal selling was by long shorts. Demand opened at 54 1/2 to 54 3-8; sold between 54 and 54 5-8 and closed at 54c. Local receipts were 354 cars. The provision market was extremely dull, and prices were a shade firmer. The cash trade, especially in lard, was somewhat better than of late.

Bank Statement

New York, Sept. 7.—Reserves, decrease \$1,354,000; deposits, less U. S. decrease \$1,683,500; deposits, decrease \$1,708,000; increase, \$61,800; specie, decrease \$572,000; legal tenders, decrease \$857,700; circulation, increase, \$163,500.

MINING NOTES

According to announcement B. C. Copper Co.'s No. 1 dividend is payable from the New York office. It amounts to about \$200,000. Active development will soon be started on the Minnie Moore claim by B. C. Copper Co., the property being an extension of the Emma and Jumbo claims of the same group in Summit camp.

This week Murdoch McIntyre successfully landed the large compressor, recently arriving from Rossland, at the War Eagle mine, which property is being most actively operated by the Consolidated Co.

OBTAIN OPTIONS ON BOUNDARY PROPERTIES

Big Copper Mining Companies Are Busy Bonding More Claims

Phoenix, B. C., Sept. 6.—Last year a syndicate of coast capitalists took a bond on some 40 claims in this locality, surrounding on the north and east side of the Granby, Dominion and Consolidated companies' mines. This syndicate headed by A. C. Munro of Victoria, formerly in the Granby company, wished for time to prospect the claims by diamond drilling or otherwise, before making a substantial payment, but the owners could not see it that way and would grant no extension of the original options. As a result the options that had been granted to J. L. Martin by a good deal of effort were allowed to lapse.

Some time ago a number of the claims in question have been taken over by the Consolidated company about the time they bought the War Eagle group, owned by the Phoenix Amalgamated Copper Mines, Ltd. Within a few weeks a number of other deals have been made in the same locality, and this time the large companies are again taking hold, getting for the most part several months or a year in which to prospect the properties before making considerable payments. The fact that the large copper companies are reaching out for more acreage shows that notwithstanding the increase of smelting capacity all around the district, the companies have an eye to the future, and even with literally millions of tons of payable copper ore already developed and in the hands of the smelters, they realize that in all things have an end, and that, while the copper ore of our mines will, in all probability, last for scores of years, the demand for it will not slide. The result is that options have been taken recently on 15 or 20 claims by the Consolidated company, the Granby company, and the British Columbia Copper group, the group extending over towards Summit camp from Phoenix.

The B. C. Copper company has secured under the name of Mary B. in Summit camp, and it is understood has also secured control of the Diamond Joe group of five claims, adjoining the Granite group bonded by the Granby company.

The Consolidated company has secured bonds on eight or ten claims, some of which adjoin the present Snowshoe group. The new claims include the Midnight, Joker fraction, Ethel Verne fraction, Dreadnaught, Gipsy and the Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 claims.

All of the above claims are yet in the prospective stage, and the companies have not been disposed to name fancy prices in the bonds, although the figures have been given out about any of them at this time.

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Chicago Board of Trade

(By F. W. Stevenson)
Chicago, Sept. 7, 1907.

Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat, No. 2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dec.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
May	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
Corn, No. 2	61 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Sept.	61 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Dec.	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2
May	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2
Oats, No. 2	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Sept.	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2
Dec.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2
May	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2
Pork	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Sept.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nov.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

Modern Folk

have discovered that the proper selection of food and drink governs health. Disobey nature and you must pay the penalty. Heat producing breakfast foods are injurious to one during hot weather. The dismissal of mush and the change to Wheatlets brings almost immediate relief from prickly heat and all other cuticle irritations that infect one during the

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40 Government Street

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Victoria, B.C.

Eighteen Roomed Dwelling

Stone foundation and three full sized lots, only three minutes from post office, \$12,000—a bargain.

Trutch Estate—Two nice lots (one a corner). Bargain. For the two lots \$1,900. Will subdivide. This is a bargain.

Large, modern, two-story dwelling, and two lots, in splendid location, James Bay; a real bargain at \$4,500. \$250 cash and \$100 quarterly will buy a modern seven roomed dwelling, only ten minutes from postoffice; price, \$2,750.

\$500 cash and \$500 per year will buy a nice dwelling, ten minutes from postoffice; price, \$3,500.

\$500 cash and \$500 per year for a two storey dwelling on car line, brick and stone foundation; price only \$3,500.

Menzies street—Nine roomed dwelling, modern, large lot, 70x135, very well located; terms, \$4,500.

Dallas Road—Cottage, corner lot with extra building, large frontage on Dallas road; a bargain at \$4,000.

\$3,000—Quebec street, seven roomed dwelling; cheap in order to close an estate.

\$1,600 will buy two cottages in Spring Ridge; always rented.

\$2,500—Five roomed cottage, brick foundation and three lots; terms; a bargain.

\$2,100—Six roomed dwelling on Hillside avenue, with two entrances; terms.

\$3,000—Two storey new modern brick dwelling and lot, 30x120, just off car line and handy to city, reasonable terms, or will sell two for \$5,500.

TEN ACRES, overlooking Shawnigan Lake, close Koenig's Station; would make ideal shooting box; only \$150.

\$900—Lot 60x163, nicely located with western slope; half cash, balance on time.

\$2,400 will buy four lots on a corner with rear and side entrance; terms.

1 1-5 acres on Moss street, near Fairfield road, all cleared and in grass \$3,000.

1 1-5 acres, Fairfield estate, on a corner, nice shape for subdivision; only \$3,000.

Fairfield Estate, lots in the new subdivision near Government House, \$450 and upwards. Call for map.

Pioneer Street—Lot 50x134, close to Blanchard street; only \$1,000.

James Bay—\$1,000 will purchase a nice lot in the Medina Estate.

Fruit farms and small suburban acres in abundance. Call for list.

\$2,500—5 Room Cottage in North End, particularly well built, nice lawn and garden. Well worth looking at.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN, PHOENIX, OF LONDON

Large Lot and this Dwelling For \$1,300

Cash, \$900

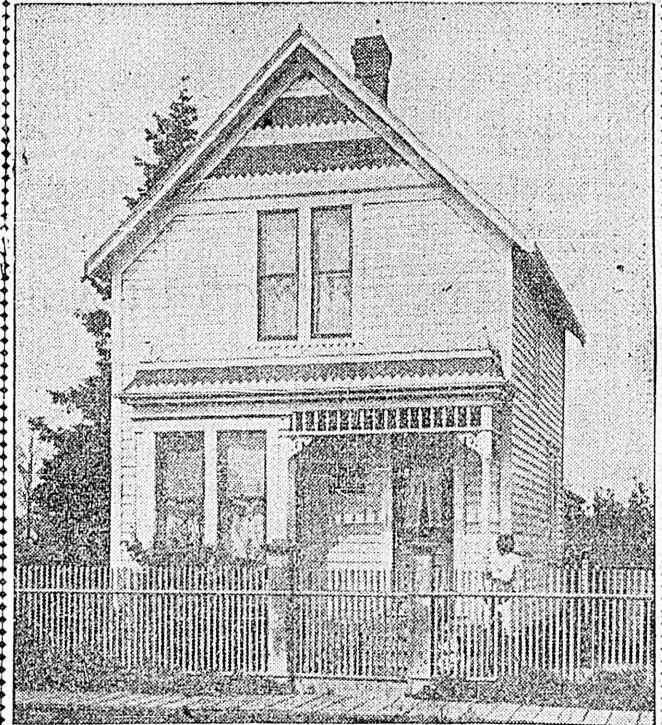
Terms, \$900

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Shawnigan District

75 Acres. with small house, five acres ready for plough, twenty-five acres easily put under cultivation. All good land. \$2,500.

South Turner Street

Nine-Roomed House, with good grounds, 125 feet frontage. \$6,000.

Sayward Avenue

Cottage, on good sized lot, terms if you want them. \$950.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT ST.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Prospect Lake

10.40 Acres, good part fruit land, \$450.

Esquimalt Road

Good Two-Storey House and Two Lots, worth \$3,200. \$2,800 on easy terms.

Burnside Road

One Acre, all planted and fenced. View. \$1,600.

Established 1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

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41 Government Street

CHOICE BUILDING SITE FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE

As a business proposition, an up-to-date apartment house pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern new-comers. I have the exclusive sale of

FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price \$7,000.00 Only

For Full Particulars apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government St.

Choice Building Sites

On the west side of Cadboro Bay Road, between the Willows terminus and the Uplands Farm Sub-division, we have fourteen of the best home sites in Victoria. The frontage of each on the Cadboro Bay Road is 100 feet, while the depth varies from 280 feet to 363 feet, making the lots from 2-3 to 3-4 of an acre each. Just the amount of land required to erect a good house and still have plenty left for garden, orchard and stables. Each lot commands a splendid view of the Straits. At present these lots are five minutes' walk from the car terminus and when the car line is extended to the Uplands property they will be within 20 minutes of Government street. If you want to build or are looking for a good speculative buy, here is your chance to make money.

PER LOT \$1,500 PER LOT

Terms: 1/3 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 6%

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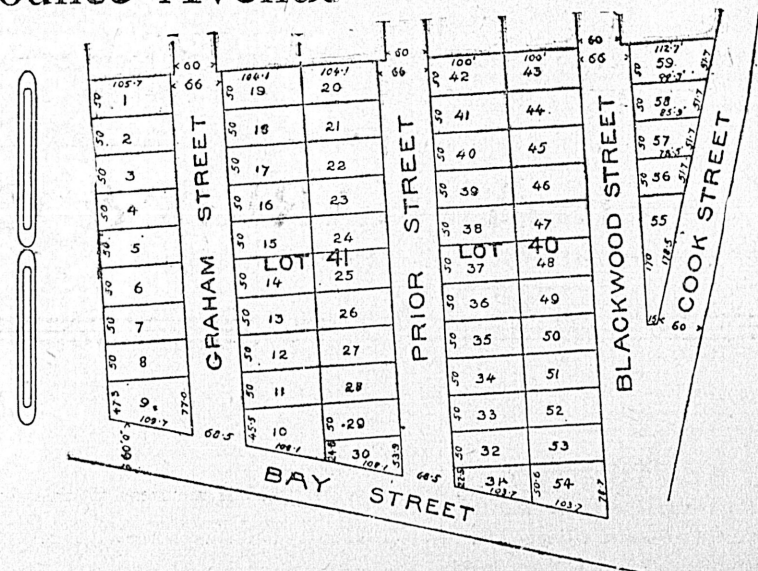
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14 Trounce Avenue

Exclusive Sale

1, 2, 3, 4, each	\$450
5, 6, 7, 8, each	\$500
9, 10, each	\$750
11, 12 each	\$500
13, 14, 15, 16, 17,	\$400
18, 19	\$450
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,	\$400
27, 28, 29,	\$500
30, 31, 32	\$400
33, 34, 35	\$500
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,	\$400
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,	\$400
50, 51, 52, 53	\$600
54,	\$750
55,	\$300
56,	\$350
57,	\$400
58, 59	\$500

ONE-THIRD CASH BALANCE 6, 12 18 MONTHS



SNAPS IN LOTS IN THE OAK BAY DISTRICT

One Lot on south side Milton Street, 50x126 feet, \$450. Six Lots on north side Milton Street, 50x125 feet, each \$450.

Two Lots on Chaucer Street, 50 x 126 feet, each \$475

This is choice property, just a step from either the Willows or Oak Bay car line. Worth easily \$600 per lot and will sell at that figure before January 1st. The low prices we are offering them at will hold good for ten days only.

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ONE HOUSE TO RENT

Good House on corner lot, close to car line, park and beach. Rents for \$30.00. Easy terms; price \$6,000
Two good houses, nice lawns and trees, 7 roomed, all modern, two blocks from beach, three blocks from Beacon Hill park, half block from car line. Easy terms. Each house \$3,000
Cottage on Rithet street; \$1,000 cash \$2,500
7 roomed house on King's road; \$400 cash \$1,800
Beautiful residence on Gorge road; satisfactory terms \$7,000
5 roomed cottage on Johnson street between Vancouver and Cook. Easy terms \$2,000
90 feet on Fort street between Blanchard and Douglas. Now is the time to buy this kind of property.

6 houses in block, rents pay thirteen per cent. on investment.
4 lots Carbery Gardens, nearly two-thirds of an acre.
2 acres on corner of Cedar Hill cross road and Mount Tolmie

If you cannot get a house to rent we will supply you with a lot to build on. You pay us \$25.00 cash and \$5.00 per month until paid for, or we will build you a nice six roomed house and you can pay for it on the installment plan. In the meantime if you are minus a home, we will supply you with a lot if you can provide yourself with a tent.

Lots as an investment, \$500 and up; \$150 cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months.

VICTORIA, REGINA AND SASKATOON

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

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Do not put your money into wildcat schemes
but examine sub-divisions nearer home

BELMONT PARK, Esquimalt Lagoon
MOUNTAIN VIEW ESTATE, Saanich Road
SCOTT ESTATE, Gordon Head

This is all property that can be shown and sold by us on easy terms

42 Fort Street

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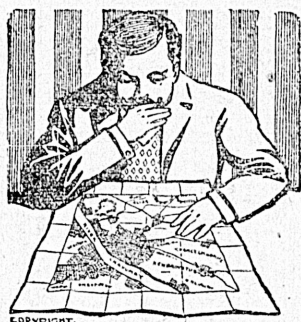
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A few dollars carefully invested can earn more in a year's time than you can at hard work in the same length of time. Think it over, then call and let us prove it.

STRAWBERRY VALLE—18 acres, 14 acres cleared, under cultivation, balance in stumps, easily cleared. Price \$300 an acre.

SOOKE—Land: 185 acres, 30 cleared, 5-6 slashed, good cordwood, 100 acres good land, 100 trees, bearing, 1-2 mile of water frontage on harbor, good landing, 20 miles from town. Price \$4,500.

BEAVER LAKE—34 acres, 2 acres rock. Price \$85,000 an acre.

JOHNSTON ST.—1-1-2 lots, 7-room house, city water, no sewerage. Price \$5,000.

KINGSTON ST.—One lot, 9-room house, trees and garden. Price \$6,500.

KINGS ROAD—Modern two-storey house, 6 rooms, bath, sewer. Price \$1,750.

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FOR modern, 10-room house, centrally located, with nearly one acre of land, beautiful lawn, fine shade trees and shrubbery, orchard, stable, frontage on two streets.

FOR one of the best farms in South Saanich, sea frontage, nearly all cleared, good house, barns, orchard, etc. An ideal country home.

FOR new, modern 8-room bungalow on Government street, close to Beacon Hill Park, large lot, choice location, good investment.

FOR choice building sites on Niagara, Battery, Government, Simcoe, Fort or any part of city or suburbs

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FOR SALE

FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE near car line. Price \$1,000.00, \$500.00 cash, balance on time.

MODERN SEVEN ROOMED house, bath, etc.; large rooms, electric light, basement, brick and stone foundation. Price \$4,000.00.

EIGHT ROOMED MODERN house. Seven minutes from post office in good locality. Price \$4,000.00.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE, two lots, good stable, near sea. Price \$3,600.00.

Choice acreage, Oak Bay close to car line.

LARGE MODERN HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS, two bath rooms, lot and a half of land. Nice grounds, shrubs, etc. Price \$9,000.00; one-third cash, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

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Money to Loan on new houses at current rates.

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Corner Broad and Trounce Avenue

Johnson Street, four-room cottage \$750
James Bay, seven-room house and corner lot \$2,650
Battery, six-room cottage, one lot \$3,000
Labouchere, five-room cottage \$1,150
Mount Tolmie, one and a half acres, new six-room house, barn, stable, etc. \$4,000
Terrace Avenue, half-acre, ten-room house, fine view, easy terms \$6,500

Apply

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

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160 acres of land, easy terms, at \$ 7,500
25 acres, an excellent fruit farm, within four minutes of the Gorge tram line 35,000
A residence and two lots on the Oak Bay car line. Easy terms, at.. 6,500
Business block, earning 7 per cent. net on purchase price.
Four lots, Dallas Road 6,000
Five lots, Menzies street 30,000
Water front lot, opposite post office 25,000
Water front lot, adjoining C. P. R. wharves, James Bay 17,500
Water front lot, fronting on harbor, James Bay 12,500
Water front lot, adjoining Spratt's Marine Railway 13,500
An acre subdivided, six lots, best residential section of the city, at... 12,500

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95 FORT STREET

ALBERNI PROPERTY

80 acres, 2 1-2 miles from postoffice, excellent land; some good timber \$50 per acre
One-third cash

184 acres, 1 1-4 miles from postoffice, excellent fruit land, nice slope; some good timber; one-third cash \$75 per acre
28 lots, 66x109, near Anderson townsite only \$1,000 cash

TIMBER FOR SALE
IN LARGE OR SMALL
QUANTITIES

FARMS

One of the best farms in Cowichan valley, 130 acres, 50 acres cleared; two well built bungalows, outbuildings, etc.; soil cannot be beaten; will sell a portion or the whole for \$18,000
Fine farm within drive of Victoria, 128 acres, good house and buildings; a great part cultivated and all fenced; a really good place; price \$25,000

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1,944,000,000 feet of fine Timber on Vancouver Island. 44,066 acres. All good waterfront, well sheltered and easily logged. Price is low. See us for further information.

WANTED TO RENT

Furnished or Unfurnished House, Fully Modern, four bedrooms, near car line, centrally located.

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REAL ESTATE MINES.
41 Fort Street.

CHOICE BUYS

TWO FINE LOTS in Trutch estate, corner, open to offers for a few days. NINE ROOM HOUSE on lot 60x160 with stable, \$1,750.

ISLAND ROAD SUB-DIVISION, Oak Bay. Lots 1-3rd acre. Splendid building sites. We are sole agents.

BANK STREET, Oak Bay Ave. Cheap lots, near two car lines.

COPPER-We can sell some good copper stocks. Call and investigate. These are money makers. \$131

VICTORIA HARBOR-The finest wharf site in the city, for price and terms see office.

FRUIT LANDS IN THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

ROBT. WARD & CO., LD.
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
Temple Building. 17 Fort St.

MENZIES ST.-Eight room residence, close to beach and car line; lawn and shrubbery. \$5,000. Terms.

SAANICH RD.-Two 5 acre tracts; 1st lot 57 fruit trees, good water on premises; a snap. \$1,650. Terms.

HILLSIDE AVE.-Beautifully situated lots. \$500. Terms.

VIEW ST.-2 eight room houses, with modern conveniences. \$2,000 cash. balance on very easy terms.

CAREY RD.-Four lots, 120x240, facing on three streets; small cottage and building; one of the few remaining acreage spots in the city. Ask for particulars.

SHOAL BAY-Beautiful 2 1/2 acres, all cleared and under cultivation, sheltered from wind, commanding unobstructed view of the water-\$5,500.

\$2,100-Will buy a comfortable two-story house, with modern conveniences; five minutes' walk from city hall. One-third cash, balance at 6 per cent. Why pay rent?

BATTERY ST.-Modern eight room house, with splendid view of the mountains and straits; nice shrubbery around; close to park and beach-\$4,000.

ALL KINDS OF Insurance written, and prompt settlements made.

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates.

YATES ST.-A fine building lot. For a very low figure. Call and see us about it.

E. WHITE, 100 Government St.

380 ACRES near Ladysmith, 35 acres meadow cleared, 12 acres orchard, lots of timber estimated \$2,500 as cordwood, 160 acres seaford, railroad through property, good house and barns, \$26,500 per acre.

A CHOICE HOUSE, close to the city, splendid locality at \$4,000. Must be snapped up immediately.

ARTHUR BELL
PHONE 1333. 61 YATES STREET.

We have two 10-room houses centrally located, fully modern, immediate possession, with fruit trees and splendid grounds, for quick sale will sell cheap and on good terms.

EIGHT LOTS on Shakespear Street and Esquimalt Road. \$140 per lot and good terms.

50 LOTS on Edmondson Road, high and dry; only \$340 per lot, also good terms.

2 HARBOR LOTS near Post Office. \$27,000. Terms.

5 1-10 ACRES, cleared land at \$350 per acre. Good terms.

We have listed with us recently some lots and properties which we consider some of the best buys in the City. Call on corner Douglas and Queen street, at a price that will suit careful buyers.

OAK BAY property, 1-4 acre lots, at present prices is splendid buying.

S. A. BAIRD
70 Douglas St.

JAMES BAY-Nine roomed bungalow; modern conveniences, lot 60x120, barn, small and large fruit. Price \$2,600.

DUNEDIN ST.-Six roomed, modern cottage and two lots; ornamental trees, well fenced; stable, etc. Price, \$4,000.

BUSHBY STREET-Four roomed bungalow (new) large chicken house and fruit trees, 120x50 each; garden set out in vegetables; 40 to 50 fruit trees, \$2,500.00.

\$3,000.00-Buys a two-story six roomed house, every convenience, good lot, \$3,000, can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.

THIRD STREET-Six roomed dwelling, modern conveniences, lot 50x133, \$2,300.

CLOSE TO CADBORO BAY ROAD CAR-A choice lot 50 x 172. Very cheap at \$150.

ST. ANDREWS ST., JAMES BAY-1 lot 50 x 150. No rock, \$1,250.

THE ROYAL GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., LTD.

COR. GOVERNMENT AND YATES STS. ADELPHI BLDG. PHONE 1137.

REAL ESTATE, FARM LANDS, TIMBER LIMITS, BUSINESSES.

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CLOSE TO CADBORO BAY ROAD CAR-A choice lot 50 x 172. Very cheap at \$150.

ST. ANDREWS ST., JAMES BAY-1 lot 50 x 150. No rock, \$1,250.

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HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store St. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

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SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Flare Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

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Rubber Tires fitted to Hacks, Buggies and Carriages. Wm. Mable, 115 Johnson St.

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Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lbr., Lumber, Sashes and Doors. Government St. Tel. 564.

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E. LINES-Farads, etc., cleaned. Residence 924 Collinson St. Phone B705.

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SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

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PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, LTD., Pembroke St., Victoria. Telephone 597.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

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LOST-A cameo pin. Return to King Edward Hotel, Reward.

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WANTED-MALE HELP

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Chinese in Schools

Sir,—I, on behalf of my brother students, crave a little space to express our opinions upon the meeting which the Victoria school board held to discuss the influx of our Chinese students. We are surprised at the steps they took to petition the superintendent of education to refuse permits to Chinese children applying. Such action is unchristian, illegal and unfair. Is it a Christian action to bar one from seeking knowledge? Does not the statute give us the full right to enter our schools and enjoy our education? Is it fair for the young Chinese to be barred from schools while their elders are paying taxes every year? Not one of these questions can be answered in the affirmative.

The increasing number of Chinese students is due to the renaissance in China. Large numbers of our brothers are flocking to other countries as well as to Canada. Some of them are some Chinese who go to school for a short time and leave their studies. But these should not make the chairman think they are laborers wanting to rebate their head tax. Circumstances compel these scholars to retire from school. There are hundreds of white children in the public schools; how can they have an opportunity to continue their studies until they are graduated from a university? Very few. Then why should the chairman of the school board grudge some of our Chinese leaving school early?

Mr. Jay objects to students who come to this country without much knowledge of English, and says that if they be admitted to ordinary graded schools and put to ordinary classes they will impede the white children. Now, if we could learn good English at home, why need we come to Canada? Let me ask him, how much Chinese would a Canadian student know when he starts for China to learn Chinese? I do not see how our students can hinder the advancement of the white children. Look at the record of the works of the Chinese children in the public schools of Victoria, of Vancouver or of New Westminster. I think that as a whole they are keeping up with the white children in spite of being foreigners and having many disadvantages.

The chairman is convinced that the third clause of the Chinese Immigration act applies only to those students who are taking advanced scientific or arts courses. Such interpretation of the act has no foundation. He also went as far as to say that he would advocate additional regulation dealing with the element. What! Regulate students from coming to this country to study? Has any civilized nation a statute forbidding students of other nations from coming to study?

In conclusion let me tell my readers and especially the politicians of this country, that the young Chinese of today will be the Chinese of tomorrow, and the future friendship and commerce between Canada and China depends much upon the Chinese students in this country.

J. LAMTUNG,
Secretary of Chinese Student Alliance.
New Westminster, Sept. 4.

Church History

Sir:—I am ever ready to allow that fatal error of running my head against a rock; consequently I disclaim any intention of opposing the brilliant controversy between the Bishop of Columbia and the Rev. Mr. Clay. If I took part in the triangular duel, I fear my angle would be a comparatively "obscure" one. So I will look on and hope that I find on reading my letter this morning, which you were good enough to publish, for you have made "light" of the "dark" side of the matter. I find on reading my letter this morning, which you were good enough to publish, for you have made "light" of the "dark" side of the matter.

Henry is anxious to obtain an annulment of his marriage with Catherine, and in 1529 Wolsey, at the request of the King, applies to the Holy See, but fails to obtain the annulment. Wolsey then makes a solemn promise by involving him in praemunire for acting as the Pope's legate.

In 1520 the clergy of the English church were involved in praemunire for having obeyed the legate authority of Wolsey. It was agreed that the King should have a grant of £100,000 from the convocation of Canterbury and £18,000 from the convocation of York and that the clergy should recognize him "supreme head of the church and clergy of England."

In 1532 an act was passed ordering the bishops to be consecrated, if necessary, without papal bulls, and forbidding the giving of first fruits to the Pope.

In 1532 in a speech made in the House of Lords Sir Thomas More defended the clergy and afterwards resigned the great seal. Archbishop Warham made a solemn promise by involving him in praemunire for acting as the Pope's legate.

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If you do, be sure and buy one of the

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They are "Made in Canada" by Canadian mechanics using Canadian material, and are sold by a Canadian Company through Canadian Agents, viz.:

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Beautiful designs in old English, hammered brass and wrought iron. The very latest creations in ceiling lights for the drawing-room and art lanterns for the hall or den.

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NORTHERN B.C. PORTS

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ISLAND POTATOES

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FREE DELIVERY

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OUTING DISCOMFORT PREVENTED

Sensitive skins suffer from the sun, which is the chief distracting factor in the pleasure of an outing. The best possible protection is FRASER'S ALMOND CREAM.

It prevents sunburn and is a dainty cooling and healing preparation, that should be in every outing outfit. Price 25 cents.

Geo. A. Fraser, Prop. "EMPRESS DRUG HALL" 30-32 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE WOODS HOTEL

New and Strictly
Modern
VANCOUVER, B. C.

EVIDENCE TAKEN IN ALBERTA LUMBER CASE

Officials of Alleged Lumber Combine Are Examined at
Edmonton

Edmonton, Sept. 7.—The preliminary hearing of the case against the members of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association for alleged combination in restraint of trade was continued before Inspector Worsley yesterday at the barracks. Three witnesses were examined. H. B. Halliwell, secretary of the local Lumber Dealers' association; A. M. Grogan, secretary of the provincial association; and George Wells, secretary of the Mountain Mills' association, who has been succeeded in this office by Mr. Arctic.

Mr. Bennett, for the lumbermen, made objection to the evidence of this witness.

Mr. Wells, like Mr. Grogan, had destroyed all the documents that were general in order to the parliamentary committee.

When the court adjourned last evening, B. Woods, deputy attorney-general, asked for the documents of the former secretary that he might go over them and so shorten the examination of the witness by traversing only essential grounds.

Mr. Wells stated that he had nothing, that all the letters and documents had been destroyed. His successor as secretary was present and informed the court that the Mountain Mills association kept no minutes of their meetings. Bylaws had been drawn up, but never adopted, and that his productions to submit to the court would be small, but he would cheerfully hand them over for the inspection of the deputy attorney-general in order to expedite the business before the court.

Mr. Wells swore the local organization was merely a conference, but it cost him \$10. He said the organization had no connection with the Pro-

vincial Lumbermen's association, although they were all members. Mr. Grogan, in reply to a question by Mr. Woods, admitted that he burnt all the papers, besides those mentioned in yesterday's evidence or in the preliminary reports.

"I burned a stack of these," said he, indicating a height of one and a half feet.

"What documents have you in your possession?" "We haven't any. We burned them up as they were received."

"Why did you do that?" "We had no use for them."

"The Ottawa investigation taught you a lesson?" remarked Mr. Woods. Mr. Wells was then put on the stand. He lives in Nelson and is secretary of the Mountain Mills' association, but resigned last June after the documents came back from Ottawa.

Asked about the documents, he said he burned them. He never talked with Grogan in reference to burning the documents. He said he retained what was necessary for his successor. He destroyed the minute books, he thought. It was a dead matter and quite unnecessary, so were the bylaws and price lists, giving the reason for the organization.

The witness gave it as his opinion that the large mills by opening up yards in Alberta had made the small mills hot. They thought the big mills would cut the price, hence the association was necessary to control prices.

Mr. Woods read from the books of the Mountain association a minute that no shipments be made to Minnesota. Mr. Woods wanted to find out whether this minute was carried on or not at the meeting at which it was made.

Mr. Wells gave it as his best recollection that the minute was dropped. The witness further stated that there was a general understanding among the members of the association that they should only deal with legitimate dealers.

"That position had been communicated to the Alberta association," said Mr. Woods. "Yes, I have no doubt they understood that."

Mr. Woods then read from Mr. Becker's report to the Alberta association, in which he (Becker) stated that a committee of four, including Mr. Wells, waited on Mr. Boynton, of the Elk Lumber company, of Fernie. The witness remembered having a talk with Mr. Boynton and advising him it was bad business principles to break the rules of the association. The witness further admitted that Mr. Becker's report as read in the Ottawa evidence was correct, and that he must have received information from the Mountain association.

Building Wharf on Skeena

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7.—The British Columbia Transportation & Commercial company, Ltd., of Vancouver,

A Safe Drink

For Summer
Time

Thorpe's Aromatic Pale Dry Ginger Ale

An Irish post boy having driven a gentleman a long stage between torrents of rain was asked if he was not very wet. "Bedad, Oi wouldn't care about being so very wet if Oi wasn't so very dry, your honor."

Nothing like a "Johnnie Walker" when you're very wet and very dry. It will warm up the cockles of your heart and prevent catching cold.

All good hotels, bars, and restaurants keep Johnnie Walker's Kil-marnock.

PITHER & LEISER,
SOLE AGENTS

—On trial for over 50 years.
—Heartily commended by Nordica and other great artists.
—Possessed of a full, rich, melodious tone.
—Exquisite singing qualities.
—Built to last—resisting any and all climatic changes.
—Such is the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

(Made by ye olds firms of
Heintzman & Co., Limited)

—The Piano of the home.
—The Piano of the concert hall.
—A real aristocrat.

M. W. WAITT & CO., Ld.
44 GOVERNMENT STREET

For Good Teeth Use

Hall's Toothpowder25c
Wampole's Formoloid25c
Euthymol Powder25c
Euthymol Paste25c
Calvert's Carbolic (English)25c
25c and50c
Colgate's Toothpowder25c
Rubifoam (Liquid)25c
Seely's Toothpowder25c

Ask for either of these at
Hall's Central Drug Store
Corner Yates and Douglas
VICTORIA, B. C.

which this spring put the steamer Northwest upon the Skeena River, is now building a large wharf and warehouse at Claxton. The wharf will have a frontage of a hundred and fifty feet, and extend out two hundred and fifty feet from the shore, thus giving a depth of over twenty feet of water at extreme low tide, enabling the largest coast steamers to approach the wharf at any stage of water. The warehouse will be a hundred and twenty-five feet long and sixty feet wide. A large hotel and outfitting store will be built adjacent to the wharf. Marine ways for the river steamers will also be built.

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A Magnificent Array of Ladies' Stylish Suits and Coats for Fall and Winter Wear

FASHION'S latest tendencies are all correctly reflected in this superb gathering of Fall Suits. This season shows great changes in styles and fabrics. The lady who wishes to be in the fashion will certainly need a tailor made suit. Our display of Fall and Winter Suits and Coats represent a most critical selection from the very best and meritorious efforts of the most eminent and artistic designers. Visit the Floor of Fashion where variety, style and character will be found in the highest degree.

This Department Gains in Interest Each Day

LADIES' MILITARY SUIT, of fine French wool Venetian, fitted jacket, 24 inches long, fastened with hooks and eyes and trimmed with frogs, band collar of velvet, self cuffs, and edges of jacket trimmed with braid, satin lined throughout, twenty-three gored pleated skirt, trimmed with fold of self. Colors, black, blue and red. Price \$50.00

LADIES' SINGLE BREASTED SUIT of black and navy wool vicuna, coat 36 in. long, shaped back, self straps over shoulder, giving "Gibson" effect, braid and button trimmed, collarless style, edged with velvet, imitation cuffs to match collar, body and sleeves mercerized lined, eleven-gored pleated skirt. Price \$35.00

LADIES' SINGLE BREASTED SUIT, cutaway coat 36 in. long, fitted back, button trimmed with imitation vents, back and front trimmed with black fancy weave braid, imitation pockets, velvet collar and self cuffs, silk lined throughout. New fifteen-gored flared skirt, made in dark striped suitings. Price \$35.00

LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED COSTUME, cutaway jacket, 25 inches long, fitted back, self collar and cuffs, inlaid with velvet, satin lined throughout, fourteen-gored pleated skirt, front and two side gores, with bias matched stripes, two self folds on side gores. Made in dark striped suitings. Price \$27.50

A Superb Showing of Ladies' Fall and Winter Coats

LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED COAT, of black chevrot, 50 in. long, fitted back, self straps, cuffs and pockets, button and velvet trimmed, collar inlaid with velvet, yoke mercerized lined. Price \$17.50

LADIES' DOUBLE BREASTED BOX BACK COAT, of black chevrot, 50 in. long, wide stitched, self strap down back, patch pocket, self cuffs and flat collar, trimmed with fancy design in silk braids, body and sleeves mercerized lined. Price \$17.50

Girls' and Children's Coats for Fall

CHILDREN'S NEW FALL COATS, in all sizes. Prices range from \$12.50 down to \$2.50

GIRLS' LIGHT GREY TWEED COATS, full pleated back with straps and buttons, double cape over shoulders, deep collar and cuffs of broadcloth. Price \$9.00

SMALL GIRLS' BROADCLOTH COATS, in cardinal, pale green, green, blue, grey and fawn, full backs with fancy cape, velvet collars and deep cuffs. Price \$12.50

CHILD'S TWEED COATS, in light and dark grey mixture, trimmings of velvet and buttons, deep collars and cuffs. Price \$2.50

Grand Showing of Men's Seasonable Footwear

MEN'S ENGLISH CHROME CALF LACE BOOTS, waterproof sole and uppers, sewed soles. Per pair \$6.50

MEN'S TAN CHROME CALF LACE BOOTS, waterproof soles and uppers, double sole, welted. Per pair . . . \$7.00

MEN'S FRENCH KIP LACE BOOTS, welt sole, full toe, Blucher cut. Per pair \$5.00

MEN'S VELOUR CALF, BLUCHER CUT, LACE BOOTS, heavy welt sole, dull calf top. Per pair \$4.50

MEN'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, welt sole. Per pair . . \$4.00

MEN'S BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, medium sole. Per pair \$2.75

MEN'S ENGLISH BUFF LACE BOOTS, splendid working man's boot. Per pair \$3.00

Specials

MEN'S PIGSKIN LEGGINGS. Per pair \$3.50

MEN'S BROWN OVERGAITERS OR SPATS. Per pair \$1.25

MEN'S BLACK OVERGAITERS OR SPATS. Per pair \$1.25

Free Lessons in Art Needlework

Ladies' Classes, Tuesday afternoon.
Children's Classes, Saturday morning.

In the Hosiery Department

LADIES' PLAIN BLACK COTTON HOSE, ribbed tops, Per Pair 25c

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, silk finish. Per pair. 35c

LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, velvet finish. 25c

Extra Special for Tomorrow

China Jugs, assorted shapes and decorations, sizes 3, 2 and 1 quart. Tomorrow's special 35c, 25c, 15c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

1907—AUTUMN—1907

Millinery Opening

MRS. M. A. VIGOR

88 YATES STREET

Has again the pleasure of announcing her semi-annual millinery display to which she invites the inspection of her customers and the public generally



Just Received
One Carload of
**Brass Mounted
Iron Bedsteads**
Price of Full Size from \$4.50 to \$37.50, less 10 per cent. off for spot cash.
COME IN AND SEE OUR STOCK

SMITH & CHAMPION

100-102 Douglas Street

Phone 718

WINDSOR SALT is a Canadian salt—guaranteed by a Canadian company. No one guarantees the purity of imported salts. Insist on having WINDSOR SALT.

105 W

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

WILL BE RECORD-BREAKER

Big Success Assured for Great Fall Fair This Year

The greatest and most successful exhibition ever held in the history of Victoria—that is what it is intended that the approaching fall fair in this city shall be, and there seems every justification for the confidence along this line felt by J. E. Smart, the secretary of the Agricultural association, and the board of management. From all sections of the province comes the news that greater interest than ever is being taken in the show this year, and as excursion rates will prevail from all points, it may be taken as a certainty that the number of visitors this year will break all records.

They will be well repaid for a trip to the Capital City. The most convincing evidence is available that the fair will be larger and better than any ever held in Victoria. In the first place, the prize list has been increased nearly fifty per cent in the stock divisions. Farmers and ranchers from all points in the Interior and the Northwest have sent in entries, and thus it goes without saying that exhibits in this class this year will be the best ever assembled in British Columbia.

A fine programme of horse races has been prepared, for which there is already a large list of entries, and some splendid sport is promised. The track and grounds will be found in splendid condition, as no less a sum than \$50,000 has been expended in improvements this year. The horse races will extend over four days. A feature which it is expected will prove of especial interest will be the rough-riding competition for the championship of British Columbia.

The directors of the exhibition have decided to make a present of a broncho to any person who succeeds in riding one. The contest is open to all, and the additional inducement of ownership of a broncho is offered along with the cash prizes. Here is a chance for any young man who thinks he can ride a horse.

A carload of bronchos will be shipped from Douglas Lake ranch, in charge of Oliver Walker. The bronchos have all been running wild on the ranges, and after a short rest here will be in great trim for the rough-riding test.

Among the bronchos will be Chilliwack Cherub, the prize broncho of last year. Chilliwack Cherub is in splendid trim according to reports from the ranch and is more fiery than ever. He has been running loose on the range ever since last year and the man who rides him this year will have to be a past master in the art. Writing from the ranch Oliver Walker tells a story of a young Scotchman who was employed there and who essayed to subdue any horse in the Old Country, and, in fact, was a pretty fair sort of a rider. He was given a mount on the horse but his tenure of office in the saddle was very brief. Chilliwack Cherub snorted when he felt the rider and as soon as turned loose roared straight up in the air and then like a flash buried his nose in the gravel. The Scotchman executed a graceful parabola through the atmosphere and hit the turf with a thud. He came to three days later and may get over it some day, but he admits himself that he will never forget it.

John Turner, a well-known horse-breeder of Calgary, will exhibit a carload of high class stock. The exhibit will include hackneys, Clydesdales and Shropshire sheep.

Two new sections have been added to the Clydesdale class and the attention of Clydesdale breeders is called to the fact that this addition makes the Victoria prize list the largest in the province in the Clydesdale stallion classes. The classes are as follows:

Class 42a—Stallions, 2 years old and under 3 years; first prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5.

Class 42b—Stallions, 1 year old and under 2 years; first prize, \$10; second prize, \$7; third prize, \$5.

A couple of more special horse classes have been added to the prize list by the management. One class is for the best high stepping single driver fifteen hands and over, all breeds, shown to harness. The prizes are \$15, \$10, \$5. The other class is for the best lady driver, for which the same prizes are offered. There are no conditions to the latter competition. The entries for these classes will be received up to Sept. 22.

Edwin Buss, of Elphicks, Horsmonden, Kent, England, a prominent breeder of swine and sheep, will be one of the corps of judges. Mr. Buss is a noted expert on these kinds of stock, and the local fair management made a big effort to secure him. An invitation was extended to him to act as judge of swine at the coming fall fair, and word was received by the secretary that he had accepted and will fill the position.

A number of other prominent ladies and gentlemen will figure in the list of officials for the fair. J. W. Dickson, of Vancouver, well known as the most expert poultryman in the west, has been selected to judge the poultry and pet stock, and has notified the management that he has accepted. Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph, Ont., will make awards for cookery and breadmaking. Miss Maddock is a demonstrator of domestic science, and graduate of the Guelph Agricultural college.

The erection of the new stands and stables at the fair grounds is practically completed. There are 25 horse stables, and a big show stable for fancy stock. This stable is of the latest approved design with a passage-way for the public under the middle. The seating accommodation of the present grandstand is being altered, the passageway changed and a big addition put on one end.

During a recent trip Mr. Smart visited Vancouver, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nelson and other important points in the Interior, and took a jaunt down the Crow's Nest line, returning by way of the Soo line, and Seattle.

Everywhere he went Mr. Smart found the exhibition being discussed. All through the upper country exceptional interest was being evinced, and he reports that there will be entries for the various show classes in the fair from intending exhibitors, who have never even visited Victoria, but who have been attracted by the glowing reports which have reached them of the beautiful capital and its environs and the great annual fall fair.

Mr. Smart has received a communi-

Annual Exhibition Under the Auspices of the Agricultural Association to be the Greatest and Most Successful Event of the Kind Ever Held in History of City

Secretary Smart is deluged daily with enquiries regarding the exhibition from points all through the northwest territories.

Dr. S. F. Tormie, president of the British Columbia Agricultural society, in discussing the prospects for the coming fall fair yesterday, said:

"The outlook is very bright all round. There will be more and better entries than ever before in the history of the Victoria association and the attendance promises to continue a record. We have received advices of excursions from the island and mainland points. Then there will be an extremely large attendance during the afternoon, instead of at night. The competition is open to the army and navy and auxiliary forces and representative teams from any town or district in British Columbia. The cup must be won twice in succession by the same team representing the same body or place. The trophy is the Players' challenge cup,

island from Friday Harbor, San Juan Island, to the effect that a party of farmers would come over for the fair for the purpose of purchasing some pure bred stock, and asking for particulars of the exhibition.

Mrs. Jennie Houghton Edmunds, of Seattle, a charming vocalist, has been engaged to sing at the fair. She is said to possess a sweet voice of wide range.

The tug-of-war competition, which aroused so much interest last year, being finally won by the Victoria police force, will this year be held in front of the grand stand in full view of the occupants during the afternoon, instead of at night. The competition is open to the army and navy and auxiliary forces and representative teams from any town or district in British Columbia. The cup must be won twice in succession by the same team representing the same body or place. The trophy is the Players' challenge cup,

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next week along with the general repairs being made. The track is also being put into better shape and when the fair is held will be as near perfection as it is possible to make it.

Each person visiting the exhibition grounds will receive a ticket, which will entitle him or her to a vote to say whether the sale of liquor shall or shall not be permitted at the exhibition to be held in 1908.

One of the features will be the cowboys' rough riding competition for the championship of the province. The first prize is the championship belt, a diploma and \$100; the second prize being \$50. In addition prizes of \$75 and \$25 will be given for the bronchos giving the two best exhibitions of bucking. There are already seven entries, as follows: John Richter, Keremeos, winner of belt for 1906; Joe Samproe, Douglas Lake; E. M. Ellison, Chilliwack; O. W. Walker, Monte Creek.

There will be altogether about 12 or 14 of the wildest and most unruly animals in the province gathered at the fair.

Among the exhibitors at the provincial exhibition will be J. A. Turner, head of the Balgrogan stock farm, Calgary. He proposes showing a carload of Clydesdales and Hackneys. In view of the fact that he is one of the largest exporters of thoroughbreds in the western Dominion, his exhibits are expected to prove of a highly interesting character.

There will be several innovations introduced at the fair this fall, one of which will be a stockman's dinner. The arrangements are now being made and the date of the dinner will be announced later. Another feature will be the judging of light driving horses, which will take place in front of the grand stand in full view of the spectators. For this purpose a driveway has been built between the grand stand and the race track.

The Klootchman bare-back riders in their picturesque equipments, will also be on hand and will race each afternoon. The way these women stick to the horses is little short of miraculous.

There will be a tug-of-war each afternoon, or at least as many afternoons as there are teams entered, for the Player's challenge cup, valued at \$100 and presented by John Player, the Belfast tobaccoist, through the local firm of Turner, Beeton & Co. It is expected that there will be three or four very strong teams from the city entered in this competition.

A special feature is being arranged for September 27th, American Day, in the form of an international police tug-of-war, in which the local police team will meet any of the police teams from across the border for the championship of the Pacific Northwest.

Entries positively close on Monday, September 16th.

All entries of articles and stock intended for exhibition must be made on the printed forms furnished by the association, and shall be filled out and signed by the exhibitor or his agent. Blank forms and prize lists may be had on application to the secretary.

No application will be accepted unless the fees, if any, accompany the same; and no alterations or additions

any prizes which may have been awarded.

Entry must be made in every section in which it is desired to compete although such entry may be free. Where no entry is made no premium can be awarded.

Cattle, over one year, each, \$1.00. Cattle, under one year, each, 50 cents. Stallions, three years and over, each \$1.50.

All other horses, over two years old, each \$1.00. All other horses, one year and under, each 50 cents.

Sheep, per head, 25 cents. Swine, per head, 25 cents. Poultry, single birds, 15 cents. Poultry, breeding pens, each pen, 50 cents.

Rabbits, including coop, feed and attendance, per pair, 15 cents. Pigeons, single birds, each, 15 cents. Dairy Produce, entry for each class, 25 cents.

When an allotment of space has been made to an exhibitor and he fails to make or maintain a creditable display, or have the exhibit completed on time, the executive committee reserves the right to declare the space, or any portion thereof, forfeited.

Gates open at 8 o'clock a.m. each day.

The following fees shall be charged for admission to the grounds:

Adults, 50c; after 6 p.m. 25c; children under 12, 25c; after 6 p.m. 15c; Children under 5 years, Free; single carriage, drawn by one horse, 50c; occupants of same, each 50c; carriage of same, each 50c; horse and rider, 75c; automobiles, 50c; occupants of same, 50c.

THE HORSE RACES

Attractive Programme Arranged—The Various Events

The programme of the horse races has been given special attention and there will be five big events each afternoon. There is already a large list of entries and many more are expected to come in shortly. The following is the complete programme of each day's races:

Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1907, at 2 p.m. Sharp

Race No. 1.—Purse, \$200; 2.40 trot, 2.45 pace; best three in race.

Race No. 2.—The Flash Purse, \$100; 3 furlongs.

Race No. 3.—The Ladies' Purse, \$150; 7-8 mile.

Race No. 4.—The Directors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.

Race No. 5.—Farmers' Race (1 mile), purse, \$50 and \$25; farmers or farmers' sons to ride.

Thursday, Sept. 26th, at 2 p.m. Sharp

Race No. 6.—Purse, \$300; 2.30 trot, 2.35 pace; three in five.

Race No. 7.—Grand Stand Purse Selling, \$200. The winner to be sold by auction for \$600, 2 lbs. allowed for every \$100 less to \$200; 7 furlongs.

Race No. 8.—The Visitors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.

Race No. 9.—Victoria Purse, \$200; 1 mile; 5 lbs. under scale.

Race No. 10.—B. C. colt race. The Driard Cup and \$100. Trotting and pacing, 1-2 mile heats; two in three; for 3-year-olds, to be foaled, trained and owned in British Columbia.

The Driard Cup is presented by L. Bates Van Decar, proprietor of the Driard hotel, Victoria, and must be won three times by the same owner, not necessarily in succession, before becoming the property of the winner.

Friday, Sept. 27, at 2 p.m. Sharp

Race No. 11.—Gentlemen's Driving Race. Cup and purse, \$200. To be divided \$100, \$80 and \$40; trotting and pacing, best two in three, driven by owner, who must be an amateur driver. Horses must be owned three months by competitor prior to race, must not have competed in any but gentlemen's driving races this season or entered in any other event this meet, and have no record. Hobbies barred.

Race No. 12.—The A. B. C. Challenge Cup and purse, \$200; 1 mile for British Columbia bred horses.

The A. B. C. Challenge Cup is presented by the American Brewing company, through their agents, Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C., and to be won three times by the same horse or the same owner.

Race No. 13.—The Citizens' Purse, \$150; 3-4 mile.

Race No. 14.—Price of Wales Handicap. Purse, \$200; 1 mile.

Saturday, Sept. 28th, at 2 p.m. Sharp

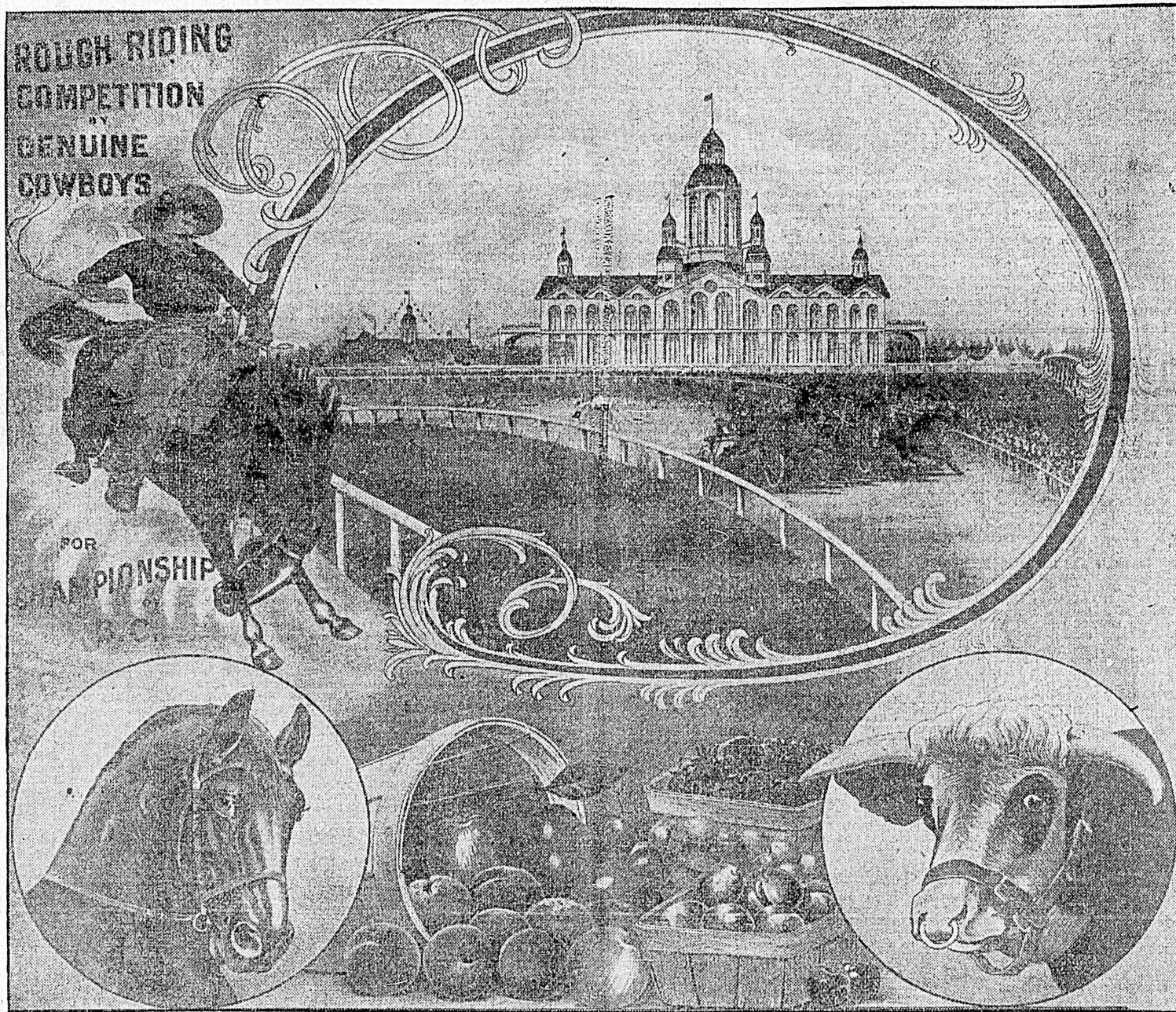
Race No. 15.—Purse, \$500. Free for all, trotting and pacing; three in five.

Race No. 16.—Pony race. Purse, \$150. Running 5-8 mile, for ponies 14.2 hands and under.

Race No. 17.—Tourists' Purse, Selling, \$150; 5-8 mile. Selling price, \$500; 2 lbs off for every \$100 down to \$200. Winner to be sold at auction at conclusion of race.

Race No. 18.—Running race. Purse, \$150. Conditions to be announced.

Race No. 19.—Indian race, running. Purse, \$30; 1 mile. To be divided, \$15, \$10 and \$5.



Centre Portion of Handsome Full-Sheet Poster Advertising Victoria's Fall Exhibition. Executed by the Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. Designed by Mr. F. W. Thomas, Artist, and Lithographed in Six Colors.

THE STORY OF MARTIN AVEDELTCH

By Tolstoy

There lived in a town a cobbler named Martin Avedeltch. He lived in a small room half sunk below the level of the street, with one window opening on the street. From this window he watched the passers-by, and although he could only see their feet, Martin could recognize acquaintances by their boots. He had lived in the same room many years, and he knew many people.

There were hardly a pair of boots in the neighborhood that had not passed once or twice through his hands. Some he re-soled, some he patched or mended, others he put new toes to. Often through the window he could see his handiwork. He had plenty of work because he sewed well, used good leather, was moderate in his prices, and kept his word. If he could finish the work by the day fixed he would undertake it; if not, he would say so frankly, and never try to deceive. And every one knew him, and he was never short of work.

Martin had always been a good man, but as he approached old age, he began to think more about his soul, and drew nearer to God. While he was still an apprentice his wife died, leaving him one boy, three years old. None of the other children had lived; they had all died in infancy. At first Martin wanted to send his son to live with his sister in the country, but afterwards he felt sorry for the child. "It would be hard for my little Kapiton to grow up in a strange family," he thought; "I will keep him with me." Martin left his son in the room with him. The little room with his child. But it seemed that he was to have no happiness with his children. Just as the boy had grown old enough to begin to help his father, to whom he was the delight of life, he fell ill, lay bawling with fever for a week, and died. Martin buried his son, and his heart was filled with despair. He despaired so great that he upbraided God. Such misery overwhelmed him that he prayed for death, and reproached God for not taking him, an old man, rather than his only beloved son. And Martin ceased to go to church.

One day an old man from Martin's old village came to see him. He had been absent for eight years, and Martin told him about his life, and complained bitterly of his sorrowful life. "I have no longer any wish to live, from God," said the cobbler. "My only desire is to die quickly. That is the only thing I pray for. I am a man without hope now."

"You don't speak well, Martin," said the old man. "We must not judge God's ways. Let us understand God's will. God's judgment. God ordained that you should live. Therefore, it must be better thus. If you despair, it is only because you want to live for your own happiness."

"And what else should I live for?" Martin asked.

"You should live for God, Martin," said the old man. "He gives you life, and you must live for Him. When you live for God you will cease to grieve over anything, and all will seem easy to you."

Martin was silent for a while.

"Now must one live for God?" he asked.

The old man said: "Christ taught us how to live for God. Can you read? Then buy the Gospels and read them and then you will learn how to live for God. It is all explained there. From that day on, Martin's whole life was changed. Formerly on holidays he used to go to the inn and drink tea, and sometimes he would not refuse a glass of brandy, either. He would drink with a friend, and although he was never drunk, he would get rather tipsy. Now he would not talk foolishly, and quarrel and dispute with the people.

Now all this went from him and his life became peaceful and contented. In the morning he would sit down to work, and when working time was over he would take a lamp from its hook, place it on the table, get the book from the shelf, and open it and settle down to his reading. The more he read, the better he understood, and the more serene and cheerful he became.

One day Martin sat reading late into the night. He was reading the sixth chapter of the Gospel of Luke, and he came to the verse: "And unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other and him that taketh away thy cloak, forbidd not to take thy coat also. Give to every man that taketh of thee, and to him that taketh away thy goods, and thou shalt show unto him that he is like thee." He read the verses where Jesus says: "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say? Whosoever cometh unto me, and heareth my sayings, and doeth them, will I show unto him whom he is like. He is like a man that built a house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock; and when the flood arose, the stream beat vehemently upon that house and could not shake it, for it was founded upon a rock. But he that heareth and doeth not, is like a man that built a house, and did not lay the foundation upon a rock; and the flood came, and the stream beat vehemently upon that house and it fell, and the ruin of that house was great."

Martin read these words, and his soul was glad. He took off his spectacles, laid them upon the book, leaned his elbows upon the table and fell into deep thought, weighing his own life by the words he had just read.

"How is my house built—upon a rock or on the sand?" he thought. "If it is on the rock, it is well. But though it seems as though you have done everything God commands, yet the moment you forget, you fall into sin again. Still, I will try on. I feel so happy. Help me, Lord!"

He was thinking till it was long past his bedtime, yet he could not leave the bed. He began the seventh chapter. He read about the centurion and the widow's son, and about the answer to John's disciples, and came to the

story of the rich Pharisee who invited Christ to his house. He read how the woman who was a sinner anointed his feet and washed them with her tears, and how he forgave her. He came to the forty-fourth verse, and read: "And he turned to the woman, and said to Simon, Seest thou this woman? I entered into thine house, thou gavest me no water for my feet; but she hath washed my feet with tears, and wiped them with the hairs of her head. Thou gavest me no kiss, but this woman, since the time I came in hath not ceased to kiss my feet. My head with oil thou didst anoint; but this woman hath anointed my feet with ointment." The next verse, he read: "Just such a Pharisee art thou! Like me, he only thought of himself—how to drink tea and live warm and comfortable, but never thinking about his guest. Himself he cared for, but he had no care for his guest. And the guest was the Lord Himself. If He came to visit me, should I do the same?"

Martin rested his head on both hands, and unknown to himself he fell asleep.

Suddenly something seemed to breathe into his ear. "Martin," it whispered.

Martin started up from his sleep. "Who is there?" he asked. He turned round and looked at the door—no one was there. Again he dozed off. Suddenly he heard loud distinctly: "Martin! Martin! look into the street to-morrow! I will come!"

Martin arose again, rose from his chair, and rubbed his eyes, but could not be certain whether he had really heard the words or only dreamed them. So he put out the lamp and went to bed.

The next morning he rose before daylight, prayed to God, lighted the stove, prepared the cabbage soup and buckwheat gruel, put the water in the tea urn (samovar) and set it to boil, put on his apron and sat down at the window to work.

And all the time he worked, his thoughts dwelt on what had happened in the night. He thought and thought, and could not be sure whether he had only dreamed of the voice, or whether he had really heard it.

"Such things have happened," he said to himself.

Thus he sat at the window, thinking, and all that day he looked out into the street more than he worked, and whenever anybody went by in unfamiliar boots he would bend down and stare up through the window, to see the face as well as the feet.

The house porter (dvornik) passed by, in new felt boots; then the water carrier, then an old soldier of the time of Nicholas I, shod in old putty boots and carrying a spade. His name was Stephen, and he lived with a neighboring merchant, who gave him a home out of charity. His occupation consisted in helping the house porter. He began to clear away the snow before Martin's window. Martin looked up at him and went on with his work.

"I am growing crazy in my old age," he thought. "Stephen is clearing the snow away, and I imagine that Christ is coming to me. Old dotard that I am!"

He made a few stitches more and then he felt a desire to see Stephen again. He looked out and saw that Stephen had leaned the spade against the wall, and was resting, and trying to warm himself. He was very old and worn out, and seemed to have no strength, even to shovel the snow.

"I think I will offer him some tea," thought Martin; "and, by the way, the samovar is just boiling over." He stuck the awl into his work, rose, placed the samovar on the table, made a cup of tea, and went to the door. Stephen turned round and came to the window. Martin beckoned to him, and went to open the door. "Come in and warm yourself," he said; "you must be frozen."

"God bless you," said Stephen. "It is true that my bones are aching." He came, shook off the snow, and wiped his feet not to dirty the floor; but he was so weak that he tottered in doing it.

"Don't trouble to wipe your feet," said Martin. "I'll clean up the floor. Sit down and have some tea."

Martin poured out two glasses of tea, and gave one to his guest; his own he poured into the saucer and blew on it.

Stephen finished his glass, turned it upside down, put the remainder of the tea on a napkin on top, and began to thank Martin. But it was clear he wanted more.

"Have another glass," said Martin, pouring out two more glasses. As he drank he glanced again and again to the window.

"Am I expecting anyone?" said his guest.

"Well, I am ashamed even to say whom I expect. And I can't say that I am really expecting anyone, but a word has fallen into my heart. Whether it was a vision or whether it was the work of the devil, I cannot see how it was, brother, last night I was reading the Gospel about Jesus Christ, the little Father, how He lived among men and how He suffered. You have heard about it, I suppose."

"Yes, I have heard," said Stephen; "but I am an ignorant man. I can't read." "Well, you see, I was reading about him and about how he lived on earth. And I read about how he came to the Pharisee, and how the Pharisee didn't give him any welcome. And as I was reading, I thought to myself, 'How read this man receive Christ, the little Father, so badly?' I thought such a thing could possibly happen to me, why, I shouldn't know how to do enough welcome to Him. But the Pharisee did nothing for Him."

"Well, little brother, as I was thinking, I fell asleep, and while I dozed I heard someone call my name. I started up, and it seemed to me I heard a voice whispering, 'Expect Me; I will come tomorrow. Twice it whispered. And, would you believe, these words so fell into my heart that, although I scold myself for it, still I cannot help expecting Him.'"

Stephen shook his head, but said nothing. He finished his glass and laid it on its side, but Martin stood it up and filled it again.

"Drink to your heart's content. You see, I have been thinking that when the little Father lived among us men He didn't desire any special honors, mostly to simple folk. He walked mostly with the poor, and He picked out His disciples out of our brothers, sinners like ourselves, working men. Says he: 'He who exalts himself shall be abased, and he who abases himself shall be exalted.'"

"You call me Lord," says He, 'but,' says He, 'I will wash your feet. He who would be the first,' says He, 'let him be the servant of all, because,' says He, 'blessed are poor, the humble, the meek, and the merciful.'"

Stephen had forgotten his tea. He was an old man, easily moved to tears, and sitting there, listening, the tears rolled down his face.

"Well, have some more," said Martin. "Come again; I am always glad to see you." Stephen departed, and Martin poured out the remaining tea, drank it, put away the dishes, and sat down near the window to work. And as he stitched, he glanced again and again at the window—waiting for Christ and thinking of His works, and his heart was full of the sayings of Christ.

Two soldiers went by, one wearing government boots and the other his own; then came the master of the next house in shining goshes; then the baker with his basket. They all passed by, and then came a woman in new stockings and country-made shoes.

She also went by, but stopped near the window. Martin looked up through the window and saw that she was a stranger, poorly dressed and

carrying a baby. She was standing by the wall with her back to the wind, trying to cover it. Her clothes were only fit for the summer, and poor and old.

And through the window, Martin could hear the baby crying and the woman trying to comfort it, but the child could not be comforted. Martin arose, opened the door and called out: "Hey, my good woman, hey!" The woman heard him and turned round. "What do you stand there in the cold for, with the child. Come in here. You can comfort him better in the warmth. Come in here."

The woman was surprised at the words, but seeing an old, old man with apron and spectacles calling her into a house, she followed him.

They went down the steps and entered the little room. Martin led the woman to his bed. "Here," he said, "sit down here closer to the stove. Warm yourself and feed the baby!"

"I have no milk," said the woman; "I have not eaten since this morning." Still she laid the child to her breast.

Martin shook his head, went to the table, brought a basin and the loaf, and thrust it right up to the mother's cabbage soup into the basin. Then he went to the pot with the gruel, but it was not ready yet, so he put the soup on to the table by itself. Then he cut some bread, and took a cloth from the hook and spread it on the table.

"Sit down," he said, "and eat. I will mind the little one. I have had children of my own, so I know how to manage them."

The woman crossed herself, sat down at the table and began to eat, while Martin sat on the bed near the stove, and then he arose again quickly. He was afraid to let the child suck his finger, because it was black with wax. The child stared and stared at the finger till at last he stopped crying, and then began to laugh. Martin was delighted.

Meanwhile the woman was eating, and then she began to tell Martin who she was and where she was going.

"I am a soldier's wife," she said; "they sent my husband far away somewhere eight months ago, and I have heard nothing of him since. He has been in a good way, but then the baby came and they would not let me stay with a child. So I have been struggling to live for three months without a place and I have sold everything I had for food. I wanted to go

as a wet nurse, but nobody would take me; they said I was too thin.

"Now, I have just been to a merchant's wife where a woman from my village is in service, and she has promised to take me. I thought she would let me come at once, but she tells me I am not to come before next week. She lives a long way off, and I have quite worn myself out and the dear little one too. I am thankful that the mistress of our lodging pities us and keeps us there for nothing for Christ's sake, otherwise I don't know how we should live."

Martin sighed. "Haven't you got any warm clothing, at any rate?" he said.

"How could I have any, little father. Yesterday I pawned my last shawl, for twenty kopecks (fivepence)." Then the woman walked to the bed and took the child. Martin arose, and went to the cupboard, rummaged about it, and brought out an old jacket. "Here," he said, "it's not very good, but still it will do to wrap up a little."

The woman looked at the jacket and then at Martin, then she took the jacket, and burst into tears. Martin turned away and stood under the bed again; pulled out a little box, rummaged about in it for some time, and then came and sat down opposite the woman again.

"God bless you, little father," said the woman. "It is Christ that must have sent me under your window. The child would have frozen. When I went out it was quite mild, but now it is freezing hard. Surely it must have been Christ that bid you look out of the window, little father, and to pity me, poor miserable wretch!"

Martin said: "Yes, he did tell me. I wasn't looking out of the window without a reason."

And he told the woman his dream, and how he heard the voice promise that Christ would visit him today.

"Everything may happen," said the woman, and she rose and put on the jacket, wrapped the child in it also, and again thanked Martin with all her heart.

"Take this for Christ's sake," said Martin, and he gave her twenty kopecks. "Now go and get your sheep a good rest, and don't cross yourselves, and Martin opened the door and the woman went out.

When she was gone Martin finished the soup, put the things away, and sat down again to work. But as he worked he never forgot the woman who had come to him, and immediately a shadow darkened it he would look up to see who it was. Strangers, and people he knew, went by, but no one of importance.

At last an old apple woman stopped just in front of his window. She was

carrying a basket of apples, of which she had sold almost all, and but few remained. Over her shoulder she held a basket of chips, which she had probably gathered at some new building, and was now taking home. The sack had evidently tired her, for she stopped to shift it to the other shoulder. She put the apple basket on a post, dropped the sack on the footpath, and began to shake the chips together.

While she was doing this, a boy in a ragged cap rushed up to the basket, seized an apple, and made off as fast as he could. The old woman saw him, turned round, and caught him by the sleeve. The boy struggled to get free, but she held him by the back of his neck, and at least she knocked off his cap and caught him by the hair. The boy screamed and the woman scolded. "Martin did not even wait to stick his awl into the table; he threw everything on the floor, ran out and stumbled, and he thought out an old jacket. As he did so. When he got into the street, the old woman was boxing the boy's ears and swearing and threatening to give him to a policeman, and the boy was struggling and screaming. 'I didn't take it. What are you for, you fool! Let me go.' Martin ran in between the boy and the mother; then he took the boy by the hand and cried, 'Let him go, little mother; forgive him for Christ's sake.'"

"I'll forgive him so that he won't forget it till next spring! I'll take him to the school, the rascal!"

Martin tried again to pacify the old woman.

"Let him go, little mother; he won't do it again. Let him go for Christ's sake."

The old woman let go; the boy tried to run away, but Martin held him fast.

"Ask the little mother's pardon," he said, "and don't do it again. I saw you take it."

The boy began to cry, and asked the old woman's pardon.

"That's all right. And now here's an apple for you. Take it," said Martin, and he handed the apple to the boy. "I gave it to the boy. 'I'll pay you, little mother,' he said to the woman."

"You'll spoil him like that, the rascal," said the woman. "He ought to be rewarded so that he couldn't sit down at a given time and say: 'Ah, ah, little mother,' says Martin, 'that may be right in your eyes, but in God's sight it is not right. If he must be thrashed for taking an apple, what must be done to us for our sins?'"

The old woman was silent.

And Martin told her the parable about the king who pardoned one who owed him a large sum, and how the debtor then went and persecuted a man who owed him a little sum. The woman listened, and the boy also stood still and listened.

"God bless us for ever," said the old cobbler, "else we should not be forgiven. Every one must be pardoned, and especially children, who have no understanding." The old woman shook her head and sighed.

"Yes," she said, "that is all very well, but they've got dreadfully spoilt."

"Then it is for us old people to teach them better," said Martin.

"That is what I say," answered the old woman. "I had seven children, but only one daughter's left now." The boy began to cry, and she always lived with her daughter, and how many grandchildren she had. "I have very little strength left now, but still I tell you. I am fond of the children, too. No one loves me as much as they do. Annie will not leave me when I am alone."

"What a good daughter, dear grandmother," said the old woman, "and the old woman was quite overcome."

"Of course," she said, looking at the boy, "he is only a child, God bless him."

She tried to lift the sack to her shoulder, but the boy ran up and said: "Let me carry it, little mother; I am going your way."

The old woman shook her head, and let him take the sack.

They went down the street together, and the woman even forgot to ask Martin to pay for the apple. Martin stood gazing at them for a long time, and listening as they went along talking to each other.

When they were quite out of sight, he went indoors, found his spectacles under the bed, and again sat down to work. But soon it grew dark, and he could no longer put the thread into the holes; then he saw the lamplighter pass by to light the lamps in the street, and he thought, "I suppose it must be time to light up."

So he trimmed the lamp, hung it up, and continued his work.

Presently he finished the boot he had been sewing. He turned it round, looked at it, and saw that it was well done. So he put away the tools, swept up the clippings, gathered together his threads and awls and leather, took down the lamp and placed it on the table.

Then he took the Gospels from the shelf and tried to open them at the place where he marked the evening before with a strip of leather, but they opened at another place. Then Martin suddenly remembered his dream of the night before, and he had hardly recollected it when he seemed to hear a noise behind him, footsteps in the room. He turned and looked. In the dark corner people seemed to be standing—dim forms he could hardly make out.

And a voice whispered in his ear, "Martin, Martin! Don't you know me?"

"Who is it?" said Martin.

"It is I," said the voice.

And the form of Stephen came out from the dark corner, smiled, and vanished like a cloud; and there was no one there.

"And this is I," said the voice again. And the old woman and the boy appeared, smiled and vanished.

Martin's soul was filled with gladness. He crossed himself, put on his spectacles, and began to read just where the book had opened. At the beginning of the page he read: "I was an hungry, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in."

And at the bottom of the page he read: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

And Martin understood that his dream had not deceived him, that Christ had indeed come to him that day, and that he had indeed welcomed him.

Emperor Big Success as "Captain of Industry"

If fortune had not made the Kaiser a ruler he could have achieved great success in life as a man of business. That is an assertion that often has been made by hard-headed leaders of commerce in Berlin, but considering that the speakers were Germans it might have been suspected that they were only saying what they wanted to hear. The Kaiser has been something to do with the warmth of their admiration for the Kaiser as a "captain of industry."

But Andrew Carnegie and the other American millionaires who recently have been visiting Germany have no such reason for "soft soaping" his success. They have seen the Kaiser as he is, and they are not in the least doubtful that the marked tribute to the Kaiser's efficiency as a practical business man which have just been paid by these authorities on the subject were altogether spontaneous and sincere. As the cables told, Mr. Carnegie and his associates recently visited the Kaiser at his residence in Berlin, and the great porcelain factory and farms at Cadinen, in East Prussia, which are owned and personally managed by the Kaiser, and as a result one and all expressed themselves as deeply impressed by his majesty's evident genius for practical business and his ability as a scientific agriculturist. It may be added, moreover, that these compliments are abundantly deserved by the versatile monarch whose efforts in behalf of German product have led him to be described as the "finest commercial traveler in the world," and whose advocacy of "the dignity of trade" has had so marked an effect on the younger members of Germany's reigning families.

The origin of the imperial pottery works and farms at Cadinen is highly interesting and throws light upon the versatility of the Kaiser's character. Some years ago, after he had gained public honors as a ruler, diplomatist, administrator, orator, military organizer, naval reformer, musical composer, artist, preacher, yachtman, designer of warships and in other capacities too numerous to mention, the Kaiser conceived the idea of turning his attention to manufacturing and trade. He bethought him in this direction partly to show that he could gain success as a plain, practical trader and partly because he felt that personal experience as a proprietor of manufacturing works would give him a better insight into many problems of modern statesmanship, such as the relations of capital to labor, legislation with view to commercial interests, and so forth.

The Kaiser chose Cadinen as the site of his business enterprise and there

he erected model factories where exquisite specimens of pottery are now produced in large quantities. William II did not hold aloof from the practical details of the business, but plunged eagerly with all his wonderful enthusiasm into the work of making his pottery a striking success. Engaging a professional expert as his adviser in regard to technical points, the emperor retained the actual management of the concern in his own hands from the beginning. He engaged the members of the business staff, selected the accountants, chose the clerks, and even picked out the workmen whom he personally approved. He gave orders what kinds of pottery were to be made and in many cases altered the designs submitted to him with his own hands.

Owing to his initiation into all the details of the enterprise at the outset, the Kaiser has been able to retain the practical management of the works in his hands ever since their foundation. This fact was rather strikingly demonstrated to the party of American capitalists during their visit to the works at Cadinen. The Kaiser's direct personal supervision over the many branches of his business.

To facilitate his control over affairs the Kaiser erected a residence for himself, long since the residence of the Kaiser, in the town of Cadinen. This building, where the American party was entertained at luncheon, is a simple villa, and here the Kaiser delights to sojourn as an employer superintending the operations of his factory hands. The Kaiser has given a name to his residence, "The American party," and he has given it the name of "The American party." The Kaiser proceeds to make a tour of inspection, watching the men at their work, looking into the technical details of machinery utilized for various auxiliary purposes, and checking the work of the men at the technical department. This process is repeated day by day and the Kaiser gets into close touch with the heads of departments by inviting them to lunch and dinner at his villa. When the Kaiser is absent from Cadinen, a weekly report is sent to him by the acting manager, his own deputy, visits him once a month to tell by word of mouth how business is progressing.

On his farms at Cadinen the Kaiser grows wheat, rears cattle and breeds swine with conspicuous success. Thus the Kaiser combines in his person the duties of a statesman, a farmer, an agriculturist and industry, which in Germany are hostile to one another, and striving to derive the greater advan-

tages from the country's protective tariffs. The Emperor invariably accompanies the Kaiser to Cadinen and plays the part of a middle-class housewife to perfection. She enjoys keeping house in the simple villa where none of the ceremonies of the court are observed. She directs the work in the morning, assists the cook in the kitchen, making the Kaiser's favorite dishes with her own royal hands, and in the little yard to the rear of her house she feeds the chickens and supervises the milking of the cows. The Kaiser's wife, who is a German, and who has been married to the Kaiser since his childhood, is a devoted wife, and she has devoted her life to the Kaiser's service. She has been married to the Kaiser since his childhood, and she has devoted her life to the Kaiser's service. She has been married to the Kaiser since his childhood, and she has devoted her life to the Kaiser's service.

The Kaiser has made use of his works at Cadinen to bring the Crown Prince and his other sons into close touch with the realities of industrial life of which they could learn nothing in their ordinary career at court. At Cadinen the Crown Prince has acquired the lessons of practical man of business, which will be useful to him when his turn comes to rule over Germany.

Soon after the Kaiser had organized the works at Cadinen he began to turn his attention to the distribution as well as to the production of his wares. Accordingly he established a shop in the Leipzig strasse, the business district of Berlin, where his wares are sold. The Kaiser became a shopkeeper, and moreover, he trades under his own family name of Hohenzollern. The Kaiser threw himself into the work of organizing his shop with the same youthful enthusiasm which characterized his early life. The Hohenzollern store fills a whole house of four stories and is a great success. The Kaiser has not yet brought himself to the point of serving behind the counter, but he has been extremely energetic in pushing the business of his shop as commercial traveler. Sometimes at court festivals, when he espies a wealthy man, he approaches him and solicits orders for the Hohenzollern store. When the orders are given, the Kaiser extracts a gold pencil from his pocket and after he has signed the order, he hands it to the man, who then goes to the shop and gets the goods. When he goes yachting along the coast of Scandinavia in the summer the Kaiser never forgets his

shops and canvasses for orders with the same commercial zeal. Even when he visits foreign courts he frequently seizes the opportunity to solicit orders from his fellow royals, who are vastly amused by his business enterprise. The Kaiser experiences a good deal of success in this capacity, and he estimates that he could earn a very substantial income in the shape of commissions obtained for the Hohenzollern store if he were its employee instead of its proprietor. The total amount of capital invested in the Kaiser's works at Cadinen and the Hohenzollern store in Berlin is given as \$500,000. The average annual profits during the last three years amounted to \$46,000; that is a fraction more than 9 per cent on the invested capital. Considering that the profits are decreased by the numerous expenses which the Kaiser must be regarded as an achievement of remarkable success. Altogether the Kaiser employs more than 2,000 employees in the various departments of his two businesses.

The Kaiser's participation in practical business is a considerable political importance for the old-fashioned aristocracy of Germany until recently entertained deep-rooted prejudices against trade and, above all, against shopkeepers. The Kaiser's enterprise has gone far to remove these relics of a bygone time, and the Kaiser himself, a shopkeeper, it can no longer be such extremely "bad form" to keep a shop. The Kaiser has partially broken down the barriers between the aristocratic and the commercial classes, but not entirely, for it is still impossible for the crown prince to be a shopkeeper, and the Kaiser's enterprise has gone far to remove these relics of a bygone time, and the Kaiser himself, a shopkeeper, it can no longer be such extremely "bad form" to keep a shop. 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From M. A. P.

Will Korea's day ever come again? Is Japan going to succeed in her apparent purpose of eliminating the Koreans, as she once eliminated the Ainus, and as the white men eliminated the North American Indians? Whence is help to come for the poor Koreans, who, while he lacks the enlightenment and confidence of the Japanese, is in certain important respects his pronounced superior? His present afflictions, by the way, are really waking up the Korean's dormant qualities. Some Koreans are looking hopefully to the meeting of The Hague tribunal next spring. Others expect that Russia, when rehabilitated, will champion their cause with her, or that Germany will take up their case against the "yellow peril" doctrines of Emperor William by coming to the help of Chosen. Still others, more far-seeing, point out that Japan's conduct in Korea, of which China must be perfectly aware, will prevent the Japanese from ever getting a foothold in China, and will eventually lead to the overthrow of the present Chinese government and the reclamation of their former dependency. Foreigners seem to think that an enlightened and aroused public opinion in Great Britain and America will do what force of arms may not do, for Japan cares more for the public opinion of civilization than for any other power. Success for poor Korea will come from some quarter for the unendurable cannot be interminable.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE NAME OF DEITY.

There are some people who seem to believe that the actual name of the Deity is God. To illustrate: In Hindu religious literature the great word is Om. It can hardly be called a name, because in its higher levels of thought Brahmanistic teachings do not personify the Omiscient. It is a term, rather, intended to express the sublimest conception of existence and power, something the same as Christians mean when they refer to the Deity as "I Am." Now, there was once a Christian missionary in India, who wrote a series of letters to an English religious periodical, and signed them "Om." He would doubtless have been horrified at the blasphemy of a Hindu, who would write letters from England and sign them "I Am." The truth of the matter is that very many people in Christendom have not yet advanced beyond the old Jewish conception of Jehovah as a tribal deity, who was not the one and only God, but simply the most powerful out of a number. Hence when they read, if they ever do, the invocations in ancient Parsee or Vedic literature to the ineffable being, whose powers are all embracing and whose nature is incomprehensible, they think they are idolatrous. If we would get this notion out of our minds; if we would endeavor to realize that if two sets of religious teachers agree that there is above and beyond all things visible and invisible some transcendent Power, which is self-existent and from eternity to eternity, they must of necessity be referring to one and the same thing, a fruitful source of difficulty in the minds of earnest students of religion would be removed. One use of the word "Om" is as an invocation at the beginning and end of study of the mysteries of religion or the performance of religious ceremonies. On these occasions it is used in its secondary sense, such as a clergyman of a Christian Church says "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost" and closes his observations or services with a benediction. It is a prayer to the All-Wise for a right understanding of what is to be done or has been done, as the case may be. Wherein is the difference between the two invocations? Certainly not in essence, but only in name. Possibly it may be urged that the Christian recognizes the three-fold nature of the Deity, but without stopping to discuss whether the Brahman expression does not imply a similar idea, we may reply that, admitting the existence of this distinction, it only marks the difference between Christianity and Brahmanism, not any difference between the God of the Christian and the God of the Brahman. Again, without arguing the question, let us admit that the Christian has a higher conception of the nature of the Deity than the Brahman, by reason of his appreciation of His triune nature, this does not warrant the claim that the two religious schools worship different Gods. With the unaided eye we look upon the star Polaris and see only a single luminary, but with the aid of a telescope we learn that what looks like a small point of light is in reality a group of stars. So it is easy to believe that we, who regard the Deity through Christ, may see more than they who are able to behold Him from any other medium. But it is the same Deity in both cases.

One of the greatest difficulties that thinking men experience is considering the claims made by the church is to accept the idea that among the millions upon millions of mankind, who have during uncounted centuries lived upon the earth, the knowledge of God should have been restricted to the comparatively few people constituting the Jewish nation, and the more numerous, and yet relatively small number who have made up the population of what is called Christendom. Such people say very naturally that it is incomprehensible that during long ages vast numbers of men have been born, thought, accomplished great things and died and yet have never appreciated the fact that there is a God above the Universe. Also very naturally they say that, if every other conception of the Deity, except that which is founded upon the Jewish idea of Jehovah, is to be considered false, the claim makes too great demand upon human credulity, for they hold that it is incomprehensible that an all-wise and all-merciful Father would leave uncounted millions of His children, who must be as dear to Him, as we are, utterly without any idea that He existed. It does not seem very clear how this proposition can be successfully refuted. The fact of the matter is that the conception of the Deity most ordinarily preached from Christian pulpits is a mediaeval one, formed in days when the views of the most learned men in Christendom were utterly narrow. In truth Christendom today is suffering from mediaeval Christianity, which laid more stress upon nomenclature and ecclesiastical juggling than upon purity of heart and faith in Christ. There are many very excellent people who shrink from the word "broad" in connection with religious matters. Through some species of mental confusion they have confounded breadth of view with the breadth of the way, which we are told leads to spiritual death; whereas, in point of fact, there is not in all the teachings of mankind anything broader than the Sermon on the Mount. Let us shake ourselves free from misconceptions. God never yet left the world

REUBEN

This is not an Old Testament story. The Reuben referred to did not live a good many years ago, and in a land a long distance from here. In fact, we have grave doubts if he ever lived at all. He is the personage so dear to the comic papers, who is represented with a whisker on his chin, a frightful suit of clothes and a carpet bag, and who is called "Rube." He usually is accompanied by a woman, who is alleged to be his wife. To depict the doings of this mythical personage about one-half the time of the so-called "funny" artists of the New York press is occupied. He is a never-failing source of gaiety to the wise men of Gotham, or that part of them at least, which patronize the comic papers. How did the evolution of this mythical personage come about? Perhaps it might be just as well to discuss this as it is to try and find out how the myth of some heathen divinity came to assume definite shape.

"Rube" is the New Yorker's conception of his own immense superiority over the rest of mankind, that is, it is what he thinks he might have been like, if he had lived anywhere else than between the North and East rivers. He has told himself so often that his city is the most wonderful thing that "ever happened," that he supposes every one else thinks so. As a matter of fact, the New Yorker himself is very much more impressed with the wonders of his town than "Rube" is. A building of as many storeys as you like appals the man who lives on Broadway nearly all his waking hours more than it does the man from Pot-dunk Centre, or any other place you like. The New Yorker will tell you of "crushes" and "six o'clock rushes" and things of that kind. When Rube gets in them, all he is conscious of is that a lot of people are making a terrific amount of fuss to save a few minutes of unimportant time. It is the same, although not quite so bad in Chicago. Said a Chicago man to a Pacific coast man, as they stood in one of those miserable, noisy streets down in the business centre of that town: "What do you think of this?" The westerner said: "I think it is one of the dirtiest and most utterly unjustifiable places in all the world." Then he asked: "Why do you tolerate such abominations?" The Chicago man explained that it was because every minute of a Chicago man's waking hours is worth so much money that they must all get close together. Then the pair went to lunch with two other Chicago men, every minute of whose working waking hours was so valuable. They rushed through one short street and dashed into the entrance to a cafe with half a hundred other people, every minute of whose waking hours fairly jingled because of the money they are worth, and they sat down to a table, where they spent an hour and a half eating a lunch, which figured out \$1.60 for the four. Some one has described a New Yorker as a man who is eternally on a rush to go somewhere to do nothing after he gets there. A very recent writer has said that the real business men of New York do not hurry, but only those who think they are business men.

The most provincial of all people are those who live in the metropolitan centres. This seems like a contradiction in terms, but it is a fact, just the same. Recently two Chicago men visited Victoria. One of them said to the Colonist: "Every day has some new surprise for us. When we left to come to the Pacific coast our friends told us that, while we might possibly stand Seattle, we could not endure the privations of British Columbia." It is really melancholy to meet a New Yorker in his native hair and learn the things he thinks wonderful. "Just look at this crowd!" exclaimed one of them, and when his companion asked: "Where?" the New York man, after recovering from his amazement, said: "Why right here." As a matter of fact the street was not crowded any more than the east side of Government street is on a fine Saturday night. These people have got so into the way of thinking that everything they do is the most wonderful thing and the most wonderfully done thing that the world has ever seen that they stand in perpetual amazement at their own imaginary super-excellence.

Reuben of the comic papers does not exist. He is not only extinct, like the great auk, the dodo and the popliss. He simply never was. He was a creation of the imagination for the purpose of giving the city man something with which to compare himself to the gratification of his own vanity. The only genuine "jays" live in the big cities. If you have any doubt upon the point, pick up almost any New York Sunday paper and read the advertisements of get-rich-quick schemes the notices of clairvoyants and such cattle, and the personals. Do not imagine for one moment that these fairy tales are devised to entrap the unwary resident of outside towns and

rural districts. They are intended for the eyes of the residents of the Borough of Manhattan. Selling gold bricks is a fine art compared with some of the abject tumbler with which these schemers are able to extract dollars from the pockets of the superlatively wise Gothamites, who think they were born with their eye teeth cut. If you want to know how big an ass a man can be, it is only necessary to read some of the advertisements referred to. A man who could be deceived by them would not know enough to let a red hot poker alone. Yet thousands of people are gulled by them, and if five hundred of the absurd schemes were shown to be the frauds they are, the five hundred and first would find just as many fools ready to take it up as ever. It is doubtless true, as the fake promoter says, that "there is a sucker born every minute," but seeing that men only drop their bait where they think the fish are, and that most of it is dangled before the eyes of New Yorkers, we are inclined to think that the city on the Hudson is the natural habitat of the creature known as Rube, only he does not wear chin whiskers there, or carry a bunched-up cotton umbrella.

MERRY QUEEN OF SCOTS

Mary Stuart, better known as Mary, Queen of Scots, was the daughter of James V of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, a daughter of the Duke of Guise. She was born in 1542, and was executed in 1587. Her life was a strange round of misfortunes. It is said that when news of her birth was brought to her father, who was then on his death-bed, he exclaimed, "The devil go with it; it came with an ass and it will pass with an ass"; the reference being to the fact that the Scottish crown came to the Stuarts through a daughter of Bruce. A few days later he died, and Mary became Queen before she was a week old. When she was eight months old she was crowned. Before she was two years old she was promised in marriage to Prince Edward of England, and when the Scots parliament refused to sanction this, war ensued, which terminated unfortunately for Scotland. When she was eight months old she was betrothed to the Dauphin, who was six weeks her junior. When she was seventeen her husband came to the throne and she became queen of France as well as of Scotland. Before she was nineteen she was a widow. She returned to Scotland when she was nineteen, escaping with some difficulty the fleet which Queen Elizabeth sent out to capture her. Many plans were proposed for her marriage, and the list of names submitted included the kings of France, Denmark, Sweden and Spain, the Archduke of Austria, and the Dukes of Ferrara, Nemours, Anjou, Arran, and Leicester. Mary's choice was the king of Spain, but unexpected obstacles presented themselves. She married in her twenty-third year her cousin, James Stuart, Lord Darnley. He is described as arrogant, ambitious, foolish, debauched and cruel. His sole recommendation was his personal appearance, which was unusually attractive. Early in the following year, that is, in 1566, occurred the murder of Rizzio, Mary's chief minister, who was slain by Darnley's order, because the latter fancied that Rizzio stood in the way of his securing the succession of the crown to himself and his children. In default of Mary having any issue. This led to an estrangement between her and Darnley, upon whom she had conferred the title of king. She was imprisoned, but regained her liberty and overthrew the plans of the conspirator against her. In 1566 her son, afterwards James VI, was born. In the following year Darnley was stricken with smallpox. Mary visited him and slept for two nights in the same house. She left him one night at eleven to attend the marriage of a valet, and two hours later the house was blown up by gunpowder and Darnley was killed. The Earl of Bothwell was charged with this crime, but he was acquitted after a farcical trial. He then seized the queen and carried her to Dunbar. A few weeks later he was divorced from his young wife, and having been created Duke of Orkney by the Queen, married her, the wedding taking place within three months from the death of Darnley. The nuptials at once rose in arms against her, and she was taken prisoner. The insults of the people and her grief at being separated from Bothwell threw her into a frenzy. She refused food and strode through her rooms nearly naked with her hair streaming about her, in which condition she would present herself at the windows and scream for aid. After signing her abdication in favor of her son she contrived to escape from her captors and raise an army, but was promptly defeated, after which she crossed into England and gave herself up to Elizabeth. This was in 1568, when this extraordinary woman was only 26 years of age. For the remaining twenty-one years of her life she was a prisoner, and her execution was for treason consisting of conspiring for the murder of Elizabeth.

Mary's character has been the subject of much controversy, and she has been described as everything, from a

saint to a monster. The best opinion seems to be that her nature was passionate in the extreme, and that she was prepared to go to any length for the gratification of her desires. In other respects she was very much to be commended. She was bright, witty, a good student, a writer of more than average talent and a poet of some merit. Six poems, known to have been written by her, are extant. In person she was undoubtedly very beautiful, although it cannot be said that her portraits would convey that impression. One of her biographers, Joseph Richardson, says her features were long and sharp, but "animated by winning vivacity and high joyous spirits." Her eyes were very large and bright, and of that changeable grey which made Maria Antoinette's so attractive. In her youth her hair was golden, but in her short life it changed first to auburn, then to brown, then to black and finally to grey. Her figure was large and stately and her deportment graceful. She appeared to splendid advantage on horseback and still more so in dancing. Her hands were very shapely, and it is said that her fondness for the harp was inspired largely by a desire to display their beauty. She possessed personal magnetism in a surprising degree. It is told of Bishop Lesley that he once went to see her to reproach her for some indiscretions, and on coming into her presence he fell upon his knees and implored permission to kiss her fingers, and after a brief interview left her with his reproach unuttered. The Seigneur de Brantome was her contemporary and was acquainted with her personally. In his memoirs he gave a glowing description of this lovely girl, as she was when he knew her. He says: "As she grew into the flower of her age, one could see great beauty, great virtues develop in her in such a fashion that on arriving at fifteen her beauty began to display its lustre at full noon and efface the sun at its strongest, so fine was the beauty of her person." He tells us that at the age of fourteen she de-claimed before the French court an oration in Latin, in which she maintained that women ought to study the liberal arts, and he adds that, as she devoted two hours a day to study, "there were hardly any human sciences that she could not discourse well upon." He says that "in the rude and barbaric garb of her native country she was a very goddess." * * * She had still further that perfection which most can set the world on fire, an exceedingly sweet and lovely voice; for she sang admirably, moderating her voice to the lute, which she touched very prettily with her beautiful white hand." Speaking of her marriage to the Dauphin, de Brantome mentions that she brought Scotland as her dowry, but adds "even if she had neither sceptre nor crown, her person and divine beauty alone were worth a kingdom."

Ancient Teachers of Religion and Philosophy

By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

BRAHMANISM

"The universe was enveloped in darkness impenetrable, indistinguishable, undecipherable, unknowable, as it were, sunk in a deep sleep. Then the irresistible, self-existent Lord, undiscerned, causing this universe with the five elements and all other things to become discernible, was manifested, dispelling the gloom. He who is beyond the cognizance of the senses, subtle, undiscernible, himself shone forth. He, desiring, seeking to produce various creatures, from his own body, first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This became a golden egg, resplendent as the sun in which he himself was born as Brahma, the progenitor of all the worlds. Being formed by that First Cause, undiscernible, eternal, which is both existent and non-existent, that made (perusha) is known to the world as Brahma. That Lord having continued a year in the egg, divided it into two parts by his mere thought. With these two shells he formed the heaven and the earth; and in the middle he placed the sky, the eight regions and the eternal abode of the waters." This account of the creation is from the code of Manu.

Brahmanism is the religion of the greater part of the people of India. When we remember that the population of that country is more than two hundred and ninety millions, we can have some idea of the enormous number of Hindus who accept Brahmanism in one form or another as their faith. This religion dates back as far as twelve hundred years before Christ, and its sacred books are the oldest written documents known. They are almost limitless in number and it would be as impossible to give a history and description of Brahmanism in all its aspects and divisions as it would be for one individual, to undertake the reading of this mass of Sanskrit manuscript. Originally Brahmanism was a philosophical religion mingled with the worship of the powers of nature, and it is quite easy to understand why the Hindus as well as our Aryan ancestors worshipped these forces and sacrificed to them. Climatic condition would naturally govern their lives to a large extent. Their lands and houses, flocks and herds and they themselves were more frequently at the mercy of wind, fire and water than the people of the west. These mighty agencies were therefore supposed to be the governing forces of the universe, and whichever element was peculiar to a locality, Agni, the god of fire

was one of the principal objects of devotion. He was the divinity of the household, the sacrificial flame, and the divine messenger, who licked up the sacrifice and carried it to the gods. Varuna was the god of the sea and invested with divine attributes, powerful to destroy but mighty to save. The winds and breezes were personified as Vayu and the Maruts roared among the trees and tossed the sea into foamy billows, and the Maruts blew up the clouds for the showers. Indra was the firmament and was at one time worshipped as the king of the Vedic gods. But Surya, the sun god, who took his place and is still prayed to daily by the devotees of Brahman, the most sacred of all Vedic texts, holding the prayer to the sun "Let us meditate on the excellent glory of the Divine Vivifier. May he enlighten our understanding." Beside the deities of the earth and air the Hindus had many gods and goddesses, foremost among these being Ganesh, the god of luck, whose aid is still invoked before anything of importance is undertaken and to whom temples have been built throughout the length and breadth of India. The serpent, the bull and the cow are also objects of veneration. The genuine Pantheistic creed of India at the present time, however, seems to be that Brahma (power) is the only real eternal essence. Its manifestation, that is, universal existence, is called Brahma; its manifestation on earth is called Vishnu and when it again dissolves itself it is called Shiva. The universe and everything of which it is composed, the stars, the planets, the sun and the moon, the mountains, the wind and the sea, and all gods and goddesses and everything that lives and moves and has a being, are considered to be the comprehensible expression of the thought of the great Incomprehensible. The human soul has its origin from the Supreme Soul or Spirit "issuing from the Brahma as a fire, and all suffering and trouble come to us in proportion as we are ignorant of this fact. The student of Brahmanism is taught to hunt for a living thing, to speak the truth, not to deal, to practice continence, to remain pure and content, to do penance and to cultivate indifference to all bodily pain. With wisdom and self-subjection will come a cleared understanding of our affinity to the all-wise cause; then will our souls attain their freedom from sin and limitation, for they are of one substance with Brahma they are infinite, immortal, divine.

In spite of the fact that there are innumerable deities in the Hindu Pantheon and that the ignorant millions pray and sacrifice to them, it is probable that the intelligent, thinking Hindu perceives through the maze of mythology and superstition, the eternal self-existent Being, the source of all things and in whom all things. The very fact that the Brahmins pray daily to the sun leads us to suppose that the more enlightened worshippers have adored, under the type of the visible sun, that divine light which alone can illumine their intellects. The following, extract from one of the books of Manu:

"Him some adore as present in fire; others in Manu lord of creatures; some as more distinctly present in Indra, others in pure air, others as the most high, eternal Spirit. Thus the man who perceives in his own soul, the Supreme Soul, present in all creatures, acquiring equanimity towards them all, and shall be absorbed at last in the highest essence."

THE STORY TELLER

"Roosevelt was the first statesman to rebel at the notion of president-making by photography," says R. L. Dunn in Appleton's for September. "It happened at the Philadelphia convention, just after he had been nominated for vice-president, and was starting for the platform, his address in his hand, to make his speech of acceptance. I who had adjusted my camera on three chair tops, so as to command a view of the scene, shouted: "One moment, please—I want your picture." "Depew, Roosevelt, Leslie Ward and Odell halted. Roosevelt was highly incensed, and Platt, who was sitting near by, snickered aloud at his discomfiture. "Don't you do it!" bellowed the vice-president-to-be. "But I had already snapped my shutter," said Dunn, "and I intended to take a picture of the man who intended toward a man who shoved it off so that it grazed Mr. Roosevelt. "Get that man out of here," he commanded, pointing at me, 'or I won't speak." "I was unceremoniously ducked under a platform and kept there for over an hour, so that I never got a picture of him in the throes of his oratorical acceptance. I amused myself, however, by cutting a hole through one of the planks with my pocket-knife, and making through a perforated plate after plate of the convention assembled. "Curiously enough, four years later the camera was adopted as a means of exploiting this same rebellious Mr. Roosevelt, who had long before forgiven the offending photographer of 1900 and had many times aided me in securing important and interesting pictures."

"Paddy Murphy of the New York police met his neighbor, Tim McCarthy, whose name was as long as the White House road. 'That's the matter, Tim?' Paddy asked. 'Haven't ye her-r-d the noos?' asked Tim. 'Phat noos?' 'Phy, his grace, Cardinal Soandso, is did.' 'Well, said Paddy, 'he was a gude man.' 'He was that.' 'None better.' 'That's the whole truth, Paddy,' sobbed Tim. 'He was too gude for this wur-r-d.' 'He was that, Paddy.' 'An' he has gone to his rewar-r-d.' 'He has that, Paddy.' 'Well, then, phy, the div'l are ye sobbing about?' 'Phy, Paddy, that this man Rosoffit-was goin' to appint a Me-Me-Methodist in his place?'"

Universal Soldering Fluid

A soldering fluid which will not rust or corrode the soldered parts is made by dissolving as much zinc in muriatic acid as the acid will take up and then adding water, glycerine and alcohol. To one part glycerine add one part alcohol and one part water; then add two parts of acid with the zinc dissolved. This fluid has been used for all kinds of soldering, says the

Street Railway Journal, and has been found especially desirable with greasy or dirty connections as well as for soldering to iron. It is claimed that the glycerine prevents all rust, which plays havoc with many soldering fluids which contain muriatic acid.

Held Up

"Stop!" shouted the man on the country road, holding up a warning hand. Muttering something about rural cops, the automobilist obeyed.

"Turn around and come back to town with me," said the stranger. "You were going at least thirty-five miles an hour."

"You're a constable, I suppose," said the automobilist, with a covert sneer, when they had reached the village.

"Me?" replied the passenger. "No, I'm a farmer, and had to come in to town when all the teams were busy. Nice growing weather? Thanks. Good-by."

Ensuing comment is purposely omitted.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Served Him Right

A very absent-minded member of the French Institute was reading the newspaper in the customary idling manner of the day. He was absorbed by his reading, and with his left hand he unconsciously pushed the files of newspapers on the table. Beyond the papers was an inkstand, which at last the moving papers pushed over the side of the table. It fell on the trousers of a Paris banker, who was furious at this accident.

The absent-minded man offered his best excuses without appeasing the banker's wrath, who shrieked that his new trousers were ruined.

"But, sir, I will cheerfully pay for them. Be good enough to give me your card, and I will send the money to your hotel."

"To my hotel, sir! I don't know you. I must instantly have the 30 francs these trousers cost."

The member of the Institute drew forth the 30 francs and handed them to the banker. Then he said:

"Now that you have been paid, I hope you have too much of the delicacy of a gentleman to remain in my trousers. You know they are mine, and I insist upon their immediate delivery to me. You have no confidence in me; I have none in you. My trousers!"

In vain the banker protested against such haste. The crowd that had gathered about the disputants saw the member of the Institute was right, and the banker, after sending for another pair of nether garments, surrendered the ink smeared coat amid the laughter of the bystanders.—Tit-Bits.

A Wonderful Country

A contractor in San Francisco sent to Ireland for his father to join him. The journey was a great event to the old man, who had lived in rural districts all his life, and he reached San Francisco much excited. After several days of sight-seeing his son resumed his business, and suggested that his father should visit the Presidio.

"The Presidio, father, is the government reservation for the soldiers—a fine bit of park; and you'll enjoy yourself."

At the end of a strenuous day the old man stood gazing at the big buildings. Seeing a soldier near, he tapped him on the shoulder.

"Me bye, phat's," that string of houses forinst us?"

"Why, those are the officers' quarters."

"And that wan with the big smoke-tack?"

"That's the cook's shanty."

"Shanty, is it? Well; this is a great country. 'Is palaces they're using.' The young man offered to show him the new gymnasium. On the way the sundown gun was discharged just as they passed. The old man, much startled, caught his companion's arm.

"Phat's that, now?"

"Sundown," replied his friend, smiling.

"Sundown, is it? Tink of that, now! Don't the sun go down with a terrible bump in this country!"—Lippincott's.

Why Birds Sing

Of late years there has been some tendency on the part of observers to discount Darwin's theory as to the attractiveness of the songs and posturing of male birds to their intended mates; and it must be admitted that direct experimental evidence as to the efficacy of these performances, vocal or otherwise, in winning the heart of the hen bird is not so abundant as it might be. It is noticed, for instance, that the song—or what answers to it in songless birds—is often of the nature of a challenge or defiance, as may well be observed in those most pugnacious individuals, Robin Redbreast and Chantrelle.

I remember once watching in California, two cocks which evidently felt that honor demanded a fight, but had also a prudent aversion to commencing hostilities. They defiantly slanted their shoulders and flapped their wings, then they picked up little stones and dropped them in an emphatic invitation to "come on," but finally the bolder spirit ventured on a crow, and then the battle began.

As for Cock Robin being gifted with a sweet voice, he breathes challenges to the robin next door which sound tenderly melodious to us, but when paying his addresses to his mate he is capable of nothing but a gurgling twitter.

The courting skylark, too, following his mate with hopping gait and raised crest and tail, and flipping at her with his wings, forgets the glorious melody which he pours out aloft.

In some cases, however, there is no doubt about the object and efficacy of the song or love-calls. The mating canary not only sings furiously at its rival, but passionately to his mate, and it is a well known fact that canaries in fanciers' bird rooms often form attachments by the voice, these being so strong that, if a different mating is desired by the owner, the birds concerned have to be moved out of hearing of the attractive note.

"Rooks," said Gilbert White, in the breeding season sometimes attempt in the gaiety of their hearts to sing, and the weird gulps and gurgles of the courting raven afford another example of the attempts of the amorous corvine to "aggravate his voice."

"Are you fond of Wagnerian music?"

"Well," answered Mr. Curox, "I'm not exactly fond of it, but it doesn't wash away as much as it used to."—Washington

CURRENT VERSE

Mother Magie

In days of childhood, now long-lapsed and dim,
Often I sat within a holy place
When mystic word and solemn-rolling hymn
Touched the tranced souls of men to thoughts of grace.

Too small to comprehend, yet happy there
I lingered, since beside me, close and Sat the sweet mother with her rippled hair,
Her smile of angels and her color clear.

And she would hold my hand, and so express,
In some deep way, the wonder of the hour,
Our spirits talked, by silent tenderness,
As easily as flower nods to flower.

And to this day, when so I creep alone
Into some sacred corner, list the choir,
Hear some great organ's most melodious moan
And watch the windows flush daylight with fire,

Over me once again those memories arise,
I sit as in a dream, and understand,
God's meaning; for, across the years, I feel
The sure magic of that spirit-hand.

—Richard Burton, in the August Atlantic.

To Dewy Primroses.

Why do ye weep, sweet babes? can tears
Speak grief in you.
Who were but born
Just as the modern novel
Took fancy to the dew?
Alas, you have not known that shower
That mars a flower,
Nor felt the tinkling
Breath of a blustering wind,
Nor are ye worn with years;
Or warp'd as we,
Who think it strange to see,
Such pretty flowers, like to orphan young.

To speak by tears, before ye have a tongue.

Speak, whimp'ring younglings, and make known
The reason why
Ye droop and weep;
Is it for want of sleep,
Or childish lullaby?
Or that ye have not seen as yet
The violet?
Or brought a kiss
From that Sweet-heart to this?
—No, no, this sorrow shown
With odder tears than mine?
Would have this lecture read,
That things of greatest, so of meanest worth
Conceiv'd with grief are, and with tears brought forth.

—Robert Herrick.

The Green Inn

I sicken of men's company—
The crowded tavern's din.
Where all day long with oath and song
Sit, they who entrance win:
So come to a bustling inn and rout
To rest in God's Green Inn.

Here none may mock an empty purse
Or raised coat of armor.
But Silence waits within the gates,
And Peace beside the door;
The weary guest is welcome,
The richest pays no score.

The roof is high and arched and blue.
The floor is spread with pine;
On the wall hangs a picture that falls
In golden flecks and fine:
And swift and fleet, on noiseless feet
The Four Winds bring me wine.

Upon my board they set their store—
Great drinks mixed cunningly.
Wherein the scent of furze is blent
With odors of the sea.
As from a cup I drink it up
To thrill the veins of me.

It's I will sit in God's Green Inn
Un vexed by man or ghost.
Yet ever fed and comforted,
Companioned by mine host.
And waked at night by that white light
High-sung from coast to coast.

Oh, you who in the House of Strife
Quarrel and game and sin,
Come out and see what cheer may be
For starveling souls and thin.
Who come at last from drought and pain
To sit in God's Green Inn!

—Theodosia Garrison in Scribner's Magazine.

O Yuki San!

O Yuki San's breath was the golden flame
Lighting the road of Love
Her little body was the ball of fire fed
With love and cheer
My heart is the wood born to join with her.

"I am one with thee, thou art mine,"
She gazed at me, trembling with dashing passion, and gazed,
And said: "Fonto, ureshii wa."
Didn't you know her? Didn't kiss her?
Was she ever kissed in her life,
Since she was a Japanese girl of laughter and profound bow?
The night was dark, and we wished the far darker night:
We hated to be seen by the World and Men:

Oh, stars, come not to-night, we have to make our own world,
(We two alone, O Yuki San and I),
We walked away from the city and noise.

Into the valley of Love and silence,
Thickly covered with mists and dreams,
We walked slowly under the forests with our hearts' desire.

I saw clearly her burning heart under the light of Love.
She felt my beating breast with her tiny hand,
"Wasuuchi, iyayo," she said.
I replied her with my thousand kisses heavy and red.
I felt the silvery dew on her face when the stars fallen on her eyelashes?

Poor O Yuki San, she was sobbing:
She was the Japanese girl of tears and love.
I wiped her tears off, and sweetly whispered together, O Yuki San, when we must!

But not just yet!
—Translation from the Japanese of Yone Noguchi by Amelia Austin.

Nightfall

A misty gray has quenched the smoldering West
Like sprinkled ashes, and the deeper
Is yet unwarmed with stars. The clouds
once high,
Have lowered to the tree-tops, where they rest.

A ghost-wind rasps and starts, as one oppressed
With guilty burden, one that may not
And let the vexed world pass unnoted by,
But must live on by memory obsessed.

Now is the lonesome hour of all the day
When cheerful toil is over. From the
That quick last sound of homeward hastening feet
Within some frail hush has died away.
The Joneses' hour—day past, the night to come—
God guide his steps that has no waiting hour!

—Noeta Marquis, in Out West

To use the remains of cold boned fish, free it from skin and bone and break into small pieces, mixing with a cupful of breadcrumbs. Make a panade with a piece of butter the size of a walnut, melted and added to a dessertspoonful of cream and season with salt, pepper and Worcester's sauce. Add to the fish and mix thoroughly. Finally stirring lightly in the whites of 2 eggs beaten quite stiff. Put into a buttered mould and steam very gently.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

Bush Fruits—Cultivation, Diseases and Remedies—Article I.

By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist of the Dominion Central Experimental Farm

THE CURRANT

The currant is not so generally used in Canada as some other fruits, as few persons care for them when eaten raw, and when cooked they are usually made into jelly and consumed by only a comparatively small proportion of the people. The colder parts of Canada where other fruits do not succeed well the currant is more popular, and is used much more generally. It is a wholesome and refreshing fruit and deserves much more attention than it gets at the present time.

The cultivated varieties of the black currant are derived from *Ribes nigrum*, a native of the northern parts of America, Europe and Asia.

The currant is not known to have been under cultivation before the middle of the sixteenth century. It is not mentioned by any of the ancient writers who wrote about fruit, and was entirely unknown by the Romans.

The currant does not vary so much when grown from seed as most cultivated fruits, and being so easily propagated from cuttings it has not been improved so much as it otherwise would have been. Moreover, size in currants was not of great importance until recent years, when competition in marketing has become keener. It is only during the past fifty, or sixty years that many new varieties were introduced. At the beginning of the nineteenth century few named varieties were recognized in England, the currant being generally known simply under the names black, red and white.

Being natives of the north, most varieties of currants succeed over a very wide territory in Canada, and for this reason they are among the best fruits for planting, and being easy of propagation and cultivation there is nothing to prevent anyone who has room enough for a few bushes from growing them for home use.

Propagation. The usual method of propagating currants is by means of cuttings. These root very readily, and good plants are obtained after one season's growth. The best time to make the cuttings is in the autumn, as currants begin to grow very early in the spring, and once the buds have swollen they cannot be rooted. The wood of the current season's growth is used. This may be cut early in the autumn as soon as the wood has ripened, at Ottawa from the end of August to the middle of September being a good time. They should be cut in as long pieces as possible to save time in the field, and put in a cool, moist cellar or buried in sand. If cuttings can be made at once it is best to do so. These are made by cutting the wood into pieces about eight or ten inches long, although an inch or two more or less is not of much consequence. The base of the cutting should be made with a square cut, below the last bud. There should be at least half an inch of wood left above the top bud of each cutting, as there should be a strong growth from the upper bud. If the wood is cut too close it is liable to be weakened. A sloping cut is best for the upper cut, as it will shed rain, but this is not important. When made, the cuttings should be planted at once, which is usually the best plan, or heeled in. If heeled in they should be tied in bundles and buried under a layer of warm, well-drained soil, with about three inches of soil over them. The object of burying them upside down is that by this method the bases of the cuttings will be nearer the surface where the soil is warmer and there is more air, and the cuttings will grow faster than if they were further down. The cuttings should callus well in a few weeks, and they may be planted outside if thought advisable. Cuttings wintered by heeling in or burying under a few inches of soil outside they may be left there over winter, covered with from four to five inches of soil to prevent their drying out. Good results are obtained with the least trouble by planting the cuttings in nursery rows as soon as they are made. The soil should be prepared and should be selected where water will not lie. Furrows are opened three feet apart and deep enough so that the top bud, or at most two buds, will be above ground. The cuttings are planted about six inches apart on the smooth side of the furrows and soil thrown in and tramped down about them. Where only a small number are to be planted a trench may be opened with a spade. It is important to have most of the cutting below ground, and the more roots will be made and the plant will grow better. There would also be danger of the cutting drying up before rooting if too much of the wood is exposed. If the season is favorable the cuttings should callus well and even throw out a few roots by winter. Where there is little snow in winter it is necessary to cover the tops of the cuttings with about two inches of soil, which will be a good protection to them. This soil should be raked off in spring. In the spring cultivation should be begun early and kept up regularly during the summer to conserve moisture and favor rooting and the development of the bushes. By autumn they should be large enough to transplant to the field.

In Great Britain and Europe currants are often grown in tree form, and are prevented from throwing up shoots from below ground by removing all the buds of the current season except the top one before planting in the nursery. This system is not recommended for this country as it has been found by experience that snow breaks down currants grown in this way, and where borers are troublesome it is not wise to depend on one main shoot. Most of the cultivated varieties of currants have originated as natural seedlings, little artificial crossing having been done with this fruit. Currants grow readily from seeds, and it is easy to get new varieties in this way. The seeds are washed out of the ripe fruit, and after drying may either be sown at once or mixed with sand and kept over winter in a cool, dry place and sown very early in the spring. The seeds should not be sown deep, from one-quarter to one-half an inch being sufficient. If sown very deep they will not germinate, and young plants may be transplanted

from the seed bed to the open in the autumn of the first year if large enough, but if the plants are very small they may be let grow another season, when they should be planted out at least four or five feet apart, so as to give them room enough to fruit for several seasons, in order that their relative merits may be learned. If intended to remain permanently the plants should be at least six by five feet apart. The bushes should begin to bear fruit the second or third year after planting out. Each bush will be a new variety, as cultivated fruits do not come true from seed. If a seedling is considered promising it may be propagated or increased by cuttings, as already described.

The Soil and Its Preparation.

Currants should be planted in rich soil in order to get the best results. The soil should also be cool as the currant is a moisture-loving bush. The currant roots near the surface, hence if the soil is hot and dry the crop will suffer. If the soil is not so good as it might be it should receive a good dressing of manure before planting, which should be well worked into the soil, the latter being thoroughly pulverized before planting is done. A northern exposure is to be preferred, as in such a situation the currants are not so likely to suffer in a dry time.

Planting.

The best time to plant currants is in the autumn. If planted in the spring they will probably have sprouted somewhat before planting, and on this account their growth the first season will be checked. Where the soil is in good condition, currants, especially the black varieties, make strong growth, and the bushes reach a large size, hence it is best to give them plenty of space, as they will do better and are easier picked than if crowded. Six by five feet is a good distance to plant. If planted closer, especially in good soil, the bushes become very crowded before it is time to renew the plantation. Strong one-year old plants are the best, but two-year old plants are better than poorly rooted yearlings. It is better to err on the side of planting a little deeper than is necessary than to plant too shallow. A good rule to follow is to set the plants at least an inch deeper than they were in the nursery. The soil should be well tramped about the young plant so that there will be no danger of it drying out. After planting, the soil should be levelled and the surface loosened to help retain moisture.

Cultivation.

As the currant, to do well, must have a good supply of moisture, cultivation should be begun soon after planting, and the surface soil kept loose during the summer. While the plants are young the cultivation may be fairly deep in the middle of the rows, but when the roots begin to extend across the rows, cultivation should be quite shallow, as many of the roots are quite near the surface.

Fertilizers.

After the first application of manure, no more should be necessary until the plants begin to fruit, unless other crops are grown between, when an annual top dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure is desirable. Where only a light application of manure is given, the addition of two or three hundred pounds per acre of muriate of potash should be very beneficial. Wood ashes also would make a good fertilizer with barnyard manure. There is little danger of giving the currant too much fertilizer. Unfortunately, it is usually the other way, this fruit being often very much neglected.

Pruning.

The black and red currants bear most of their fruit on wood of different ages, hence the pruning of one is a little different from the other. The black currant bears most of its fruit on wood of the previous season's growth, hence it is important to always have a plentiful supply of one-year old healthy wood; the red and white currant produce their fruit on spurs which develop from the wood two or more years of age, hence it is important in pruning red and white currants to have a liberal supply of wood two years and older, but as the fruit on the very old wood is not so good as that on the younger, it is best to depend largely on two and three year old wood to bear fruit. A little pruning may be necessary at the end of the first season after planting in order to begin to get the bush into shape. From six to eight main stems, or even less, with their side branches well, when properly distributed, bear a good crop of fruit. Future pruning should be done with the aim of enlarging the bush to eight main branches each season and a few others coming on to take their places. By judicious annual pruning the bush can be kept sufficiently open to admit light and sunshine. A good rule is to not have any of the branches more than three feet from the ground when the tree is young, as if kept down to the ground the wood will be healthier, stronger growth will be made and the fruit will be better.

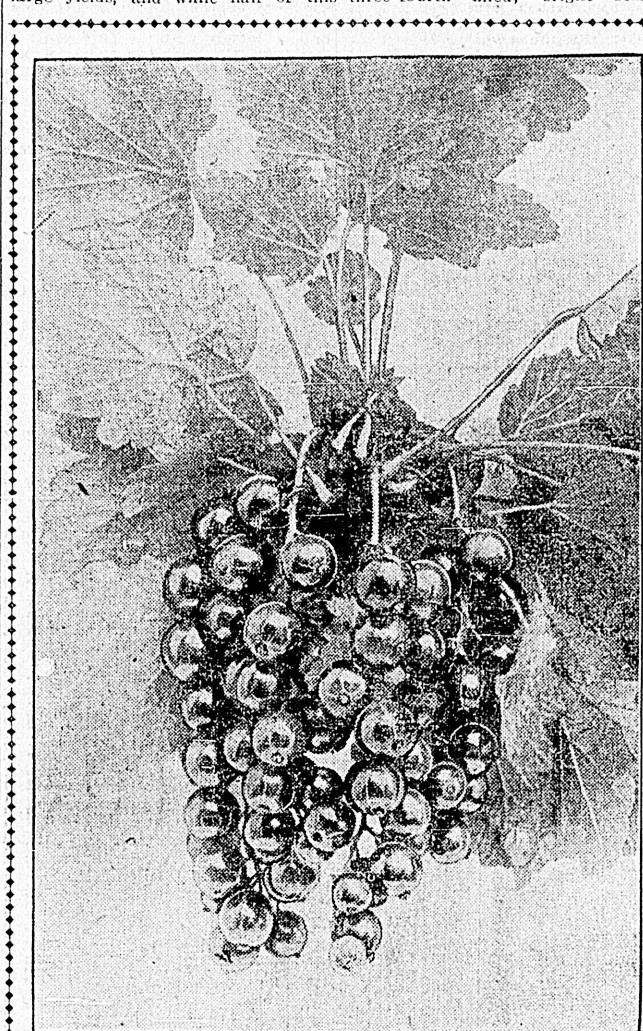
When to Renew the Plantation.

A currant plantation will bear a great many good crops if well cared for, but if neglected the bushes lose their vigor in a few years. The grower will have to decide when to renew the plantation by the appearance of the bushes, but as a currant plantation little labor it is best to have new bushes coming on before the old ones show signs of weakness. At least six good crops may be removed with fair treatment, and ten or more can be obtained if the bushes are in rich soil and well cared for. Where one has only a few bushes for home use they may be rejuvenated by cutting them down to the ground in alternate years, and thus obtaining a fresh supply of vigorous young wood.

Yield of Currants.

The red currant is one of the most regular bearing of all fruits, and as it is naturally productive the average yield should be large. Bailey, in the Horticultural Rule Book, puts the average yield at 100 bushels per acre. Card, in his book on Bush Fruits, makes it 100 to 150 bushels, with a possible yield of 320 bushels per acre. At the Central Experimental Farm the Rankins Red, the largest yielding, averaged for the past four years at

the rate of 8,107 pounds, or over 202 bushels per acre. The Red Dutch averaged at the rate of 7,335 pounds per acre, or over 183 bushels. The largest yield from red currants obtained at the Central Experimental Farm was in 1900, when six bushes of the Red Dutch currant yielded 73 pounds 15 ounces of fruit. The bushes were 6x5 feet apart. This means a yield at the rate of 17,892 pounds per acre, or at 40 pounds per bushel, 447 bushels 12 pounds per acre. The same variety in 1905, in a new plantation, yielded 55½ pounds from six bushes, or at the rate of 13,431 pounds per acre, or 335 bushels 31 pounds. These are very large yields, and while half of this



Cherry Currant

amount may not be expected in ordinary field culture, the fact that such yields can be produced on a small area should be an inspiration to get more on a larger one.

The average yield of black currants has been somewhat less than the red, although individual yields have been large. The Saunders currant yielded for the past four years at the rate of 6,534 pounds per acre, or over 163 bushels. The Kerry at the rate of 6,382 pounds per acre, or over 153 bushels. The highest yield of black currants was obtained in 1905, when six bushes of Kerry planted 6x5 feet apart yielded 62 pounds of fruit, or at the rate of 15,094 pounds per acre, equal to 375 bushels, estimating at 40 pounds to the bushel.

RED AND WHITE CURRANTS

The red currant makes excellent jelly, and its popularity is largely due to this fact. A large quantity of red currant jelly is made every year in Canada. Red currants are used to a less extent for pies and as jam and are also eaten raw with sugar. As a fruit for eating out of hand the red currant is not very popular, but there are few fruits so refreshing and if it had less acidity more red currants would be eaten that way. The white currants are better liked for eating off the bush than the red as they are not so acid. The Moore Ruby and the Early Scarlet are two red varieties, however, which are milder than most others, and for this reason are better adapted for eating raw than most. The red currant does not vary as much in quality as the black.

Red currants will remain in condition on the bushes for some time after ripening, hence do not have to be picked so promptly as the black.

Varieties of Red and White Currants Recommended.

Red—For general culture, Pomona, Victoria, Cumberland Red, Red Dutch, Greenfield, Rankins Red, Red Grape. Where bushes are protected with snow in winter, and for the milder districts, Pomona, Victoria, Cumberland Red, Wilder, Cherry, Fay and Red Cross.

White—White Cherry, Large White, White Grape.

It is possible that under different conditions of soil and climate other varieties might do equally well.

Descriptions of Varieties.

The following descriptions were made from fruit grown at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and represent a compilation of notes on these varieties made during the time they have been fruiting. It is quite likely that the names of some of these currants are synonyms (the same variety under different names), but as the varieties of currants differ from one another less than most other fruits it would be very difficult to separate the synonyms with certainty. The Rankins Red and Houghton Castle, for instance, are both said to be synonyms of the Victoria, but as grown

here they have not proved so productive, hence have been referred to as if distinct.

Red Varieties.

Admirable—A medium grower; unproductive here. Resembles Fay. Bush breaks easily.

Benwell—A medium, rather spreading grower; moderately productive. Fruit small in medium bunches; about two-thirds filled; bright scarlet; very acid; medium quality. Season medium. Not desirable.

Champagne Red—A medium grower; unproductive. Fruit uneven in size, small to above medium, in bunches of medium length about three-fourths filled; bright scarlet;

Comet—This variety resembles Versailles, and is believed to be the same. Has proved unproductive here.

Cumberland Red—A strong, moderately spreading grower; very productive; fruit of medium size in bunches of medium length, averaging only about half filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. This is one of the most productive currants.

Defiance—A medium grower, resembling the Fay. Unproductive here.

De La Rochepeze—A very strong, upright grower; unproductive. Fruit of medium size in medium to long bunches, about one-half filled; pale yellow, almost white with red; very light quality below medium. Season late. Not desirable.

Early Scarlet—Originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders. A medium grower, not very productive. Fruit of medium size in bunches of medium length, about two-thirds filled; bright scarlet, milder than most; of good quality. Season early. This is the earliest variety tested. This and Moore's Ruby are the best to eat out of hand.

Fay—Originated in 1868 with Lincoln Fay, Chautauque County, N. Y., and introduced about 1883. Probably a seedling of Cherry. A medium, spreading grower, unproductive at Ottawa, but a moderate bearer in some places. Fruit large to very large in long, well filled bunches; deep scarlet; acid; quality medium to above medium. Season medium. Fruit buds too tender at Ottawa. Bushes also break easily. Not desirable in the north.

Fertile d'Angers—Resembles Versailles, of which it is said to be a synonym.

France-German—A very strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size, mostly above medium, in long, well filled bunches; rather pale scarlet; acid; medium quality; season late. Quite distinct from most varieties in foliage and habit of bush. Resembles Prince Albert somewhat. A promising late sort.

Gollath—A strong, moderately upright grower, productive. Fruit of medium size, in bunches of medium length, about three-quarters filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Said to be a synonym of Victoria, but fruit does not average as large as that variety here.

Greenfield—Originated by S. Greenfield, Ottawa, Ont.—A strong, moderately spreading grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size in well filled bunches; bright scarlet; pleasantly acid; quality above medium; season medium. This variety averages well in size and is a good cropper, although not as productive as some others.

Houghton Castle—A moderately vigorous, spreading grower; moderately productive. Fruit of medium size in well filled bunches of medium length; bright scarlet; acid; medium in quality. Season medium. Not sufficiently productive. Said to be the same as Ruby Castle and Victoria.

La Conde—A strong, moderately spreading grower; fairly productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size in medium, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium in quality. Has distinct foliage. Not desirable.

La Fertile—A poor grower; unproductive here; has not fruited enough to judge its merits.

La Hative—A strong, spreading grower; productive. Fruit small, in long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet. Season medium. Too small. Not desirable.

Large Red—A strong, spreading grower. One of the most productive. Fruit small to medium, mostly medium, in medium to long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Not large enough.

London Red—An upright, medium grower; productive. Fruit above medium to large in bunches under medium

length and about one-half filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium quality. Season medium. Resembles Red Grape. Not sufficiently productive.

Long Bunched Holland—A very strong, moderately upright grower; productive, mostly medium, in very long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; very acid; medium quality. Season medium to late. One of the strongest growing varieties, but the fruit is not quite large enough and is also too acid.

Moore Ruby—Originated by Jacob Moore, Attica, N. Y. A seedling of Cherry, supposed to have been pollenized by White Grape. A medium grower, not productive here, as most of the fruit buds are killed. Moderately productive elsewhere. Fruit above medium to large in bunches of medium length; bright scarlet; bristly subacid of pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium. A good currant resembling Red Grape.

New Red Dutch—A medium, fairly upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to large in long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; pleasantly acid; quality above medium. Season medium. A good variety. Said by some to be the same as Red Dutch, but is a larger currant as grown here.

North Star—Introduced by the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn. A chance seedling. A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit small to medium in medium sized bunches about half filled; bright scarlet; acid; of medium quality. Season medium. A productive variety, but not large enough to be desirable.

Perfection—Originated by Charles G. Hooker, Rochester, N. Y. A cross between Fay and White Grape. This variety is being grown at Ottawa, but has not been tested long enough to judge of its relative merits. It has long fruit clusters and the fruit is large. It is a promising variety.

Pomona—Introduced by Albertson & Holm, Bridgeport, Conn.—A medium, rather spreading grower; productive. Fruit medium to large, in long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; of medium quality. Season medium. This is a desirable variety, the fruit averaging a good size.

Prince Albert—A strong, upright grower; moderately productive. Fruit above medium size, in long, well filled bunches; bright, rather pale scarlet; acid; of medium quality. Season late. A good variety for lengthening the season.

Ruby Castle—A strong, moderately spreading grower; productive. Fruit small to medium, in medium to long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; of medium quality. Season medium. A well known variety. Much like Victoria, but smaller as grown here. Said to be the same as Victoria.

Rankins Red—A strong, upright grower. The most productive variety tried here during the past four years. Fruit small to medium, mostly medium, in medium to long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; of medium quality. Season medium. A good variety for lengthening the season.

Red Cross—Originated with Jacob Moore, Attica, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and White Grape. This variety was omitted in the plantation at Ottawa. The following description was made by A. W. Peart, Burlington, Ont. Small Fruit Experimenters: Bush spreading, moderately vigorous, hardy and productive; leaves light green; bunch short and compact; berry red, medium to large ½ to ¾ inch, firm, sprightly subacid. Season medium. Yield 4 pounds.

Red Dutch—A strong, moderately spreading grower; very productive. Fruit small to medium in long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; acid; medium in quality. Season medium. One of the most productive, hence where more quantity is desired, one of the best.

Red English—A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium, in bunches of medium length and well filled; bright scarlet; acid; medium in quality. Season medium. A promising variety.

Red Grape—A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to large, in bunches of medium length, usually not more than half filled; scarlet; acid; quality above medium. Season medium. Much like London Red.

Redpath Ruby—A medium grower; fruit medium to large; scarlet; acid; quality above medium. Not in bearing long enough to make fair comparison with others. Promising.

Ribes Striatum—A very strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit of medium size in medium to long bunches, about one-half filled; yellow, striped and suffused with red; very acid; quality below medium. Season late. Not desirable.

Rings—A medium grower, quite spreading; unproductive. Fruit medium to above medium size in long, well filled bunches; scarlet, paler than most; pleasantly acid; quality above medium. Season late. This is decidedly better than most varieties.

Simcoe King—An upright, medium grower; productive. Fruit above medium to large in medium sized bunches, only about one-half filled; bright to rather pale scarlet; acid. Quality above medium. Season medium. Very similar to Red Grape in appearance.

Versailles—Originated by M. Bonnin, Versailles, France, from seed of the Cherry. A moderately vigorous grower; not productive at Ottawa. Fruit large to very large in long bunches, usually about two-thirds filled; deep scarlet; acid; quality medium; season medium. Fruit buds too tender at Ottawa where it has proved very similar to Cherry. A light cropper.

Victoria—A strong, moderately upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to almost large, in medium to long, well filled bunches; bright scarlet; medium in quality; season medium. This is one of the best currants, being hardy, productive and the fruit averaging a good size.

White Currants.

Champagne White—A strong, upright grower. Fruit medium to large, moderately productive in medium to long bunches about half filled; pale yellow; subacid of pleasant flavor and good quality. Season medium. This is a good variety.

Climax White—Originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders. A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to large in medium sized bunches about

one-half filled; pale yellow; bristly subacid; quality good, better than most. Season medium.

Eyatt Nova—A medium, upright grower; moderately productive. Fruit above medium to large in long, well filled bunches; pale yellow; acid; medium in quality. Season medium. One of the best looking white varieties.

Large White—A strong, upright grower; productive. Fruit medium to large, in medium to long bunches, only half filled; pale yellow; bristly subacid; quality above medium, better than most. Season early. One of the best.

Large White Brandenburg—A moderately upright, medium grower; fairly productive. Fruit above medium to large in size, in long bunches, usually about half filled; yellow; bristly subacid, with a pleasant flavor; quality above medium. Season early. This is one of the largest white varieties.

Verrières White—A strong, upright grower; moderately productive. Fruit medium to above medium in size and medium to long, well filled clusters; pale yellow; bristly subacid; quality above medium. Not of special merit.

White Cherry—A strong, upright grower; the most productive white currant tested here. Fruit above medium size in well filled bunches of medium length; pale yellow; acid; of medium quality. Season early.

Wentworth Levathan—A strong, moderately spreading grower; rather unproductive. Fruit small to medium in size in medium bunches about two-thirds filled; pale yellow; bristly subacid; with a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium.

White Dutch—A medium grower; moderately productive. Fruit small to large in large, well filled bunches; yellowish white; pleasantly acid. Season medium.

White Gondouin—A strong, upright grower; unproductive here, but reported productive elsewhere. Fruit small to medium in medium bunches only one-half to two-thirds filled; pale yellow; subacid; quality above medium; better in quality than most white varieties. Season medium.

White Grape—A strong, moderately spreading grower; productive. Fruit medium to above medium size, in bunches of medium length, about half filled; pale yellow; subacid, of pleasant flavor and good quality. Season medium. One of the most reliable white currants.

White Imperial—A spreading, medium grower; moderately productive. Fruit above medium to large, in medium sized, well filled bunches; pale yellow; mild; quality good. Fruit averages larger than some others.

White Kaiser—A strong, upright grower; not very productive. Fruit medium to large in medium to large bunches, about three-fourths filled; pale yellow; subacid, of a pleasant flavor; good quality. Season medium. Better in quality than most.

DISEASES OF THE CURRANT

The currant is affected by very few diseases. The only ones which do much injury are the following:

Leaf Spot—Rust (*Sporium ribis*, Desm.). The Leaf Spot fungus affects black, red and white currants, causing the leaves to fall prematurely, and thus weakening the bushes. This disease is first noticed about midsummer, when small brownish spots appear on the leaves. These spots soon become numerous, and they affect a large part of the foliage, soon causing the leaves to fall. As the disease often appears before the fruit is picked it is difficult to control it if the bushes are not sprayed until after the fruit is picked. By using the ammoniacal copper carbonate the bushes may be sprayed a week or two before it is expected, without discoloring the fruit, giving a second application, if necessary. As soon as the fruit is picked the bushes should be thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Experiments have shown that this disease can be controlled by spraying.

Leaf Rust—Anthracnose (*Gloeosporium ribis*). This disease, which may be mistaken for the Leaf Spot, affects different parts of the bush, including the leaves, leaf stalks, young branches, fruit and fruit stalks. On the leaves it is made evident during the month of June by the small brown spots which are usually smaller than those made by the Leaf Spot fungus. The lower leaves are affected first, and finally the upper ones. They turn yellow and gradually fall to the ground, and when the disease is bad the leaves are defoliated.

On the fruit the disease causes slightly sunken spots. The fruit is affected with roundish black spots which are easier seen when the fruit is green. On the young wood the diseased areas are light in color and are not noticable. The wood is not injured by the disease. The buds are usually smaller than those made by the Leaf Spot fungus. The lower leaves are affected first, and finally the upper ones. They turn yellow and gradually fall to the ground, and when the disease is bad the leaves are defoliated.

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THE HOME GARDEN

SEEDLING PINKS

These beautiful flowers are rarely seen in our gardens. We have masses of them in a mixed border, and they are, at the time of writing, a sea of soft misty coloring; a warm fragrance is poured from them, a fragrance that scents the summer wind as no other flower does at this season. We hear much of the ordinary kinds, of the Mrs. Shinkins, Her Majesty and others, all worthy garden flowers; but they have not the same charm, at any rate to the writer, as the seedlings, which give a wonderful variety of form. We have just picked a flower each, the prevailing colors white, rose and crimson. Some are double, and it must be confessed, burst their calyces in a most unhappy way; but one seems to forget all this in contemplation of the billowy cloud of color which comes from the stateliest of glaucous colored growth. One variety is rich rose pink, with a dark crimson ring in the centre and fringed petals, another almost white, with deeply-cut edges, and we might thus describe twenty variations, all beautiful in their way. It is astonishing how vigorous the growth is, neither frost, heat, drought, nor excess of rain checking the appearing of these pretty flowers. We went over the border last autumn and found a crowd of seedlings, little neat tufts, which we transferred to other positions in the garden. These are in bloom, but are not so strong, of course, as the older plants. One may strike cuttings with the greatest ease at this season. Choose the growths which have not flowered, if it is possible to find them, cut each just beneath a joint, remove the lower leaves to give a clear stem for insertion in the soil, and place in some part of the garden where they will not be forgotten. There they will soon root, and may go to the place they are to adorn in autumn. Seeds come forth abundantly. We have never seen plants seed so freely; they sow themselves, as already stated, and in this way the variety in form and coloring is increased. They are a joy for weeks in the summer.

Propagating the Pink

A correspondent writes: "One of the most prized of garden flowers is the double-flowered pink, and it is one which almost every amateur delights to have in quantity, whether for edgings or for beds. Too frequently the plants are permitted to grow in a large tuft or bordering, and only when they become ragged is any attempt made to produce a neater or more vigorous group. Those who would increase their quantity of plants and improve their vigor also, should make a start at once by putting in a batch of cuttings. The florists usually rely upon what are termed "pipings," i.e., the points of the shoots about 3 inches long and pulled out by a sharp upward movement. Those make excellent plants. Quite as good a way, or possibly a better one for the amateur, is to take some cuttings by the "heel," selecting the young shoots of the present year and stripping them from the main stem with the "heel" attached. Plenty of cuttings of this character are available as soon as the flowering is over, and those 3 inches long will do well. By inserting these cuttings in a cold frame in sandy soil they form roots in about a month, and make compact little plants for going to their permanent quarters in early autumn. These freshly-rooted plants are superior in every way to those divided up; it is surprising the "cutting" method of propagation has not been adopted before."—Country Life.

SWEET WILLIAMS

The old-world Sweet William, which we loved to see with the white pinks and moss roses in the garden of boyhood days, has undergone a change, and we seldom find the speckled flowers and those of a color more quaint than beautiful in the borders of today. We must confess that the remarkable selections made possible now through the untiring efforts of amateurs and others are more to be commended than those of the days gone by. Three forms selected by Messrs. Sutton & Sons of Reading are garden flowers of the greatest importance for effect. One is Pink Beauty, which we have described on a former occasion, and grows in popularity as its bewitching colors become better known; it is a true pink, not perhaps constant, but growing in interest through the gradations of shade from the softest pink, almost white, to a depth that approaches crimson. A characteristic of this class, too, is the length of time the plants remain in bloom. They have been flowering in the garden of the writer for several weeks, and it will be long before the last flush has died from the vigorous, healthy tufts which have imparted to the border's glow of rose and pink. Then there is a group called Sutton's Scarlet, which is more remarkable still than Pink Beauty. There is no doubt about the merits of this striking selection; the flower is pure scarlet and varies little in color, a large group such as we saw recently giving the impression as if a bit of summer sunset had fallen from the sky. We recommend these two forms of Sweet William for bold grouping in the border or even by themselves; they are among the most striking of summer flowers. Of the dark crimson variety all we can say is, "Plant it more." It is better known than the pink Sweet Williams, but seldom seen in masses, the only way of planting to gain a rich picture of color.—Country Life.

RANDON NOTES

The Loosestrife. — The common Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*) is a familiar riverside flower, and gives to many an otherwise colorless spot a suffusion of soft rosy purple, very pleasant to see at all times, but especially so when in company with the yellow Jacoby. It is not of the type or species we wish to write, but of

the varieties named respectively geranium and superbum, which are good garden plants. The flowers are remarkably bright in color, as free as the summer wind, and the growth attains about the same height. When planting a pond or lake-side the variety superbum in particular should be grown in abundance, the great point being to keep the growth from overshadowing more weakly subjects. The Loosestrife possesses great vigor, and soon asserts themselves in a way other plants do not enjoy.

Geranium arvense. — The true geranium must not be confused with the plants known in ordinary gardens as "Geraniums." These are hybrids and not hardy; but the true geraniums, of which geranium arvense is one of the most beautiful, are border plants of the highest importance in creating rich masses of color. We were in a garden of old-fashioned flowers recently, and the plant that attracted our attention most was this geranium, every leaf almost hidden beneath the big purple petals. It grows quickly, and when the growth becomes at all matted it should be divided in late September. Such tufts soon develop, rival the parent plant in size and vigor.

Delphinium consolida. — We referred last year to the fresh blue coloring of this annual larkspur, and a number of self-sown seedlings in bloom at the present time again recall its charm. It is flowering between the posts of a garden, such as a garden, and the shades of the roses are in delightful harmony with the clear blue of the larkspur. The plants are quite 2 feet in height, and the feathery, clear green foliage is attractive even without the flowers. Seed may be sown in spring, but, as mentioned, it sows itself, and the seedlings are stronger than those sown in the usual way.

A Giant Seakale. — We wish plants of the character of the giant seakale (*Crambe cordifolia*) were more planted in English gardens; but they must have ample space to develop their leaves and flower spikes. An immense plant we noticed in bloom recently; it was about 6 feet in height, and the waxy leaves were fully 18 inches across and almost hidden by the cloud of flowers, which spread out and then fall over, a veil of purest white. It is a plant for the wild garden or fringe of woodland, and is a success in shade. Any soil seems to suit it, and if an increase of stock is desired this is best accomplished by dividing the roots when growth begins in spring.—Country Life.

THINNING FRUIT

It pays to go through the orchard and thin out overladen trees, more especially young ones. To allow a fruit tree to bear excessively and year after year is almost certain to result in little or no yield from it the next. The second year after, having recovered its vigor, it will, in all probability, again bear to excess. Thus, the habit of alternate bearing, which many varieties are predisposed to, becomes established or confirmed in the young trees. One year it bears so heavily that the specimens are inferior. The next it bears scarcely anything. The most vexatious feature about it is that the "off year" is liable to be one of scarcity and high prices. Even if this were not the case, it would still pay to take precautions to prevent the alternate-bearing habit.

But there are also good and sufficient reasons for thinning a heavy setting on mature trees. It takes a tree far more to produce seed than fruit. Thus, the attempt to mature an excessive number of fruits wastes the vigor of the tree, without producing as much edible fruit as would be grown if the fruit were thinned. While the small size, defective form (due to insect and fungus attack), and generally inferior quality, render the fruit far less valuable, whether intended for domestic use or for market. In thinning, cut first any imperfect specimens, particularly those which are diseased or affected by insects. After this, thin out any branches or clusters to about one-half what seems a proper set. By the time the fruit is matured, it will be found quite thick enough.

Thinning apple trees will destroy large numbers of the codling moth. When plums and cherries are thinned, large numbers of curculio are destroyed; and, in the case of any fruit, thinning out thick clusters is one of the best means of insurance against rot.

It must be acknowledged that comparatively few fruit-growers practice thinning, but then, many are likewise indifferent about pruning, although there can be no question as to the profitability of this operation. Labor scarcity will be pleaded by some, but high wages are paid, not by large crops of inferior fruit in glut season, but by regular crops of choice quality. There is, therefore, no excuse for not doing a careful trial of judicious thinning to the practice, and are pleased to see that no less an authority than E. D. Smith, of Winona, is a strong advocate of the practice.

COPPER CARBONATE

The ammoniacal copper-carbonate solution is equally as good as Bordeaux, but does not stick so well. The advantage of it is that it leaves no stain. Copper-carbonate is not always pure, and the only ingredients necessary being blue vitriol (copper sulphate) and soda. The following recipe will make one pound of copper-carbonate so that the delay of drying and weighing it out will be unnecessary. To make: Dissolve two pounds of copper sulphate (blue stone, blue vitriol) in two gallons of hot water; put in a keg or small barrel and add six gallons of cold water. In a separate vessel, dissolve two and one-half pounds of soda (washing soda) in two gallons of hot water. Then this is cold, pour it slowly into the copper sulphate solution, stirring the latter vigorously at the same time. A precipitate of copper-carbonate, which is a fine, blue-green powder, insoluble in water, will result. This precipitate must be allowed to settle over night, and the clear liquid siphoned off the following day. Then fill the barrel again and stir well, allow the copper-carbonate to settle over night, and again siphon off the clear liquid; this removes most of the undesirable sodium sulphate. Filter the precipitate on a

heavy muslin strainer to drain off the excess moisture and dry it in the air. It is ready for use. If the operation has been carefully done and no precipitate washed or siphoned away, there will be very nearly one pound of dry copper carbonate, the selling price of which is about forty cents. Buying the ingredients at retail, the cost, exclusive of labor, is about twenty-eight cents per pound. By buying in larger quantities, this may be reduced to as little as eighteen cents.

THE POULTRYMAN

NATURALISTS AND POULTRY

The student of natural history cares nothing for the practical value of the products of nature except as an incidental characteristic. He is just as much interested in the life of an ant that of an elephant. He simply seeks to know all about the things nature produces and their relations to each other. He divides things animate into classes, without regard to practical value, and puts man in the same class as monkeys, if he thinks they are of common or allied origin.

In the study of poultry, the naturalist makes divisions that would not occur to the poultry fancier, and it may be interesting to follow the best of our nature students and see what he has discovered about poultry.

The first curious thing we observe in talking about poultry is that while turkeys, ducks, geese and guineas are poultry, they have distinctive names of their own, while we are obliged to fall back on the generic term for young birds when we have cause to

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the first fowl were domesticated in the year 1490 B. C. The Institutes of Manu, which date back to somewhere between 1200 to 800 B. C., forbid the use of tame fowl, but permit using wild fowl, indicating that domestic fowl were highly esteemed in those ancient times. Neither the Old Testament nor Homer mentions domestic fowls, nor are they figured on ancient Egyptian monuments or picture writings. Pindar, the greatest of the Greek poets, who was born about 522 and died about 443 B. C., mentions the cock in his writings in a way that would indicate that domestic poultry was well known to the ancient Greeks.

Aristophanes, the Greek comedian, whose first play was brought out about 427 B. C., mentions poultry, calling the particular bird he refers to the "Persian bird," indicating that he considered it of Persian origin, and by inference we might conclude that domestic fowls reached Greece by way of Persia.

Plato, the philosopher, who founded the school of philosophy which bore his name, and who lived in the fifth century, B. C., tells in his "Symposium" of a banquet which was held to celebrate the victory of Agathon, of a supposed conversation between Socrates, Aristophanes, the physician Eristichus, Agathon and others. This banquet is described by one Aristodemus, who says he fell asleep and had a good rest until toward dawnbreak he was awakened by the crowing of a cock.

Later literature mentions domestic poultry in a way that shows convincingly that it was common. In the first century Columella gives very minute details as to the care of poultry, much of his advice holding good to this

erroneously so-called, because they were credited to the town of Hamburg and an early poultry show held at Birmingham, England. He places in this breed the same varieties which are placed in the Hamburg class by American fanciers.

Crested Fowls—Here Darwin includes all the Polish and French varieties of the American Standard. He also includes in this breed a few varieties which do not have crests, placing them with this breed because of certain structural peculiarities. Among these breeds without crests are Gunders, Bredas and La Fleche. The latter variety is given high praise on account of its excellent table qualities. Sultans are also included in this breed. This variety is recognized by American fanciers, but is rarely bred. It was introduced into England from Turkey about 1845.

Dorkings—Here the American Standard has followed Darwin's classification. He says it is rather delicate and is mostly bred in the south of England. He also says that the size of the Colored Dorking was largely increased by crossing in the Malay and Indian game a few years previous to the time he wrote (1864).

Silk Fowls—A peculiar breed with white plumage and blue black skin and bones. This breed is not valuable, except that the hens are excellent attenders and are much used in England for hatching pheasants.

Besides these breeds, Darwin recognized Frizzles, Runpless, Dummies or Creepies, Long-tailed and Bantam fowls. Of these none is of importance except the bantams, which are gradually attracting more attention from fanciers and really should fill an important place in the poultry industry

and there is no profit, only to sell to city men for decoys who hunt Sundays, and as such there is a larger supply than the demand.

I got a few Pekins to start with from a reliable breeder.

I started with three ducks and a drake, fine large fowls, large as a common white goose. I shut them up in a pen, and they were very early every morning. I set eggs under Plymouth Rock hens and took them away from them as soon as hatched and raised them in a pen, well sheltered, and shut them up nights to keep them warm. I fed a mixture of corn, oats and rye ground and cooked and soaked in sweet milk, and threw green lettuce in their pen and let them help themselves. I fixed a watering trough with slats, so they could not get in and get chilled while they were young.

At three weeks old I let them run, and it is a pretty, or you might say comical, sight to see a lot of ducks and geese waddling about in Indian file. I raised forty-six that year and sold them alive at—just think—\$4 per dozen. Of course, if I had known how, and had them killed and dressed, I would have saved the feathers and got something for the ducks, but I cannot pick ducks and geese and or geese, so I had best raise (as I now do) fowls for breeding purposes. Then the fowls I have tenderly cared for and petted down not all get their heads chopped off until they have lived awhile to enjoy this world; but ducks get their growth so quick, if sold at three months I believe a fair profit could be realized. But if I try raising them again I shall use an incubator to hatch them, for they are less trouble than with a mother. I have tried letting the mother duck hatch and raise them, and that experience was a complete failure. And a hen is only wasting her time following ducklings around.

FACTS ABOUT TURKEYS

Always feed on clean surfaces. Turkeys cannot stand dampness. Filth is especially dangerous to all young stock.

Save the earliest and best of young stock for brooder.

The plumpest bodies are found in the short-legged fowls.

It is advisable to breed from choice old hens so long as they live.

As a rule, medium-weight turkeys sell best—especially around the holidays.

Lice cause fully nine-tenths of the mortality among the young.

Yearling breeding stock, as a rule, do not produce strong stock.

While the young turkey is tender, the old ones are very hardy, and do not need any artificial warmth in winter.

Turkeys thrive better in an open shed with a high roost than they do in a closed house.

Considerable of the decline in turkey raising may be laid to the fact that the stock has degenerated by continual breeding.

One gobler will suffice for twenty or more hens, as a single union of the male and female will fertilize the eggs for the entire season.

The sex of young stock can be distinguished by the gobler being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast.

It is liberty or death with turkeys. Always aim to have the poult tame. They thrive better.

Turkey raising requires plenty of patience. In no branch of poultry work is the old motto, "If you don't at first succeed, try, try again," so applicable as in turkey culture.

It is well to mix a little sand daily with the soft food of the young.

Charcoal is a valuable ingredient in the bill of fare.

If the poult can be kept in a healthy condition the first six weeks of their lives, there is not much danger after that.

If the breeding stock becomes too fat, there is likelihood of more or less infertility of the eggs.

Fermentation in the crop is an ailment peculiar to turkeys. It can be prevented by feeding charcoal.

The most thrifty stock is found on farms having high, dry land, on which is a light growth of grass—provided, however, that inbreeding is not practiced.—Farm and Home Journal.

AROUND THE FARM

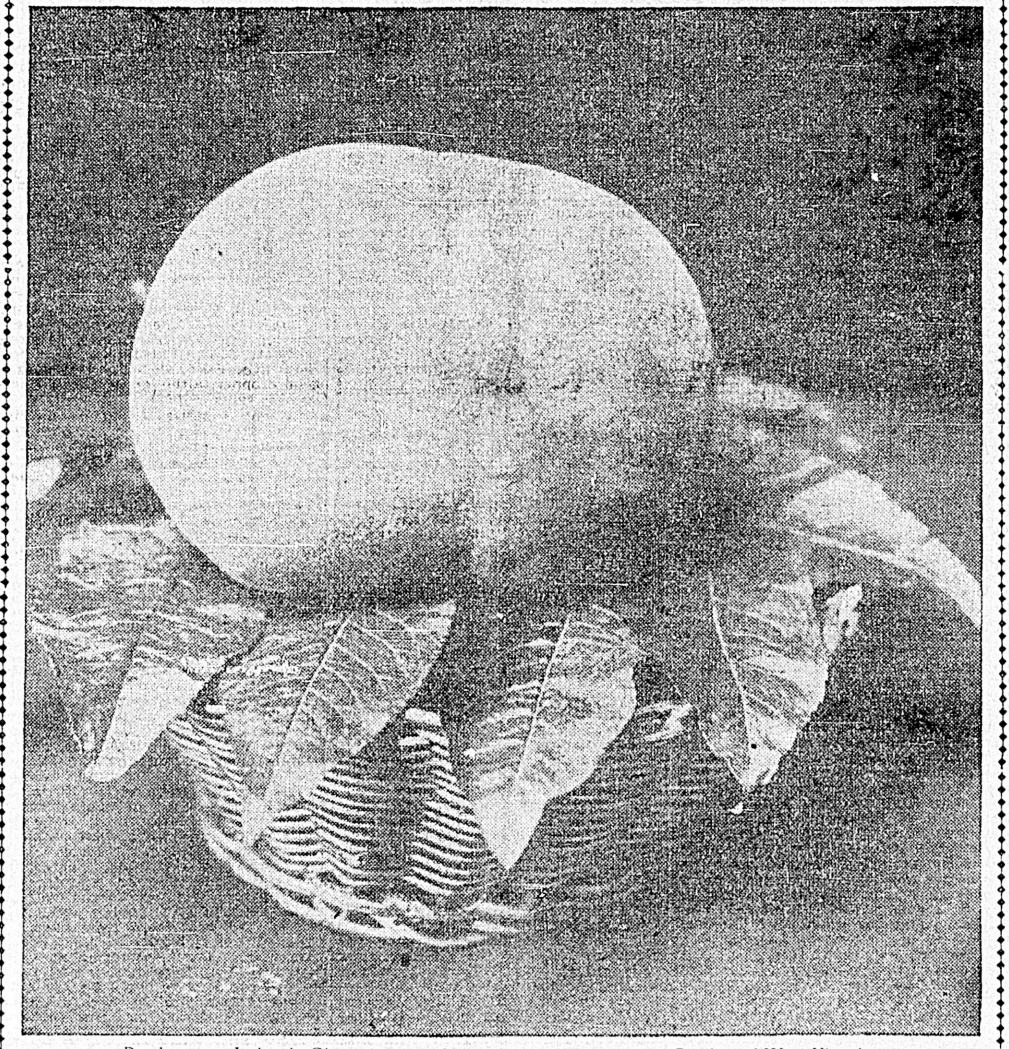
HOME TESTING OF MILK

It is quite practicable for the man with only one cow to test the quality of the milk, and he should most certainly do so because a cow that is not yielding a reasonably rich quality of milk can be disposed of. It does not pay to have poor milk. Testing for the fat content is done by the Babcock method, and that is so simple that anyone can use it. This "Babcock test" determines just how much butter fat a certain cow's milk contains, and this in turn will show how much butter the cow will give in a week, because it takes seven pounds of butter fat to make about eight pounds of butter. Keeping a milk record and testing milk is a difficult nor tedious task, and a testing outfit is not expensive. A cow apparatus costs as follows: A 4-bottle milk tester \$5.00 A pipette for measuring the milk50 Test bottles, at 15c each60 An acid measure15 Composite sample jar05 One gallon of acid (commercial sulphuric)60 Total \$6.60

In addition to this, an adjustable dial hand spring balance must be kept on hand to weigh the milk night and morning as it comes from the cow.

To test the milk shake the sample thoroughly and with the pipette measure out 17.6 cc. of milk which is put in the test bottle. Then add 17.5 cc. of sulphuric acid, having a specific gravity of 1.82 and mix.

Several bottles are put in the machine, being sure to balance them, i.e., as many on one side as on the other, and are whirled around at the rate of 100 revolutions a minute or whatever is the speed indicated by the manufacturer on the machine for two minutes. Then fill each bottle to the bottom of the neck with hot water and again whirl for four minutes. Now



Peach, 11 1/2 inches in Circumference, Grown in the Open by Mrs. Crocker of West Victoria.

mention the common fowls we class as chickens. The English language has no distinctive name for this class of our domestic poultry, as much as its need is felt by those interested in it.

There has been much dispute concerning the origin of our breeds of chickens. It is now generally conceded that the original fowl was the Indian Jungle fowl, the home of which is in Northern India. It is now generally considered that our domestic fowl comes from that branch of the gallus family known as Gallus ferrugineus, more commonly called the Red Indian Jungle fowl. Some writers call this the Gallus Bankiva, but this title belongs rather to another branch of the family. It has been claimed from time to time that other members of this genus were the ancestors of our domestic fowl, but without very good grounds when we take into consideration the fact that the Red Jungle fowl is the only one of his genus which resembles in color and shape our domestic breeds or crosses in the same way. The crow of the Jungle fowl is almost exactly that of the bantam of today, the size is a little above that of the bantam, and the color is that of the Brown Leghorn and Black Red Game.

Of the genus Gallus, naturalists now recognize four distinct species: Gallus ferrugineus, spoken of above; Gallus sonnerati, the Gray Jungle fowl; Gallus stansleyi, the Gray Cingalese Jungle fowl, and Gallus varius or Gallus furtiva, the Forked Tail Jungle fowl.

All these species will interbreed, but the progeny is rarely fertile. All of them will interbreed with our domestic fowl, but only the Gallus ferrugineus cross produces fertile progeny in every case.

It seems likely that fowls were first domesticated in Burmah or adjacent countries, as the literature of that part of the world first mentions them. The Chinese have a tradition which relates

that the first fowl were domesticated in the year 1490 B. C. The Institutes of Manu, which date back to somewhere between 1200 to 800 B. C., forbid the use of tame fowl, but permit using wild fowl, indicating that domestic fowl were highly esteemed in those ancient times. Neither the Old Testament nor Homer mentions domestic fowls, nor are they figured on ancient Egyptian monuments or picture writings. Pindar, the greatest of the Greek poets, who was born about 522 and died about 443 B. C., mentions the cock in his writings in a way that would indicate that domestic poultry was well known to the ancient Greeks.

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The sex of young stock can be distinguished by the gobler being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more carunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast.

It is liberty or death with turkeys. Always aim to have the poult tame. They thrive better.

Turkey raising requires plenty of patience. In no branch of poultry work is the old motto, "If you don't at first succeed, try, try again," so applicable as in turkey culture.

It is well to mix a little sand daily with the soft food of the young.

Charcoal is a valuable ingredient in the bill of fare.

If the poult can be kept in a healthy condition the first six weeks of their lives, there is not much danger after that.

If the breeding stock becomes too fat, there is likelihood of more or less infertility of the eggs.

Fermentation in the crop is an ailment peculiar to turkeys. It can be prevented by feeding charcoal.

The most thrifty stock is found on farms having high, dry land, on which is a light growth of grass—provided, however, that inbreeding is not practiced.—Farm and Home Journal.

It is quite practicable for the man with only one cow to test the quality of the milk, and he should most certainly do so because a cow that is not yielding a reasonably rich quality of milk can be disposed of. It does not pay to have poor milk. Testing for the fat content is done by the Babcock method, and that is so simple that anyone can use it. This "Babcock test" determines just how much butter fat a certain cow's milk contains, and this in turn will show how much butter the cow will give in a week, because it takes seven pounds of butter fat to make about eight pounds of butter.

Keeping a milk record and testing milk is a difficult nor tedious task, and a testing outfit is not expensive. A cow apparatus costs as follows: A 4-bottle milk tester \$5.00 A pipette for measuring the milk50 Test bottles, at 15c each60 An acid measure15 Composite sample jar05 One gallon of acid (commercial sulphuric)60 Total \$6.60

In addition to this, an adjustable dial hand spring balance must be kept on hand to weigh the milk night and morning as it comes from the cow.

To test the milk shake the sample thoroughly and with the pipette measure out 17.6 cc. of milk which is put in the test bottle. Then add 17.5 cc. of sulphuric acid, having a specific gravity of 1.82 and mix.



How To Treat Hen Manure

The principles of fertilizer practice are very imperfectly known and different investigators hold various views. It is true that wood ashes and lime added to organic manures do liberate nitrogen to some extent, but when added to dissolved phosphate rock cause to come extent, the phosphoric acid to revert to insoluble forms. We believe this action of wood ashes on the dry organic manures, hen, hog, and sheep, has been overestimated and that the bulk of either ingredient in the mixture is to be used at once. If you have large quantities of each there is no necessity for mixing and nothing to be gained by it. We do not agree with the authority quoted as to using dung and South Carolina rock with manure. It is far cheaper and more effective to use the fine ground untreated rock known to the trade as "floats." The decomposition products of the manure will render its phosphoric acid available. The price of floats is but one-third that of dissolved phosphate rock, and is the richest fertilizer in itself, and is the richest in plant food of all the farm manures. Whether it is advisable to use wood ashes and phosphate rock in addition, and how to use them, depends entirely upon the crop to be grown, the physical condition, productive capacity, and past treatment of the soil.

LIQUID FERTILIZER

Many of the concentrated forms of fertilizer ingredients find themselves readily to the making of liquid manures, notably the nitrogenous and potassic compounds. Phosphoric acid is less easily obtained in soluble, concentrated forms. There is, however, one salt on the market which is completely soluble. It is the monobasic calcium phosphate, selling in commercial state at ten cents for single pound lots.

There is no great secret in making a good liquid fertilizer, as the proportions admit of wide variation. Nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia will furnish the nitrogen, sulphate of potash or potash will furnish potash, and the salt mentioned above, the phosphoric acid. A formula giving about 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 4 per cent nitrogen, and 4 per cent potash, which is often used on truck crops, may be made as follows: To one gallon of water add 1 lb nitrate of soda, 10c; 1 lb monobasic calcium phosphate, 10c; 5 oz sulphate of potash at 10c per lb, 5c; total, 25c.

This is a very concentrated solution and must be diluted twenty to thirty times when used to water plants. If used when forcing plants or early vegetables to make green growth, or on lawn, double the amount of nitrate of soda, and decrease the calcium phosphate by half. If for plants in pots, use half the amount of nitrate and double the sulphate of potash; and use the diluted solution about once a week. The plants given a real and small quantities. In larger lots they may be bought so as to reduce the cost to about sixteen cents a gallon.

THE APIARY

BLACK CLOTHING AND BEES

That the old idea that bees are irritated by black clothing is something more than theory, has long been known to me, although a new demonstration of proof occasionally comes with interest. In the honey season, especially during extracting, when the bees are inclined to feel irritated anyway, the black overalls and shirts so many young men like to wear are found to be especially objectionable to the bees—so much so that they nearly always warn a new helper not to bring them. In fact, the new man generally gets his instructions as to the kind of working clothes to bring—blue overalls (white would be better if they did not soil so quickly), light-weight, light-colored print shirts, and plenty of changes of both.

But with reference to black clothing.

Only a short time ago it was my privilege to spend part of the day in an out-apiary belonging to one of Ontario's well known bee-keepers. During the time I was there, although I walked all through the yard quite a number of times, hardly a bee offered to sting, and I concluded they were a pretty quiet lot of bees. During the day the owner came to the apiary, and together we started to go among the bees, when, presto! what a change. In an instant the bees were fairly swarming about the head of our bee-keeper friend, and it was more than funny (to the writer) to see the way he sprang for cover to the honey-house. As I had been wearing a straw hat, and the bee-keeper was dressed in dark clothing and a black felt hat, it struck me as a clear case of the bees' being aggravated by the dark garb, especially the black hat. At least, that was the only construction I could place on the matter, unless we accept the idea advanced by the victim—he "guessed" they knew him, and were trying to even up some old score."

Bees-keeping is growing more popular each year, and yet there are many in this country who could but do not keep bees.

If you aim to keep bees for a profit, keep up your stock of bees according to your pasture. It is just as easy to run short of pasture for bees as it is for stock.

Private Legislation In the Dominion House

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The features of last session, so far as private legislation is concerned, are:—

1. Its general lightness; only 83 private bills were passed in all, 103 private bills were introduced. Last year the number of private bills introduced was from 150 to 160.

2. The remarkably large number of measures which were given their start in the Senate. No less than 44 bills were introduced in the Upper House, as compared with 59 introduced in the Commons. This gives an average of more than one bill for every two Senators, as against one of one bill for every three or four members of the Commons, or, reducing it to percentages, the average Senator's figure is .530 and the average M. P.'s figure is .275, or little more than half the former amount.

It is generally understood that the cause for this sudden influx of private bill legislation into the Senate is due to the new and stringent rules introduced by the Commons last session, which impose a heavy fine on bills which are presented late. It is also understood that the promoters of a good deal of legislation at the frequent adjournments of the Senate, which delayed their bills, and that there is a possibility that they may return to the Commons, even at the expense of braving the fines for late-ness.

The record of the Senate is as follows:

Private Bills in the Senate

Mr. Baird.—O. To incorporate the United Baptist Women's Union of the Maritime Provinces. Passed.

Mr. Baile.—H. Respecting the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway company. Passed Senate. Withdrawn in Commons.

Mr. Bostock.—Y. Respecting the Midway & Vernon Railway company. Passed.

Mr. Casgrain (de Lanaudiere).—T. To incorporate the Canadian Musical & Dramatic Association, Limited. Withdrawn.

Mr. Choquette.—J. To incorporate the St. Joseph's Transportation company. Withdrawn.

K. To incorporate the Stratford & St. Joseph Railway company. Killed in committee.

Mr. David.—S. Respecting the Accident Guarantee company of Canada. Passed.

PP. To incorporate the General Animals' Insurance Company of Canada, Limited. Passed.

Mr. Davis.—CCC. Lyon Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Domville.—SS. To amend an Act respecting the Canadian assessment policyholders in the Mutual Life Insurance company. Killed in committee.

Mr. Edwards.—W. To incorporate the Travellers' Indemnity Company of Canada. Passed.

TT. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Fiset.—R. To incorporate the Bonaventure & Gaspe Telephone Company, Limited. Passed.

Mr. Gibson.—N. The Jordan-Erie Power Company Bill. Passed.

MA. The Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Bill. Passed Senate. Talked out in Commons.

Mr. Jaffray.—BB. Respecting the British America Assurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Jones.—QQ. Ansley Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Kerr.—RR. Respecting the City of Toronto Yonge Street Bridge. Killed in committee.

WW. To incorporate the Port Arthur Power & Development Company. Passed Senate. Withdrawn in Commons.

XX. Respecting a patent of P. J. Green, M. Hunt and J. D. McMurray. Passed.

Mr. Legris.—Z. To incorporate the St. Leon Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Mitchell.—DD. To incorporate the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. McMullen.—OO. To incorporate the Collingwood Southern Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McSweeney.—LL. Respecting the Traders Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Perley.—X. To incorporate the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

NN. Hadley Divorce Bill. Passed.

EE. McPherson Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Power.—KK. To incorporate the Abitibi & Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

YY. Respecting the Erie Power Company. Passed Senate; killed in Commons.

ZZ. To incorporate the Standard Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex).—EE. To incorporate the Winnipeg & Northwestern Railway Company. Passed.

EE. Respecting the Alberta Central & Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

GG. Respecting the St. Mary River Bridge Company. Passed.

HH. Respecting the Lake Superior Power Company. Passed.

II. Respecting the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway Company. Passed.

JJ. Respecting the Ontario, Hudson's Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Roy.—Q. Respecting the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Talbot.—DD. Respecting the Alberta Central Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Tessier.—V. Respecting the Temiscouata Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Watson.—U. To relieve certain patents of the Nichols Copper Company. Passed.

CC. Spain Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Young.—LL. Respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Passed.

VV. To incorporate the International Canal & Power Company. Killed in committee.

Some Senate Peculiarities.

Examining this record we notice

that in all 44 bills were introduced, of which 34 became law, six were killed or dropped in the Senate, and four were killed or withdrawn in the Commons after passing the Senate. Twenty-six of the Senators introduced bills; of these the most active was Hon. George W. Ross, who has no less than six measures to his credit. The record of activity stands thus:

Introduced six bills—Senator Geo. W. Ross.

Introduced four bills—Senator J. K. Kerr.

Introduced three bills—Senator Percival.

Introduced two bills—Senators Choquette, David, Edwards, Gibson, Watson and Young.

Introduced one bill—Sixteen Senators who need not be named.

Now let us notice the work done by the Commons:

Private Bills in Commons

Mr. Bickerdie.—No. 37. Respecting the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Bickerdie.—No. 120. To incorporate the Travelers' Indemnity Company of Canada (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Bole.—No. 46. To incorporate the Manitoba Radial Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Bole.—No. 65. Respecting the Annuity Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. Bureau.—No. 13. Respecting La Compagnie du Chemin de fer de Colonisation du Nord. Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 152. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 153. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 154. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 155. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 156. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 157. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 158. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 159. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 160. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 161. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 162. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 163. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 164. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 165. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 166. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 167. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 168. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 169. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 170. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 171. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 172. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 173. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 174. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 175. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 176. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 177. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 178. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 179. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 180. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 181. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 182. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 183. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 184. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 185. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 186. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 187. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 188. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 189. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 190. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 191. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 192. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 193. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 194. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 195. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 196. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 197. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 198. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 199. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Caldwell.—No. 200. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminal Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

the Nipissing Central Railway Company. Passed.

No. 119. To revive certain patents of the Nichols Copper Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Crawford.—No. 124. Respecting the Alberta Central Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 123. Respecting the Midway and Vernon Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Derbyshire.—No. 39. Respecting the Brockville, Westport and Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Dugas.—No. 48. Respecting the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Dymont.—No. 130. Respecting the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 131. Respecting the St. Mary River Bridge Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 132. Respecting the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 133. Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay and Western Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Finlayson.—No. 140. To incorporate the St. Leon Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Gailher.—No. 9. Respecting a patent of E. W. and H. H. Summers. Passed.

No. 79. Respecting the Great West Railway Company. Passed.

No. 88. Respecting the Crawford Bay and St. Mary's Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Gauvreau.—No. 69. Respecting the Quebec Oriental Railway Company. Passed.

No. 90. Respecting the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Geoffroy.—No. 88. To incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Ferry Company. Passed.

Mr. Gervais.—No. 163. To incorporate the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Canada (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Guthrie.—No. 78. Respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Hall.—No. 43. Respecting the Dominion Central Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Johnston.—No. 105. To incorporate the United Baptist Women's Union of the Maritime Provinces. (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 106. Respecting the Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada. (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 107. Respecting the Temiscouata Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Johnston.—No. 110. Respecting the Fire Insurance Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 164. To incorporate the Fidelity Insurance Company of Canada. (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Kemp.—No. 26. To incorporate

the Manufacturers Bank of Canada. Withdrawn.

Mr. Lachance.—No. 27. Respecting La Banque Nationale. Passed.

Mr. Laverne (Drummond) and Arthurs (Hawkins).—No. 42. To incorporate the Eastern Townships Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Logan.—No. 142. To incorporate the Abitibi and Hudson Bay Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. McCarthy (Calgary).—No. 31. To incorporate the Northwestern Trusts Company. Passed.

Mr. McCarthy (Simcoe).—No. 150. To incorporate the Collingwood Southern Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. McPherson.—No. 31. To incorporate the McPherson Divorce Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 135. Respecting the patents of P. J. Green, M. Hunt and J. McMurray. (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 122. Respecting the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway Company (Senate Bill). Killed in committee.

Mr. McCall.—No. 56. To incorporate the Quinze and Blanche River Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McCraney.—No. 11. To incorporate the Saskatchewan Valley and Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

No. 129. To incorporate the Winnipeg and Northwestern Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. McIntyre (Perth).—No. 57. Respecting the St. Mary's and Western Ontario Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McIntyre (Strathcona).—No. 25. Respecting the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company. Passed.

No. 45. Respecting the Athabasca Railway Company. Passed.

No. 103. Respecting the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

No. 154. Respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. MacDonnell.—No. 28. To incorporate the Residential Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

No. 165. Respecting the Erie-Ontario Power Company (Senate Bill). Withdrawn.

Mr. Macpherson.—No. 52. To confirm agreements between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Canadian Pacific, etc. Passed.

No. 53. Respecting the Dominion Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

No. 95. Respecting the Vancouver and Coast Kootenai Railway Company. Killed in committee.

No. 71. To incorporate the Burrard, Westminster and Boundary Railway Navigation Company. Passed.

No. 80. To incorporate the Prudential Financial Society. Passed.

No. 95. To incorporate the Yukon Central Railway Company. Withdrawn.

Mr. Macleod (Bonaventure).—No. 126. To incorporate the Bonaventure and Gaspe Telephone Company, Limited (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Pardee.—No. 29. To incorporate

the National Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada. Passed.

No. 72. Respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Company. (Contained a clause declared by the Minister of Railways designated surreptitiously to extend all the charters owned by the company.) Passed after drastic amendment.

No. 73. Respecting patents of the International Paper Company. Passed.

Next comes the question of what members were active in this matter of private legislation. A certain amount of this work must be done, and a private member who has one or two on hand may simply be regarded as attending to a rural constituency. When a member has more than two bills on his hands, it begins to look as if he is very obliging. It is a curious fact that every one of the eleven members who piloted through the House more than two bills appears to represent a rural constituency, though one Mr. Leighton McCarthy, lives in Toronto. The names and scores of the active ones are:

The Men Who Are Busy.

Introducing six bills—Mr. Macpherson.

Introducing five bills each—Mr. Bureau, Mr. Campbell (4 Senate bills), Mr. Johnston (4 Senate bills), Mr. Finlayson (4 Senate bills).

Introducing four bills each—Mr. Dymont (all Senate bills); Mr. McIntyre, of Strathcona (2 Senate bills); Mr. Ross, of Yale-Cariboo (2 Senate bills).

Introducing three bills each—Mr. Calvert, Mr. Gailher, Mr. Pardee.

Eight members introduced two bills each and 29 one each. Thus there were in all 49 members who touched private legislation at all. It will be noticed that Hon. Geo. W. Ross in the Senate, and Mr. E. G. Macpherson in the Commons are the champion bill-sponsors, each having six to his credit.

The Political Side.

A very extraordinary fact is the extraordinary preponderance of ministerial members among these promoters of private legislation. Out of the 49 members who secured the passage of private bills only 4 belong to the opposition, while 45 belong to the government and more explicitly, the proportions run:

Introducing 6 bills each: Liberal 1, Conservative 0.

Introducing 5 bills each: Liberal 4, Conservative 0.

Introducing 4 bills each: Liberal 4, Conservative 0.

Introducing 3 bills each: Liberal 7, Conservative 1.

Introducing 2 bills each: Liberal 20, Conservative 3.

Total: Liberal 45, Conservative 4.

In fact, thus statistically stated, lies a feature of the political situation of the greatest importance to all Canadian governments. The mass of private legislation presumably is innocent and a great proportion of it is laudable; but the way in which the bulk of it flows into the hands of government members constitutes a singular commentary on our politics. C. F. H.

Crisis In Bond Cabinet, Newfoundland—Minister of Justice Resigns

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 19.—The sensation here the past few weeks has been the crisis in the Bond Cabinet, which culminated in the resignation on Saturday last of Sir Edward Morris, the minister of justice. The correspondence between himself and Sir Robert Bond, the premier, which has been published, gives the facts of the case, which may be summarized as follows: In Newfoundland statute labor on the public roads is unknown. All such work is paid for. On June 24 the laborers at Kildred, a suburb of the western division of the city, wrote the minister of justice, Sir Edward Morris, requesting a break for 25 years, sent a delegation to him, asking an advance of pay from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. They represented that the cost of living in the colony had increased enormously of late years, that the laborers were unable to get the work had been advanced, and that the time had now arrived for a similar augmentation with them. He recognized the fairness of their claim and undertook that they should be paid the increased rate. At this time the Premier, Sir Robert Bond, and Sir Edward Morris, though he is careful to emphasize in the correspondence that he was only acting as senior member for the district and that he consulted his colleagues in that constituency (which returns three members) as soon as possible, and secured their approval, was then the temporary head of the government, being Sir Robert Bond's first lieutenant. This fact has an important bearing on what follows. Sir Edward Morris immediately wrote the minister of public works, in whose hands the payment of road laborers was, asking him to issue the necessary orders to make it effective. The minister of public works, however, was absent in a distant outpost, attending the annual session of the Methodist conference, and the Premier, Sir Robert Bond, on his desk unopened until he returned to St. John's on Monday, July 8th, when he found it amid the other correspondence which had accumulated during his absence and which he now found himself called upon to deal with, in the course of his regular duties.

The Premier, arrived in St. John's the next day, July 9th, after a three months' absence in England, and it would appear that the minister of public works called upon him and submitted to him Sir Edward Morris' letter. The Premier, by the way, is the "executive member" of the board of works, the member of the cabinet who holds a seat on it to exercise supervision over the expenditure, and the Premier and the minister say that the former agreed to the increase of the pay in the city but pointed out that it would also have to apply to the other districts as well. He remarked, though, that as local road boards existed in all settlements, the general board could not fix the pay in these places and was only able to state what the rate was in St. John's and allow them to govern themselves accordingly. The minister of public works thereupon wrote Sir Edward Morris in the following terms on July 10: "On first reading your letter I thought of keeping it to go before the board, but after reading it a second time I saw that you had promised the increase and so I shall instruct the Inspector accordingly." Meanwhile, Sir Edward Morris asserts

in his correspondence with the Premier—and his recital is not challenged—that the minister of public works called on him personally before the delivery of the letter just quoted, and told him he had ordered the payment of the increased wage. Sir Edward says he stated to the minister that he (Sir E. M.) did not wish the matter hastily decided but advised his calling a meeting of the board to deal with it; whereupon the minister replied that he had taken his course and was prepared to face the consequences. The fact of his having previously consulted the Premier was not mentioned, and Sir Edward Morris wrote the minister officially, on receipt of his letter, thanking him for his hearty co-operation in carrying this project through and suggesting that it be made to apply to the whole colony as well as to St. John's, while he also forwarded the letters bearing on this question of actually raising the pay of the laborers, to the press, for publication, as the fact of pay for road work being raised would tend to raise it in every other occupation as well.

The Evening Telegram, the senior government organ, in publishing them on July 13, stated that its editor had interviewed the minister of public works and had been informed by him

that the pay had been raised with the approval of the Premier. As the letter, though, which this statement prefaced, indicated the very opposite, the opposition organ, the Daily News, did the obvious thing from an opposition point of view, and while applauding Sir Edward Morris for his action in raising the rate, accused the Telegram of trying to filch the credit from him for Sir Robert Bond, insinuating that the statement of the minister of public works as to his having conferred with the Premier on the subject and obtained his approval was a fabrication. The repetition of the charge in various guises compelled the minister to write another letter, in which he reiterated his assertion that he had seen Sir Robert Bond on the matter and that without Sir Robert's endorsement his proposal would not have been accepted to Sir Edward's request. Sir Edward Morris thereupon called the attention of the Premier to the minister's two letters, one saying he had done this himself on his personal advice and the other that he had acted in accordance with instructions. Sir Edward contended that he had been misled in the matter, he asserted his belief that the fact of the minister's visit to the Premier had been deliberately concealed from him and

that he (the Premier) was a party thereto; he maintained that he had been treated with much disloyalty, and he resigned his portfolio and his seat in the ministry. The Premier disavowed any participation in the concealment of the fact of the conference, claimed that the fact of his colleagues having complained of Sir Edward's publication of the letters without reference to them, stated he had explained to them that the minister must have told Sir Edward of his (Premier's) concurrence, observed that Sir Edward's alleged reason for resigning was frivolous and intimated that as he seemed desirous of being relieved of his obligations as a minister of the crown he would advise the governor to accept his resignation.

His Excellency the Governor, who had gone to the West Coast only two or three days before to meet Earl Grey and his party and enjoy a fortnight's fishing in the salmon rivers, was hastily recalled in order to deal with the resignation, and on Saturday it was officially announced that Sir Edward Morris had stepped down and out and the correspondence between himself and the Premier was made public. Sir Edward Morris is admittedly among the very foremost figures in our political life. Elected for St. John's West nearly twenty-

five years ago, at the head of the poll though he had little more than reached manhood's status and was fighting a very formidable combination of influences, he enjoys the unique distinction of having held that district ever since and of having never lost a colleague. Through all the vicissitudes of partisan warfare in this colony, he has always been a factor to be reckoned with; in 1889 he became a member, without portfolio, of the Whiteway ministry, and acted as attorney-general at intervals till 1897, when the then Premier was absent from the colony. In that year he accompanied Sir Wm. Whiteway to London as a delegate on the French Shore question as he had accompanied Sir Robert Bond to Ottawa in 1895 on the subject of confederation. When the Whiteway party was defeated in the autumn of 1897 he alone brought his colleagues through with him, and when the wheel reversed in 1900 and Bond became Premier he had the largest proportionate vote in the island. In 1902, having previously held the portfolios of Justice and Attorney-General, he was again elected to the portfolio of justice, and though the Bond government had just lost two important seats in a by-election, nobody could be found to oppose Morris and he was returned by acclamation. In the general

election of 1904 he and his colleagues won by a 2 to 1 vote in St. John's West and the same year saw him knighted for his services in settling the French Shore dispute and elevated to a Doctorate of Laws by Laval University, his alma mater, for his "Newfoundland Law Reports," the standard publications on colonial legal questions.

This step of Sir Edward Morris has created the greatest disturbance in our political atmosphere for many years and is provoking profound speculation as to what it portends. The government loses a man who unquestionably is one of the strongest political factors in the colony and who wields great influence not alone among his Roman Catholic co-religionists who represent one-third of the whole voting strength of the island, but also among people of other denominations because of his tolerant attitude and breadth of view. His withdrawal marks new lines of cleavages in party organizations here and, it is believed, will detach from the government many who would otherwise support it. Sir Edward's especial forte is the inauguration of what may be termed practical policies, measures operating to the ad-

vantage of districts and settlements, and he has retained the regard of his own constituency in a striking fashion. To fill his place will not be easy, for the American Fishery and Labrador Boundary disputes are now before the government and he had acquired by long and patient study of them a mastery of these questions which must prove a serious advantage to our government in pressing its contentions as to them, whereas his successor must be seriously handicapped by his lack of familiarity with them. His ripe political experience, too, as the result of his quarter-century in public life, is lost to the government, and there is no other politician of his faith in the party arena today who counts more than eight years of parliamentary service or who has enjoyed the opportunities for acquiring a working knowledge of the several phases of the operation of the several departments of our administration during all this period. It will be readily admitted that no other man in the government ranks, the Premier himself excepted, could less be spared from it at present, or that the withdrawal of any other personality from its ranks could be fraught with anything like the significance to the country at large, which this resignation carries with it.

It is understood that Sir Edward Morris will lead a new party at the general election which is due in November, 1908, and that all the elements which do not see eye to eye with the present government will unite under his banner. In such an event the Bond party would be faced by a very formidable combination. Though it was returned with 30 members against 6 at the last election it has lost two of its strongest individual personalities since then, Sir Edward Morris and Mr. Gashen, senior members for St. John's West and Ferryland. St. George's district which gave a Bond candidate but 8 of a majority last time, has suffered greatly by the enforcement of restrictive laws against the Americans engaged in the herring fishery, and nobody expects it to buck the government again. In several other districts the majorities for Bond candidates were small, and the frequent and crushing claims by Railway Contractors for large sums for various clauses of his railway contract, by virtue of which he has already secured nearly \$600,000, are creating a widespread feeling of uneasiness in the country as to where it all will end. As I write Mr. Reid has a claim of \$60,000 pressing for arbitration; the colony is pledged to pay at the end of fifty years for all betterments to the railroad which he has made during that time, and it is understood that he is now preparing a claim for a large sum for losses which he alleges he has sustained through the Bond government subsidizing the Bowring coastal boats against the Reid steamers. These facts, in the eye of many experienced politicians, argue that the electorate will accept new men a year hence, while it is also a political truism that no government in this colony in modern times has ever held office longer than two terms.—P. T. McGrath.

Gossip of Some Very Distinguished Personalities

The meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar of Russia at Swinemunde, leads the Daily Chronicle to contrast the two men. "On the one side we see the German Emperor," says the Chronicle, "full of energy and self-confidence, the hero of the greater part of his people, and in many ways the typical representative of a great and advancing nation. He is a man of upright and rigorous life, moving freely and easily about the world, spending his laborious days open in the sight of all. His intellectual interests are intense and various. He is equally ready to discourse on theology and education as on the arts of politics and war. He will criticize an artist with as much knowledge and discrimination as he would criticize a general and has been known to design pictures as well as campaigns. One may assume with fair reason that he has never hesitated in his life either upon a point of action or a question of opinion as to any subject in heaven or earth."

The Czar of Russia.

"To meet this figure of modern heroism and indomitable will," continues the Chronicle, "the Czar has ventured to creep unobserved out of Peterhof, and place himself under the protection of a foreign fleet which he can trust far more securely than his own. Trembling at every rumor, living the life of a hermit, he has once more been surrounded by the light of day. Though surrounded by a narrow clique of courtiers and relations, who work on his fears and flatter his ignorance, he knows well enough the hatred of his people. Year after year he has been gulled and cheated them. He has broken his most solemn pledges of freedom. He has allowed them to be harassed by imprisonment and exile,

persecution, torture, and massacre, and has conferred honors upon the agents who oppressed them. He has betrayed them into the most disastrous war of modern times. He stands before them as the lord of a discredited army and a ruined fleet. Murders and violence spring from his unjust and despotic rule. His mind is diseased with hesitation, and when fortune time after time places in his hand one of her bright opportunities, he impotently lets it drop. What can there be in common between two such men when they meet amid the thunders of saluting guns?"

Sir John Fisher; A Protest.

"I must protest against the attacks which are being made in the *Jingo* press against Sir John Fisher," writes Lord Eversley in the *Nineteenth Century*. "Without necessarily concurring in all that he has effected, we should look broadly at his whole work of the past four years. No one in the previous fifty years or even longer has effected such a revolution in naval policy, or had to deal with more momentous questions. That he has succeeded in carrying with him two successive governments of opposite political parties is testimony to his strength of purpose and dominating character. That he has effected economies measured by millions, without any loss of real strength to the navy, and by concentrating its forces at home has enormously added to the power and safety of our country cannot be denied. His career will long survive the attacks and jealous critics who now attack him."

Raisull and the Kaid Maclacan.

Raisull, who captured Sir Harry Maclacan, has written a letter to Mr. William Maxwell, the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, in which he says that the sultan's minister laid a trap

for him. "They sought to betray me, therefore I betrayed Maclacan. I took him by a trick, desiring to avoid violence as the Kaid is an old man and had acted honestly with me. The people who really betrayed him were the ministers who sought to betray me by sending him with such letters. Now Maclacan is in my possession, and will be kept in 'Aman, Aman, Aman' (that is, in perfect safety). No harm shall befall him till the British government say what they propose to do."

"The British people now know how I have been oppressed, and have taken these measures to call attention to my wrongs. I know the British government is powerful as well as just. Before them I lay my griefs. What I tell you is truth and nothing but truth. You will let the world know I have not taken Maclacan for money. Had I wanted money, there would have been in my hands, with banks, merchants, and wealth. No, it is not money I want, but justice, justice, justice."

Sir Horace Junkett's Future.

In response to a widespread desire to pay personal tribute to Sir Horace Junkett, the recognition of the work which he has accomplished in Ireland during the past eighteen years, and which has been thought deserving of study and imitation by reformers engaged in similar work in other countries, a committee has been formed to raise a presentation fund for the purpose of proving the general appreciation of the right honorable gentleman's "unselfish and indefatigable devotion to the industrial interests of Ireland, and of his success in inducing Irishmen of divergent views on other points to work together for the good of their common country." The committee, being sensible that a purely personal testimonial might be contrary to Sir Horace Junkett's wishes,

thought it best to obtain his views on the matter.

Sir Horace Junkett states plainly that he believes he can be most helpful to his fellow-countrymen in endeavoring to spread the spirit and practice of agricultural cooperation; and to this end he intends to devote his time and energy to his mental, physical and material resources. He welcomes, therefore, aid by the committee, which he suggests should be applied to the establishment of a bureau of rural social economy, as being in accord with the plans formed by him for the future.

A New Bishop.

The Rev. T. W. Drury, principal of Addis Hall, Cambridge, has accepted the bishopric of Sodor and Man. The appointment is acceptable to both the Manx people and the clergy. Principal Drury, who is about 59 years of age, was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, and took valuable exhibitions. He won his degrees at Cambridge. From the curacy at Kirk Braddan, under his father, he became vice-principal of King William's College, and then principal of the Church Missionary Training College. He will be the second Manx bishop, his Manx predecessor being Rochester, of the thirteenth century. The new bishop was a member of the recent royal commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, being chosen as a representative Evangelical.

A Perfect Obstructionist.

"The worst thing that happened to parliament from the point of view of its legislative capacity was the return of Sir Frederick Banbury," says the parliamentary correspondent of the *British Weekly*. "In electing him, the City of London did as much to influence the proceedings as when it gave a seat to Mr. Balfour. Sir Frederick is the most perfect obstructionist who

has ever talked out a bill. In comparison with him Mr. Bignar, whose achievements are still recalled in Punch, was a clumsy blunderer. Sir Frederick never says a new thing, and yet is scarcely ever out of order. He picks up his knowledge of a question from the lips of his colleagues, and then, convicted of ignorance, he makes it a pretext for more discussion. Although he talks leisurely on every subject, he is never tiresome and never tired. He always looks fresh and keen; even his clothes have a constant air of elegance without any suggestion of dandyism, and his hat is as smart as if he got a new one every week. His style in speech is that of a shrewd gossip in a cosy, favorite corner of a club. His tongue ambles along at an easy trot. Not only has he delivered countless obstructive speeches of his kind, but he has also a model of obstruction to others."

An Englishman and an Irishman.

An Englishman and an Irishman went to the captain of a ship bound for America and asked permission to work their passage over the rail. The captain consented, but the Irishman (who was an Englishman) went on without them. "This made the Irishman angry, and he planned to get even. One day when they were washing off the deck the Englishman leaned far over the rail, dropped the bucket, and was about to haul it up when a huge wave came and pulled him overboard. The Irishman stopped scrubbing, went over to the rail, and, seeing the Englishman had disappeared, went to the captain and said, 'The Englishman has fallen overboard. I have a claim for a large sum for losses which he alleges he has sustained through the Bond government subsidizing the Bowring coastal boats against the Reid steamers. These facts, in the eye of many experienced politicians, argue that the electorate will accept new men a year hence, while it is also a political truism that no government in this colony in modern times has ever held office longer than two terms.—P. T. McGrath.

Dr. Grenfell Afloat—His Wonderful Work

By Wilfrid Grenfell, in Halifax Chronicle

Once again we are running down the "Labrador" Northward. Ho, in company with a fine fleet of schooners and as gallant a crowd of British seamen as ever piloted their hazardous calling in Atlantic waters. The whole world is just below the horizon and these "fishing grounds" are all in all to us just at present. The season is "wonderful late" here. Bunks of snow still reach to the landwash in all the shady parts. The caplin, a bait fish which usually reaches the rocks in June, calling in the big codfish from the deep water, are later than I have ever known them before—certainly three weeks behind time. When we made our first trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence late in June there was hardly a fish ashore all the whole length of the Straits of Belle Isle. Anxious hearts, indeed, they knew that everywhere sought to know "the news of fish." Only a few had been taken in deep water, and what could be the meaning of it? The answer is there are no fish in the water. The ice was keeping the water so cold that the fish could not, if they would, come in to less than 30 to 40 fathoms. As we were not taking the temperatures at the bottom, we cannot say for certain now, but the use of self-registering deep sea thermometers should have much anxiety and much loss of time.

Our late superintendent of fisheries, Mr. Adolph Neilson an exceedingly talented Norwegian, told me that in Norway the fishermen regularly employed these instruments, for they knew that below 34 degrees codfish will not feed, and below 32 degrees they cannot live, and so must move on. On our return we were glad to hear they had not only "struck in in places," but that the hook and liners were doing "all they wanted," and the fish in places were in larger quantities than even our older fisherfolk had ever known.

Often we are asked, "Why don't you induce people to leave Labrador and seek more remunerative industries in other countries at hand, such as the northwest?" The answer is there are more fishermen on our coast this year than for many years past, more than I have ever known—more schooners built, more fishing schooners purchased and added to our fleets from the declining Nova Scotia and Gloucester fisheries. There is something attractive as well as remunerative to the Anglo Saxon genius in deep sea fishing and its wild, open life—distant may the day be when our race ceases to be imperial on the high seas, and prefers to deserve the title of a race of shopkeepers. Yet there are many submerged families we would move, if we could afford to do so. However, we are glad that at present everything promises good prices for our "staple," and no more eager crowd ever haunted the Casino gambling tables than are now seeking their fortunes out of these reluctant latitudes. For over 40 years the same game has been played over here—times and fashions and tastes have changed, but the demand for this staple article of the deep only increases, and the career of Labrador codfish is apt to be just as exciting in 1907 as ever it was when hunted by the Basques and French four centuries ago. There are high taxes, however, put on our fish, both in Europe and America, and as it is the food of the poorer classes, this is especially hard, and justifies the cartoon of the codfish dangling well out of reach of the poor man standing on the cliffs, and easily reached by the priests and squires.

A Dentist, Not a Bishop.

In the evening a boat crowded with men and women came alongside. They had roved for some three miles across the bay, where they lived. They had seen our flag and had mistaken us for the bishop of Newfoundland, who was said to be cruising in White Bay. They had gathered a crowd to come and be confirmed. I was much flattered, and they much disappointed. All I could do for them was to take out a few of their teeth!

Two of the chief nurses of the famous John Hopkins Hospital, having volunteered for a summer's service, we allotted each one hundred miles of coast, with headquarters at the biggest settlement. Both have been doing admirable work along hygienic and truly Christian lines. One had been directing the installation of such homely things as drains, for she found much trouble accruing from the habit of taking the drinking water from the stagnant pools behind the houses. Indeed, I had to learn how well nurses can handle spades themselves. I now put no limits to their attainments. In addition to performing the ordinary and invaluable acts of this teaching, helping and nursing one nurse had just seen a poor lad with meningitis (tubercular of course) through his last illness. Yet the poor father told me in a flood of tears, "Thank God for the nurse. What would we have done without her?" This nurse, through pressure of work I had removed to one of our hospitals. At one cottage in her district a little later I found it necessary to advise operation for removal of adenoid growth and tonsils in a child. To my great amusement and no little satisfaction, the mother replied she did not "know how she could have it done without a nurse." Vistas of the past, when myself and odd members of my small crew had so many times formed the whole talent at operations of much more importance, ran before my eyes.

So well fitted had these nurses come, that we were ungallant enough to trespass upon their supplies—for Labrador does not abound in pharmacies, and at our last case we had scarcely been able to finish for lack of ether.

A Derelict.

We picked up in this district also another derelict to our orphanage. The father being of the tribe who can only work under orders, like a private soldier, was quite incapable of supplying his own initiative. So the family had drifted into hopeless poverty and squalor. The mother was blind from scrofulous ulceration of the eye surface. Two naked half-starved boys were ranging the landwash. A tiny rickety baby girl was whining piteously from want of nourishment. They had lost two boys since last I saw them, presumably from lack of nourishing food. The

help they had had from ourselves and the government, had only left them again almost as destitute as primeval man, only without his capacity to prey on dinosaurs for dinner with the natural rock weapons which nature affords so abundantly here. The mother we took to the hospital, the girl baby we handed to the care of our cooperative store-keeper to be "washed," according to Mr. Dick's famous advice. The man and eldest boy we fitted out to go fishing. It is a simple process. One barrel of flour, two gallons of molasses, one tub of oleo, a little tea, and as a luxury, some fat pork, three dollars' worth of oilskins, some boots, lines and hooks, a drop of tar and piece of oakum for his only available old punt, and a dive into our old clothes bag. The last member of his family we "lugged out" to the Orphan House. Hope once more lit up our poor friend's features with his new outfit and when he returned from the westward trip we had the great joy of hearing he had ten quintals of fish. If he goes on at that pace, by the time the season ends he "won't want ne'er a bit for the winter."

The Doctor's Winter Work.

Our western hospital is now nearly finished. We carried down some painters and a couple of fishing carpenters. Our own folk are too busy with fish to help at this time of year, and we want to get into it before winter. The wind being strong ahead we are punching for a hundred miles into the short steep seas the gulf knows so well how to afford, and a more unduly looking crew than our "fishers" appeared after the first two hours it is difficult to imagine. For the Strathcona sits low in the water, and is a wet boat under the circumstances, and like riding bicycles, one's confidence only comes with experience. The doctor's winter journeys from this base had been somewhat curtailed by shortness of dog food. Also he lost several good dogs, especially one early in the season. This dog broke into a store and gorged on salt meat. The result was an inordinate thirst, tension and subsequent death. Despite that fact, the doctor had covered 182 miles in three consecutive days, and he had kept up our reputation, so I had nothing to say against him. As his word came from ten miles to the east and his dog food from fifty miles to the west, his team had little rest even in slack times, between long trips.

Here we lay for Sunday, and in the

evening, as it was calm and warm, all the fisherfolk, almost to the last baby, gathered on the rocks over the quiet harbor, and we had prayers in the open air. The glorious sunset behind the blue islands that form the harbor gave our auditorium the incomparable pomp of evening for a covering, and the fisherfolk in their picturesque garbs lent a setting which vividly recalled one's childhood visions of the scenes enacted around the Galilean lake. We had two cornets to lead the singing, and the sound of the stentorian voices that pealed forth, in familiar melodies over the still sea below was by no means unpleasant to the ear. Before we had finished, the gleams of the northern lights were already enhancing with their unearthly rays the glories of the calm, sub-arctic night. Even the mosquitoes did not trouble us. These are the bane of the Labrador's life in Labrador. As Whitburn says in his log, their use in nature's economy is to keep the idle moving. He certainly might have added they serve to test the language control of the best of Christians. A well known doctor who is assisting me on the ship this summer has noticed that unlike the African cullide, they have their proboscis always straight out ahead, so that flying straight at you, he says they have the advantage over their kin of wasting no time in getting down and feeling around, and therefore do not risk being flicked of too soon. Indeed, I found him calculating the penetrating capacity.

A Talking Machine for the Natives.

For a rendezvous for last Sunday we ran into a little settlement very far removed from the notice of any visitors except a stray fishing schooner. The houses are perched on the edges of steep rocks which drop into very deep water, and to get anchorage we had to run right in under them and haul our stern in by cables passed around two rocky pillars. On Saturday night we all gathered in the generous parlor-kitchen of an old fisherman, a splendid white-haired old sea warrior. Having laboriously hauled our gramophone and records up the cliff, we had the great pleasure of watching our friends listen to its wonders for the first time. At first, when on a record a bell suddenly sounded or a man's voice called out, the front row stiffened up unconsciously, exactly as when one first feels an electric shock. It is hardly to be wondered that now our little Labrador auditoriums. The second stage was marked

by the entire first row facing about and grinning in a superior sort of way at the second, to see if they were sharing the emotions caused by the magic box and duly appreciated by them. Lastly familiarity began to breed enough contempt for the magician to permit them to beat time with heavy boots when the Goldstream Guards band played them a polka which was greatly preferred to Caruso, Melba or Patti, who I should say would not get wealthy on our coast. Still Caruso's loudest notes had a familiar smack of the forepeak about them which appealed to the more musical amongst us.

"Galloping Consumption" and Why.

Some guides arrived next morning to carry us to see a sick woman a couple of miles further down the coast, where a few families lived in a cleft in the rocks which formed a harbor only for their small boats. The great part of the climb was really beautiful, for the narrow valley was filled with spruce, birches, and occasional mountain ash, clad in all the fresh verdure of our spring. But round the settlement the whole countryside was one bleak wilderness, for "a man from the south-ard" had a year or two ago been down to prospect, and amused himself in spare moments by watching the blazing bark of birch trees that he had fired. These he had left to spread or rot, and for many square miles the blackened countryside looked anomination of desolation. The inhabitants to escape had all to take to their boats and one family lost their house and everything in it. Three grown girls were gathering flowers on the hill as we walked along, and their keen eyes soon spied strangers coming in their direction. Whereupon, much to our amusement, they all took to their heels and skipped away down the mountain sides, like a herd of mountain goats that had winded one.

Next day, as we were about to go alongside a blue frocked lass, the hue of which resembled the flutter of color we had seen. From her I got the explanation: "Us didn't know who we was coming." The woman lay in a tiny section screened off from the general room of the cottage, the case was "galloping consumption." The room was full of the results, as well as of odds and ends of the many useless articles that the poor sufferer often cling to. The corner of the room was reserved for supplies, crockery, pans and even broken glass on open dishes. The window did not

open and the whole might well have served for either a dustheap or a "scullery." Yet the rest of the house showed evidence of tidiness and care, when the poor patient had been able to "mind things," and the two unkempt children, whom the neighbors in the rush of the busiest part of the fishing season could scarcely find time to "see to," showed signs of having been well cared for not so long ago. If a pirate or any visible desperado did one hundredth of the damage the unseen bacillus does, every soul would volunteer for service against him, whatever sacrifice it might cost. Why is it that, not only in religion, so many respond to conviction by the eye rather than by the ear? Is it really less liable to error? I doubt it. The devotee of ornate ritual a more practical foe to sin than the Quaker or the Puritan? I doubt that also. But this mission is interdenominational, and no method must go untried.

The fleets have not altogether escaped losses, as might be expected. The ice has accounted already for at least two good vessels. One, the Lorraine, a French vessel, was crushed between the huge masses of ice and sank so rapidly that the crew of eighteen men had only just time to escape in their dories, to be picked up eight hours later by another schooner. The rapid currents in the Strand raise nasty overfalls when the tide changes and runs against the wind. Thus every year claims some victims from our number. One young friend had fitted out for the fishing a little schooner this year with his cousin as first mate. They were out together in a dory hauling their trawl or long line last week, when a cross sea caught her under the counter and over she went. Both held on for a moment, and then one let go. The other, in the water though he was reached, the trawl buoy to which he was himself clinging, over to his friend, but he failed to get him to take hold. Later, he was himself found clinging unconscious to it, and was rescued by another passing dory. He told us he wakes up suddenly now and sees the capized dory and the whole scene passes before his eyes. Two other poor fellows were running their dory in through the narrow entrance to the harbor in which their vessel lay when a curling sea flung her upside down, and this polar ocean claimed another victim towards the tribute it exacts as the real price of fish.

Of late our own work has kept us very busy, even medical and surgical ailments on this long coast, where

no proper help is forthcoming, share with the codfish the peculiarity of the recurring declinal. Fortunately for the young American volunteer surgeon at St. Anthony, where we have one of our little hospitals, we ran in from sea in the little mission steamer, just before the arrival of the mail boat. For she landed so many patients, gathered on her way down, that besides filling the spare beds, two enjoyed open air treatment on the veranda and two the floor of the convalescent room, while our little hospital on board took the convalescents waiting her return visit to get to their homes to the south of us. These people are learning that deformities like club feet can be cured, and need not leave a man useless as a sailor for life; that incapacitating accidents like hernias, caused by hauling in heavy net anchors in the bent position, etc., are amenable to modern surgical methods even in Labrador. These and similar cases we welcome, for we can see results for our labor, which lack of knowledge or conservative lack of faith in modern scientific methods can't impede, and especially preventive medicine, that makes the pro-patetic physician feel like a man on the treadmill. One can afford to laugh at the faith which cures a style in the eye with the touch of a gold wedding ring on nine consecutive days. Styes don't last so very much longer, anyhow, after the painful stage is reached. One can laugh at a potato, such as I saw yesterday, solemnly sewn in canvas and slung around a man's neck for rheumatism. Even a quid of tobacco vadded tightly in a gaping cut might be allowed to pass, and I verily believe a man who had shot his hand to pieces by his gun going off while he was loading the other barrel saved himself from bleeding to death by plunging it into his flour barrel. Certainly it was a trouble forty-eight hours after to clean the wound, but there was nothing wicked about the procedure. But what can even a modest missionary say for a prayer meeting held in a tiny room crammed to the doors, with every window and vent tightly shut and everyone spitting till in the vitiated atmosphere women are fainting and men are pouring with perspiration from every pore. After years of work, it is heart breaking to watch the ritual still observed when the trouble is a "cough."

The patient is coddled in hot, airless, spittoon-infested rooms and cabins, possibly a few bottles of "beer, iron and wine" from a trader, and in the end always the empty seat. There is no man harder to persuade than a sailor to open the window a few inches. There is no making him see that they may mean drawing his foot back many years from the graveyard. Despairing hygiene of all sorts, even when the disease is well established, the victim is satisfied to suck all his hope from the mouth of an old patent medicine bottle.

This question must leave the doctor's domain and become a social one here as elsewhere—as a travelling priest who joined us yesterday to get north on his parochial rounds is even now sitting on the rail pouring over our "New Catechism"—a series of questions and answers, not relating so much to "Who gave me my name," but "What must I do if anyone spits on the floor?" My friend on the rail, I am glad to say, has become enthusiastic, and is going to add this sermonette to the church teaching in his schools. I have a similar promise from the travelling Methodist ministers, and from our neighboring Episcopalian missionary, who lives about seventy miles to the west of us, so the infection seems to be spreading nicely.

A few mornings ago I spied with a fisherman building an open-air shelter for his boy. The sunny side of his cottage served as a back, and some of the punt's sails with some unbleached calico made excellent roofing. We like the showiness of these sermons. Not a few minds are more practically impressed by what they see at a service. My hunting tent is also on loan to a consumptive—somehow it seems a more dignified use to put it to an effort to save rather than destroy animal life. Still I have been an agent in obtaining the wherewithal to bring light to famished eyes on more than one occasion.

An Old Favor Returned.

We had "brought up" in a harbor in which we hoped to build a small open air consumptive shelter as a centre for some two hundred miles of coast. The plan was made possible, by a strange coincidence. While travelling last winter in America I was the guest of an elderly man. To my intense surprise he suddenly said: "For over forty years I have been anxious to do something for Labrador, in fact I have offered a debt, and I will tell you why. I charge that a Union soldier through the War of the Rebellion, and was wounded before Gettysburg. Recovery was slow, and convalescence so protracted I was ordered to take a voyage to sea. So I found a fine Gloucester fishing schooner going to the Labrador fishery and secured a berth aboard her. We anchored in a spacious harbor called Bonne Esperance and started fishing, and, having nothing to do, I wandered about ashore. One day I walked as far as Bellefleur and stayed the night. I had long before discovered the crew were all Confederates in sympathy, but I was surprised and dismayed on returning next day to find they had calmly sailed away and left me. They had gone east and were certain to put in and try for fish somewhere along the straits. I had nothing with me, but what I stood up in, every cent I owned was aboard, and I felt I must venture her if there were any way possible, so I started off and ran along the hillsides. There is no shore, the water being deep to the cliffs. For several days I kept at it. I had no money, no food, and no spare clothes. And one day I had to wade and swim five ice cold rivers. Ragged and destitute as I was, I could scarcely expect anyone to believe I was a gentleman taking a holiday. But it taught me one great lesson of the kindness and generosity of the poor. I was housed, I was fed, I was dried, I was clothed, for one morning, starting off against a wind, cold and sleety rain, my host of the night actually gave me his own oil coat and trousers, a valuable possession to poor fisher folk in Labrador. It so fell out that on reaching Red Bay, to my infinite joy I saw my schooner. She had struck a rock while entering the harbor and had her forefoot now hauled up for repairing. My former companions expressed neither surprise nor surprise at my reappearance among them, as they thought they must have known I had not come that long journey on an electric car, I never had a chance to pay back the kindness of these people. I should like to do some useful thing for their children." I promised to let him know.

Some Who Need A More Favorable Environment.

It is evening and we are even now running on to catch the mail steamer, so I must close. At 4 a. m. today we took in tow the large barge and left for an island to take in trees cut for firewood last winter. On the way we called at a whaling factory, and sent on for operation, a man with appendicitis. The way he was treated, they came to see a sick child. The father had been out fishing since 1 a. m., when I arrived, and no one was stirring. The child, a boy of seven, with meningitis (tubercular, of course) was lying staring into vacancy. The lamp lit overnight, was still alight on the table, and the mother was asleep in her clothes on the hard floor. In a corner on some rags was a bundle, which proved to be two little girls asleep. The small kitchen was neglected and poor, and the remains of dry bread and molasses on the table with a bit of old codfish showed where the head of the house had made the meal that was to prepare him for a day's work. He was fishing single handed with hook and line. To make matters worse, the poor woman was expecting an addition to the family. She roused from her heavy sleep to find the doctor, clad in oilskins and sea boots, making a cursory inspection of the liddle. It was pathetic to see her trying to feed him on "soft bread." 'Tis all us can reach to just now, 'cos 'Tis' bad off after last summer.' We sent the medicine, which was invalid food, in bottles and cans, to be taken four times a day at first, and after that, unless we saw him again, at regular meal times. They would have more faith in that way. This is the kind of family we would like to be able to place in "a more favorable environment."

Men born equal? That is rot. Leastwise, friend, in size they're not; The man who gets the blackest eyes Gets them 'cause he's undersize.

The New Canadian Meat Inspection Regulations

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Regulations governing the inspection of Canadian meats, based upon the meats and canned foods law of the past session have been approved by order-in-council, and are to be brought into force on Sept. 3. They contain, as the minister of agriculture promised, most stringent measures to guard the export trade in Canadian food products against even the suspicion of those who purchase the goods. The inspection of the packing houses will follow the several stages in the process of manufacture from the time that the animal is slaughtered to the time that the sealed tin leaves the factory, and severe penalties are provided for the punishment of any who attempt to evade or to defy the wishes of the Canadian parliament in this important matter. The meats and canned foods law of last session was one of the most fully discussed and considered items of legislation of the time that the sealed tin leaves the factory, and severe penalties are provided for the punishment of any who attempt to evade or to defy the wishes of the Canadian parliament in this important matter. The meats and canned foods law of last session was one of the most fully discussed and considered items of legislation of the time that the sealed tin leaves the factory, and severe penalties are provided for the punishment of any who attempt to evade or to defy the wishes of the Canadian parliament in this important matter.

Appointments will be announced at once for the individuals, forty in number, who have been chosen as inspectors to enforce this law. These men have already been given a special course of training so as to fit them for the work they have to do, and if the instructions are fully observed, it

is difficult to see how anything of an injurious nature can escape detection at their hands. The health of the animals must be passed upon by competent authorities before the animals are slaughtered. The carcasses, or those affected with tuberculosis or other dangerous disease must be condemned and destroyed. The carcass which is not fit for acceptance as meat, but which is suitable for rendering into tallow or lard, may be passed for these latter purposes. But provision is made for all carcasses or portions so marked must be cooked by steam for not less than four hours. The regulations allow of the holding of animals or of carcasses as to the condition of which the inspector may not be fully satisfied. The keys of the suspect pen and of the condemned pen in all packing houses will be in the hands of the government inspector. The latter must be provided also with all necessary accommodation on the premises for the prosecution of his duties with which he is entrusted. The stamp of the Canadian government inspection will be a crown with the words "Canada, approved." Care is also to be taken by the steamship and the railway companies that they do not carry for export any of these food products subject to government inspection which do not bear the authorized certificate of purity. The shipper, also, in all such cases will be required to provide a certificate that the goods he is exporting from Canada have been duly inspected and stamped.

The regulations provide in part that:

"All establishments having inspection shall be suitably lighted and ventilated. All appliances, such as tables, trucks, vats, machines, containers, etc., must be kept clean and sanitary. All steps in the course of production shall be carried on carefully and with strict cleanliness, and under the supervision of an inspector. Rooms in which carcasses, parts, or products thereof, are prepared, shall be frequently whitewashed or painted, and shall contain facilities for cleansing all equipment. Employees of the establishment engaged in handling foods must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable diseases, and must observe such general rules as to sanitation as may be deemed necessary by the inspector in charge. No carcasses or parts thereof entering into the production of food, shall be allowed to come in contact with anything that will contaminate or deteriorate them. All vats and pans belonging to, or used in connection with, any establishment shall be maintained in a clean, comfortable and sanitary condition, and shall not be used for the fattening of swine or other animals, nor shall any offal or other refuse from the establishment be utilized for feeding purposes. Inspectors in charge of establishments will suggest to the manager or owner any needed changes in the sanitary conditions, and will be required to report weekly to the veterinary director-general as to the general observance of this section. Inspectors are authorized to refuse inspection if sanitary conditions are not observed.

"All portions or products of carcasses, prepared for food and packed in cans, or similar receptacles, or in any package, shall be subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing; and all such cans or receptacles shall be marked, unless otherwise ordered by the government-in-council with:—

"(a) The initials of the Canadian names, the full surname, and the address, or, in case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address, of the packer;

"(b) A true and correct description of the contents of the package. No can, receptacle, or package subject to inspection shall be marked with anything which falsely represents the quantity, weight, contents, or date when contents of same were marked. These requirements shall be embodied upon a trade label, duly approved by the minister, having thereon in addition to the crown and the name and address of packer and description of contents, the crown and the words "Canada, Approved," and the number of the establishment.

No carcass, or portions thereof, other than those bearing the words "Canada, Approved," and which have passed inspection as fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to enter any of the establishments in which inspection is maintained. Carcasses, portions, or products thereof, shipped from the United States and marked "United States Inspected and Passed," will be so admitted, but to guard against possible deterioration, they must be re-inspected in this country.

The same condition is attached to meats imported from any other country.

Sausages, canned meats, and portions intended for cure, shall be prepared only from carcasses or portions which have been marked "Canada, Approved," and which on reinspection are found fit for food. Their preparation and packing shall be supervised by an inspector, who must not allow the use of any fixture, appliance or receptacle to be used in the production of food products unless the same is clean and sanitary. No food product shall contain any deleterious substance, drug, dye or preservative.

In the first clause of the regulations it is provided that the word carcass is to include cattle, swine, sheep, goats and poultry. The law is made applicable to all abattoirs and packing houses in which the foregoing meats are prepared for sale beyond the limits of Canada or of the particular province in which the packing house is situated. In other words, the law applied to interprovincial and to export trade in these products. The regulations in question will not apply to establishments in which fish, fruit or vegetables are prepared for food for export. Although these latter are not subject to the same rigorous oversight as the meat products it is distinctly stipulated, however, in the Meats and Canned Foods Act of last session that all goods of this class prepared for export must be sound, wholesome and fit for food, and that all others will be subject to confiscation and destruction.

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The World-Renowned Royal Irish Constabulary

The following article from the pen of Katharine Tynnan, appearing in the Daily Mail, gives the following somewhat amusing account of that world-renowned force, the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, of whom there are some ten thousand—it used to be thirteen thousand till the days of Mr. Wyndham's retrenchment—police the peaceful Irish villages, are physically a magnificent body.

They are beautiful to look at, farmers' sons to a man, brought up to pure and simple living, sound, wholesome, not a taint in them from head to foot, and six feet odd of them every man. I saw a detachment of them last year at the Kingsbridge station on a very hot day. They were carrying their great coats rolled about their bodies, a stupid cruelty on such a day. They were sweating profusely, and must have been beaming uncomfortable, but they were beaming amiable. As one caught the soft smile and heard the soft brogue, one's heart warmed to them. "Kindly Irish of the Irish," they were uncommonly good to look at.

Of the Olympians

The Dublin Metropolitan policeman is the most Olympian of mankind. He occasionally soars to seven feet or more, and he is broad in proportion. He awes by his size, like St. Peter's at Rome. When he makes a pretence of directing the traffic he stands in the middle of the road, and even in Horse Show week the two tiers of traffic are obliged to part and take either side of him. He suggests that collision might be disastrous—for the thing that collided with him. But he is not amiable. One has to go round the corner to enjoy the laughter the first sight of him after an absence provokes. He respects the law as exemplified in himself.

With this country brother of the R. I. C. case is different. Personally, I have never found them anything but extremely amiable, even when they come riding a bicycle behind you on the footpath and ask you if you wouldn't mind, miss, if you please, stepping into the road and letting me go by.

There is just one thing to be considered about them: they are soft, as to physical condition. A little less flesh and a little more muscle would be vastly in their favor as a military force. They have absolutely nothing to do, except to take walks and make love to the girls. Every ragged village or a couple of score of inhabitants has a police barracks and three or four of these fine fellows. They make an oasis of their barracks in the slatternly villages. You shall know a police barracks by its spotless white-wash and its well kept garden. A little gardening, a little patrolling, just enough to keep them in health. I lived in Ireland for a quarter of a century midway between two police barracks, and I can't recall a single instance in which they did police work. I don't know if they still attend on the arrival of the trains at the railway stations in Ireland and scan the passengers with an absurd air of Fouche or Sherlock Holmes, or whether the custom has passed away with the troubled times. They must have been a cause of wonder and amusement in those days to the strangers upon our gates.

Paradise for Dogs

They were very frequent visitors to a certain delightful farm house under the Dublin mountains which housed my happy girlhood. The decanter and glasses were always produced, and I can see now the gigantic figures and the amiable faces, can hear now the "Well, sir, here's health," which pre-

cluded the toss of the tumbler. They were occasionally there on police business. There were the "summonses" for the dogs being unmuzzled. They used to be blushing apologetic when they produced these, and full of sympathetic denunciation of a neighboring gentleman brought up in English ways whose muzzled dogs being a provocation to the unmuzzled ones caused the trouble. The bench of magistrates, who were our own personal friends, used to fine us 6d., with apologies. For years and years no one ever paid a dog license in that part of the country, and the dogs increased hugely in number. You should have heard us on the government when some busybody disturbed that happy state of affairs.

My father had a wide tract of land, and occasionally something or other disappeared and the police were sent for. They would pay several visits, two or three of them in a bunch, and the decanter would be produced on each occasion. The police never had any suggestions to make, although they were invariably sympathetic, and I don't know that any result ever came of their investigations. They used to have a chat, a glass of grog; perhaps they would visit the gardens, and go away with a few plants or cuttings. I don't think we ever expected any result, and I wonder now why we should have sent for them.

I remember once it was that the dairy door, leading to the farmyard, was forced every night and about two gallons of cream abstracted from the pans. No one noticed that contemporaneously a St. Bernard dog and a pet pony were waxing fat, till one morning, someone being up earlier than usual, they were caught red-handed.

Irresistible Cabbages

Another time, in a year of heavy frost over England and Scotland, cab-

bage being worth its weight in gold, we happened to possess a field of it, worth about £500. Every night a few heads were abstracted. The police paid us numerous visits, scratched their handsome heads in bewilderment, drank many glasses of grog and we got no nearer to discovering the thief or thieves. My sister and myself happened to be out in a twilight of dense, dripping fog. One saw nothing, the other was close to it, and then they showed themselves as trees walking. There was hardly any one abroad but ourselves. Suddenly there loomed through the fog three gigantic figures—too late for flight. They were the police sergeant and two constables, and their arms were full of cabbages. They stared and we stared. Then they burst into great roars of laughter. "For goodness sake don't tell your father, ladies," said the sergeant. We all laughed, and my father laughed when he heard the story. We said nothing directly, being a sensitive as well as a humorous nation, but my father never could refrain from sly allusions to cabbage on the occasion of other domiciliary visits, which used to make the warriors choke into their glasses and wear a bashful grin for the rest of the visit.

I could tell twenty such stories, but at this moment the R. I. C. are presenting themselves in a serious aspect. Farmers' sons from the Midlands and south and west of Ireland, they are almost to a man Catholics and Nationalists. Their lives afford them abundant scope for reading the newspapers, and the police pensioner is very good material for a political firebrand. In the Land League days we used to wonder how long the R. I. C. would stand the evictions. Long, long ago we prophesied what is happening today, for the revolt of the R. I. C. has deeper roots than the discontent with the rate of payment.

Read the telegrams of sympathy to Constable Barrett: "Slek of herding graziers' cattle." "The grabbers' herds are willing to assist you," and so on. How will it end?

Ingenuous Use of Photography

Before the days of books, parchments became so costly that economical scholars erased more or less perfectly what had been written, and used them a second time for the same or slightly interesting and valuable manuscripts have been lost to the world. But in many cases the ancient characters are still faintly visible. Twice used manuscripts are called palimpsests, and many modern scholars have strained their eyes in the effort to decipher the original writing.

Of late years photography has been successfully applied in Germany for this work. The color of the faded ink of the older writing on a palimpsest is script. A photograph of such a manuscript was made through a yellow screen. The result was a negative on which the old writing was barely discernible, being a little darker than the background, while the later black writing was found to appear distinctly as white letters.

Next an ordinary negative on a bromide plate was made, and from this was produced a transparent positive on which both writings appeared dark and about equally distinct. Then the transparency was superimposed on the first negative, so that the dark letters of the latter writing covered the light letters, representing the same writing in the negative. They were thus eliminated, being indistinguishably merged with the general dark background produced by the combination of positive and negative. But the earlier characters, since they were dark in both cases, appeared in the resulting photograph intensely black and distinct.

LEADER OF ITALIAN "CAMORRA"

To Be Tried for Sensational Double Murder.

All Italy is looking forward with intense interest to the approaching trial of Enrico Alfano, leader of the Camorra, the most powerful criminal organization in the country. Alfano was deported from New York, whither he had fled, but the proceedings there were of a merely formal character and few details were divulged concerning his connection with the Camorra and the sensational double murder for which he was "wanted" here. As he had sailed from French port he was shipped back to France. On his arrival at Havre he was arrested at the instance of the Italian government. His counsel did their best to prevent it, but he was finally handed over to the Italian authorities.

Almost a year has elapsed since Alfano was thrown into an uproar by the murder of Signor Giovanni Cuocolo and his wife. Murders are common enough in Italy. It takes something unusual in that line to cause a sensation. But there were circumstances about these crimes that raised them far above the level of the ordinary knife-thrust affair. Cuocolo was literally butchered while passing through a little frequented street in one of the suburbs of Naples. A few hours later his wife was hacked to death in the home where she was awaiting her husband's return.

Apparent motives for exercising such barbaric vengeance upon them there were none. Cuocolo enjoyed something more than a local reputation as a singer. He had a superb bass voice. He was in constant demand at private entertainments given by people of means. Many of them who enjoyed his singing were surprised that a man so highly gifted should confine himself to appearances in private instead of essaying a more ambitious and lucrative role on the operatic stage or concert hall platforms. But that was his business, and nobody bothered much about

it. He was numbered among the fashionable of Naples, and his popularity was increased by the fact that he spent money freely and was apparently always well supplied with it. Nobody connected that fact with the frequency with which bullets took place at the houses where he had sung. Arrests were sometimes made, but none of the stolen property was ever recovered.

For a long time the affair was shrouded in mystery. Whispers were heard that the murders were the work of the Camorra, the mob which brought forward no evidence definitely connecting that organization, of which little was then known, with the crimes. It was left to eighteen carabinieri to probe things to the bottom. Of their exploits doubtless America has heard something, taking their lives in their hands, the law turned thieves and qualified themselves by demonstrating their efficiency as criminals for admission to the society. After joining it they wormed their way into the confidence of those in the inner circle. And all the while they were collecting evidence.

When everything was in readiness to set the law in motion Alfano suddenly disappeared from Naples. It is supposed that he got a tip from the police, for by methods not entirely unknown in America, he enjoyed police protection. It was in the disguise of a coal heaver that he took ship for America. Up to the time of his flight there had been no suspicion in the public mind that he was a criminal. He was well known in society, had the entrance to all the best houses and was in fact in the first flight of the Neapolitan dandies. He drove magnificent horses, wore English-made clothes and cut a dash wherever he went. How he obtained the means for such a display nobody knew and nobody cared much, for, like Cuocolo, he spent money lavishly. He seemed to have no other aim in life than to get all the enjoyment possible out of it. Possessed of

leisure and ample means he was about the last man in Naples that would have been picked out as a leader of the Camorra—except, perhaps, Signor Cuocolo.

But, as everybody has now learned from the detective work of the carabinieri, both men were hand in glove with it. Alfano was at the top, but Cuocolo was not far below him. He was an ambitious man and aspired to leadership himself. The rivalry between them mutually began to feel on both sides. They watched each other like two jealous lions, each intent on feline conquests in the same back yard.

Cuocolo's singing, of course, was a mere blind. His voice gained him admission to the big houses, and there he utilized his opportunities to spot the booty best worth stealing. This information he conveyed to confederates in the Camorra. By obtaining impressions of locks and keys, tampering with burglar alarms and in various other ways he did all in his power to make the task of the actual thieves an easy one. He was named as having received a share of the swag thus obtained. He complained that in the division of the profits he did not always get his fair share but his claim for extra compensation was rejected.

It is said that in revenge he betrayed some of his associates to the police, and that in consequence they were arrested. This is denied by Cuocolo's friends, who assert that Alfano manufactured evidence by which that charge could be brought home to him. The code of the Camorra sanctions private vengeance for wrongs, but appeal to the minions of the law is forbidden in the settlement of quarrels between members. The most remarkable feature of this forcible crime was the absolute silence with which it was done.

The fifteen, well pleased with their work, went gayly back to Naples in a tram car and there separated. Two of the number went on to the higher part

of the city, and knocked in a peculiar way, known only to the initiated at a certain door. "Who is there?" was asked. "Friend," was the reply, "we have come with a message from your husband, Cuocolo." The door was immediately opened and a good looking woman appeared, holding a lamp high over her head, and invited them to enter.

"Well, what is it?" she asked. "Oh, nothing," said the visitors, "Cuocolo has suddenly gone on a long journey and you are to join him." Then with a grin, one of the miscreants put his arm around her saying, "Here, give me a kiss before you go," and held the now terrified woman while his companion struck her from behind. When the body had ceased to twitch they looked at each other, and after a few words of congratulation on their new methods, sacked the house, which contained many valuables. Cuocolo's share of stolen booty which he had not been able to dispose of. They left, and the two bodies—miles apart—lay on the floor in the darkness until found the next morning.

The tribunal which pronounced sentence of death against Cuocolo condemned his wife to the same fate simply because she was his wife, and knew of his association with the Camorra. If she were allowed to live it was argued by the merciless judges, she would put the police on the track of the society.

After the successful accomplishment of the double murder the fifteen met next day in the little tavern at Torre del Greco, at that time much frequented by the Camorra, and there indulged in a feast to celebrate their bloody work. It has since become famous, and is doing a better legitimate business than ever before.

The Camorra will exert its means and influence to the utmost to save Alfano from the gallows. Despite the evidence against him, it is doubtful if he can be convicted of murder. The accusation against him is that after

denouncing Cuocolo to the Camorra he instigated the sentence that was passed upon him and his wife, and arranged for carrying it into effect. This, if proved, would make him equally guilty with those who committed the crimes. But to prove it will be a formidable task. He took no part in the actual murders. He was not even present at the meeting at which the death of Cuocolo and his wife was decreed, for the head of the society never personally appears at the Camorra's "court of justice." An understudy of his, Genaro de Marinis, officiated as the chief of the tribunal. It is doubtful if even to save their own lives those in the innermost circles of the Camorra would give evidence against their leader, for loyalty is the strongest article of their criminal creed. Besides, if they secure immunity from the law themselves by turning informers they would incur the vengeance of the Camorra, and their lives would not be worth a moment's purchase.

The career of De Marinis is almost as interesting as that of his chief, and throws an illuminating light on the underground life of Naples. As a barefoot boy he started in Naples and obtained a precarious livelihood by petty pilfering. When still in his teens he was admitted to the Camorra as a probationer. His resourcefulness and daring soon won him full membership, and thereafter his rise was rapid. He got into the inner circle, posed as a sportsman and drove fast horses. Besides his share of the loot he derived from robberies large and small, he derived a considerable income from low gambling dens which he ran under police protection.

It was Genaro Donadio, a comparatively humble but ambitious member of the criminal brotherhood, who arranged the details of the double murder, though it is alleged that he got his orders direct from Alfano. As a successful assassin he possessed a claim upon the Camorra which entitled

him to promotion, but through the investigations of the carabinieri he was "nabbed" before he had received the reward, according to the ethics of the Camorra, he had so richly merited. More than 400 arrests have been made in Naples as a result of the investigations originally begun to discover the murderers of Cuocolo and his wife. Among those who have been arrested is Baron Ciento, a member of one of the best known aristocratic families in Naples, Don Ciro Vittorini, a priest who is said to have been the chaplain of the Camorra, is also lodged in jail. Part of the evidence against him is a snapshot photograph which the police found showing him driving a pony trap with Alfano.

The ramifications of the Camorra extend through all grades of society. Under the Bourbons it was a species of political organization, but in its modern form it is simply a secret society for the benefit of criminals. It is divided into corps, each one of which is composed of twenty-four "Camorristi"—full-fledged members of the society—and forty-eight "Picciotti" or recruits. Each of the former has two of the latter at his disposal. The "Picciotti" in turn are served by "Giovana Onorati" or honorary members. These latter, having paid for the privilege, enjoy the protection of the society.

Each corps has its chief and cashier, both of whom are elected by the votes of the members of the corps. The chief plans and directs the criminal operations of the corps. The cashier looks after the booty. Each member is supposed to turn over to the cashier daily whatever loot or money he has obtained dishonestly. If he really earns anything he is entitled to keep it, but he is held to be degrading himself by doing so. He is held to demean himself by indulging in it. The chief presides over the division of the spoil, which is carried out according to an elaborately graded schedule.—Ernest L. Scott.

Merits of Telegraph Strike

President Small's belated endorsement of the telegraph strike, after the operators all over the country had gone out, reminds the Baltimore News of the man at the head of a mob in Paris, who, when his crowd bolted, ran after them saying, "I must follow them, for I am their leader." The friends of the strikers consider their haste in endorsing the strike as a case of bad treatment that their leaders could not hold them back. Most of the newspaper critics, however, declare that they killed their cause with the public when they abandoned their keys and threw the business of the country into confusion without giving their employers a chance to grant their demands, or, indeed, to learn what their demands were. In the case of the Associated Press operators, as told in one of the quotations below, the general manager was a miser and "far better" to grant a wage increase aggregating \$200,000, which he had no authority to grant without consulting directors who could not be brought together on such brief notice.

It was not until the commercial operators had gone out in five cities including all the large cities but Boston, that the newspapers were told their demands, and even then General Manager Cook, of the Western Union, said that "the only thing the company has heard of the new demands of the strikers for increased wages is through the newspapers." The cause of the strike seems to be sympathetic in character, the Chicago operators refusing to work with a non-union operator in Los Angeles, and the operators elsewhere going out in sympathy with them. In New York the operators went out in obedience to a whistle signal blown by some unauthorized person whose identity is still in the dark.

The reason for the strike may be most authoritatively told, perhaps, by the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union—Samuel J. Small. He was asked by Commissioner Neill, of the department of labor, to state the cause of the strike, and to state, further, "if locals have no respect for the constitution of the organization, and the national officers can not control them, what remedy can you give, and what adjustment is satisfactory to you will be accepted by men on strike?" President Small replied:

"Cause of present trouble is repudiation of San Francisco agreement which settled (previous local) strike. Local Manager—Samuel J. Small. He has repeatedly discriminated against strikers. Women telegraphers after returning to work were humiliated to such an extent that they resigned. Western Union reinstated less than one hundred strikers; many are still at work. The agreement provides reinstatement strikers without prejudice, outsiders given preference and employed."

"Present strike illegal but provocation great and resentment against Western Union officers because of bad faith so universal that general strike is authorized on Tuesday unless we can find way to bring about conciliation. Answering your last question, can guarantee immediate resumption of work if government will insist upon an investigation or arbitration of propositions embodied in memorial address to both directors of Western Union last June."

"Local management's petty discrimination and favoritism toward woman Nichols on Los Angeles circuit caused transfers and dismissals of men long in company's service and finally strike."

"The Telegraph Age (New York), which describes itself as the organ of the 'better element' of the telegraph operators, deplores the strike as 'a lamentable and unworthy of the men who have deliberately precipitated the struggle.' The counsel of the leaders to 'go slow,' it adds, appears to have been overlooked entirely by the strikers 'in the mania that has seized upon them.' It adds:

"The charge is made that the telegraph companies have caused in bad faith in their treatment of the operators more specifically that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not living up to the covenant, actual and implied, made with United States Commissioner Charles P. Neill in the settlement of the difficulty in the last. While the Postal will not partly to its agreement, it would probably

have acquiesced in it, and its provisions were supposed at the time to be final. This charge of bad faith will hardly be admitted, for the evidence so far accessible points to different conclusions."

"For a long time past appearances have indicated that the men were 'spoiling' for a fight. The strike had been in the air for some time. It was resorted to in order to give this outbreak a semblance of justification. If Colonel Clowry's statement of August 9, is to be accepted, the dismissal of the operators at Los Angeles, an act which was seized upon to inaugurate trouble, was wholly warranted by the company, because the discharged men were engaged in practices equally destructive to the well-being of the company and to the business community. To restore to position such an individual, to grant a salary and 'arbitrary' such a grant, a case of untrustworthiness and insubordination, one might just as well consent to have a referee appointed to take outside testimony respecting a person detected tampering with the locks and fastening of one's home."

"Telegraphers understand, if outside do not, in what manner an individual may maliciously meddle with traffic and seriously disturb and cripple its operation. To hold or infer that a telegraph company discovering such interference is not invested with a full right to exercise its prerogative of summary discharge without interference by any form of external demands is a monstrous doctrine."

The conduct of the operators is roundly condemned in the following editorial in the Philadelphia North American, a paper as friendly to labor as any in the country:

"The commercial telegraphers have not given the American people a square deal. They have been recalcitrant, they have played hard-kart with their own interests. They have acted not like sane men with grievances to redress, but like sulky children. They are causing regret and chagrin to the true friends of organized labor. They will lose their strike. And they deserve to lose it."

"Citizens who are informing themselves as to what this strike follows an advance of wages last spring. They are learning that when disputes about hours and office regulations followed the increased pay, the officers of the union secured the signatures of the employers to an agreement for arbitration which is still pending."

"Searching for the immediate cause of the strike, the Independent Philadelphia victim hears that an operator in Los Angeles was discharged on the ground that he was wilfully delaying messages. His fellow operators, who think him victimized because a union man, made no appeal to their local or national officers. They were on a board, but left their keys. And thus beginning in haphazard, unauthorized, irresponsible fashion, the strike has spread hysterically until it covers the country."

"In not one of the cities outside of New England has it been reported that the strike came in answer to the call of any authority. In several it was begun against the protest and in violation of the official pledges of the men entrusted by the operators themselves with the conduct of their affairs."

"Last Sunday afternoon in New York the agreement was made by ballot in open meeting to delay all action until after a meeting of a National Executive Committee Board in Chicago with Labor Commissioner Neill, Samuel Gompers, Ralph M. Easley, and officers of the two telegraph companies. The ink was hardly dry on the minutes of that meeting that the late duke used to declare he spent \$200 a year on putty alone for his window panes. It actually cost \$200,000 to build, in days when money was more valuable than it is today; it is 348 feet long, has fifteen staircases, and when it was repaired some time ago his grace found it necessary to get his pictures and books to pay the cost, which amounted to more than \$200,000."

The Duke of Northumberland owns five stately seats, at one alone of which—Syon House, Brentford—a staff of thirty or forty men is kept busy, largely in the magnificent kitchen garden and fruit houses. And yet in the year in this princely home, the rental value of which probably exceeds the lord chancellor's official income,

union and present their grievances to the company."

"The striking operators of San Francisco returned to work when the company made certain promises to adjust the difficulties."

"Not one of these agreements has been kept by the Western Union Company. Deliberately it set out to break its contract, and it depends on the pressure that will be brought to bear by business interests to force the operators back into their places. . . ."

"The telegraph has left the key, and the operators have refused to do so. The telegraph companies have called this halt in business."

"No body of men ever went out on strike without some tremendous provocation. Men do not invite forced idleness and distress for their families without a cause. This is no 'spasmodic' move on the part of operators, as some of the press would lead the people to believe."

"The conditions that have given rise to this strike have not arisen in a day; they are the result of the long grinding and oppressing that the operators have suffered at the hands of the telegraph companies."

"For years the telegraphers of the country have struggled against the most onerous conditions of long hours and low wages. They have struggled against the duplicity of the Western Union and the faith of the Postal Telegraph Company, which has deliberately and persistently violated its agreements made last September with the Chicago operators."

"The telegraphers are organized. In their organization lies their strength. Throughout the country the postal support movement will come to the aid of these men and women that are fighting for decent conditions of living."—Literary Digest.

Costly Homes of Old England

It is a pathetic fact that there are several men in the United Kingdom who would consider themselves on the brink of bankruptcy if they were reduced, says the London Times, to an eight-hour shift for day and seven days a week, at a mere stipend of £1,000 a year—who would find it simply impossible to run along anyhow on the income of a simple millionaire, which would be barely sufficient in some cases to pay the expenses of the lordly pleasure houses they have inherited from their ancestors."

The Duke of Devonshire, for example, has no fewer than seven of these stately homes—six in England and one in Ireland—each of them fit for the reception of a king and not one of which, as he confided the other day, he has lived in long enough to explore thoroughly. Probably he himself does not know within £1,000 how much these palatial homes cost yearly to maintain, but the annual cost has been said to make a very big hole in £100,000.

At Wintworth Woodhouse, which is only one of his four palaces, Lord Fitzwilliam owns the largest private house in England. It has a frontage of 600 feet, its hall is so enormous that four suburban villas could be built inside it, and its owner could find a different room every day for six weeks and still leave several rooms unseen. The Duke of Portland owns five regal homes in England and Scotland, the value of which runs into millions, and which, with the attached gardens and estates, keep hundreds of servants employed. At Woburn, the duke has acres of kitchen gardens alone; in the glass houses and garden proper he employs about seventy men and boys, and his horticultural bill for this one house is said to exceed £6,000 a year.

Blenheim Palace, the Duke of Marlborough's Oxford seat, is so colossal that the late duke used to declare he spent £200 a year on putty alone for his window panes. It actually cost £200,000 to build, in days when money was more valuable than it is today; it is 348 feet long, has fifteen staircases, and when it was repaired some time ago his grace found it necessary to get his pictures and books to pay the cost, which amounted to more than \$200,000."

The Duke of Northumberland owns five stately seats, at one alone of which—Syon House, Brentford—a staff of thirty or forty men is kept busy, largely in the magnificent kitchen garden and fruit houses. And yet in the year in this princely home, the rental value of which probably exceeds the lord chancellor's official income,

The Marquis of Bute has five seats in England, Scotland and Wales, and one of them, Mountstuart, is so costly that it costs him a year's salary of £20,000 to maintain. He has actually cost over £2,000,000, representing, even at a modest 4 per cent, a value of £80,000 a year. One can easily understand that his lordship's income of £230,000 a year is not a penny too much for the demands on it.

Wynyard Park (Stockton-on-Tees), is 100 yards long, and boasts a sculpture gallery 100 feet long and 58 feet high, while Goodwood, one of the Duke of Richmond's four mansions, measures, with its two wings, 373 feet, and requires that sixty domestics to keep it in order.

Castle Howard, the splendid Yorkshire seat of Lord Carlisle, has 125 rooms; Raby Castle stands on two acres; Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, gives employment to 1,000 men, and costs about £20,000 a year to keep going, and Eaton Hall cost over £1,000,000 to build.

Such are but a few of the "stately homes of England," some of which are not seen by their lordly owners for more than a few weeks, if at all, in a year, although each of them costs many thousands a year to maintain. It is said that there are at least sixty country houses in the United Kingdom which require a staff of from 250 to 500 servants and involve an annual bill for wages ranging up to £200,000. The cost of the gardens alone account for more than £5,000 a year. How large are the numbers of servants employed in connection with these houses and estates is shown by the following example—that of a relatively modest establishment in Suffolk. The staff of servants employed is 172, and of these the home farm and stables require 54 and the gardens 40; indoor servants number 17, keepers and men 16; the parks and lakes employ ten, the brick kilns nine, while there are seven carpenters, four bricklayers, four warreners, three lodge-keepers, three painters and half a dozen engineers, blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

This, it should be remembered, is but a second-class establishment, although its wages bill reaches £8,000 a year. Of still smaller establishments there are about 600 in the United Kingdom employing between fifty and a hundred servants, with wages bills averaging at least £4,000.

Expensive as country seats are to maintain, with a few exceptions such as those mentioned they are little more costly than town houses. For a

tiny house in Park Lane, such as would be procurable in a London suburb for £200 a year, the rent of £3,000 is asked, while some of the larger houses command a rent running into five figures. In Grosvenor square the rents range from £1,000 to £6,000 a year, in St. James' square you may pay as much as an annual £10,000 for a house with a garden, and a house in Carlton House Terrace, and Lord Burton gave £150,000 for a house in South Audley Street.

And town and country houses are but a part of the expenditure of the wealthy class we are considering. A stately yacht may easily run away with £5,000 a year; a similar sum is by no means uncommon for a grouse moor and a deer forest; a London season with its costly entertainments, may easily account for £10,000, and so on through the long list of items which figure in the annual balance sheet of the rich and noble. It is not necessary to them as his tobacco to a poor man. It is thus not difficult to see how an income of even £200,000 may be dissipated, and how against many a man would be if he were suddenly brought face to face with the necessity of paying down his expenditure to a pitiful £50,000 a year.

His Limit

In a western Kentucky town Ben Watson had saved the life of Myra Underhill. Miss Underhill had been overturned in a creek with a swift current, and the act of young Watson was a heroic one. He had saved the life of the girl after she was sinking for the third time, and had barely strength to pull himself and the young woman to shallow water.

The news soon spread, and Ben Watson was hailed as the real, live hero of the village. At Aunt Tabby Wilson, the oldest woman in the village, the mother of the little colony, was loud in praise of the heroism of the young man, and at once declared that Ben and Myra must get married. "Ben saved Myra's life," she said, "and now they must marry and be happy ever afterward, just as they do in the story-books."

But Ben demurred; the arrangement did not suit him. "Why not marry, Myra, Ben?" said the old lady. "She is yours, and we must have a wedding." "She is a nice girl, all right," replied Ben, "but I don't think we ought to marry. Seems to me," he went on, "I have done enough for Myra."—St. Louis Star.

have been laid for the young men and women who are suspected of illicit correspondence with the soldiers, but so far without result.

The officers are almost equally discontented. They say that excellent tactical rules were worked out by the General Staff after the late war, but that the commanding generals pay no attention to them, but go on drilling the army for purely parade effects. Generals Daniloff and Lechtitsky, corps and brigade commanders respectively, have distinguished themselves by directing the return of the traditions of Frederick the Great's father. They require the men to be taught to march with head thrown back, the chin out, and to take long strides with stiffened knee. This is known in Prussia as the "goose step." It is regarded as an unnecessary luxury in a country where there is so much to be done to bring the army into a state of fitness for service in actual war.

Manoeuvres a Farce.

Manoeuvres were begun yesterday by an engagement between the Senenovsky regiment under Colonel Riekmann, which distinguished itself by its thorough suppression of strikers, and revolutionaries at Moscow eighteen months ago, and the Guard Rifleman's Brigade, under the command of Major-Gen. Delsalle. The Grand Duke Nicholas was the general commander. By whose fault I have not ascertained, but it is an undisputed fact that the affair was a pure farce. The opposition was so bungled up in its movements that both had to retire from the field in confusion. The common soldiers remarked bitterly in the presence of their officers:

"See how the soldiers perished during the war through the stupidity of these generals."

There was also bitter comment on the fact that the Emperor came out to the camp and made a tour of review and inspection in an automobile accompanied by three other motor cars to guard him, instead of mounting a horse, as is the immemorial tradition. In general it is deeper and more widespread than ever before, and only the general skepticism about the success of revolts and revolutionary outbreaks is responsible for the comparative outward calm.

Attitude to the Czar.

I have been forced unwillingly to the conclusion that the revolutionists have changed their attitude towards the Emperor. They were formerly inclined to regard him as a political enemy, "quantite negligible" or as the very best Emperor for revolutionary times, judging that nobody else could be weaker or more vacillating. Up to a year ago there and never been a serious organized effort to take his life. Official reports now indicate that his assassination has become their primary aim, as they have reached the belief that he is a partisan and the head of the reactionary organizations. They are convinced that the Black Hundred, which has committed about four score pogrom and suborned a number of assassins, is in the last three years, is subsidized from his private funds and that for the breach of the Constitution, which is intended to lead to the re-establishment of the autocracy and the withdrawal of the nominal liberties granted during the year of revolution, 1905, he, not Stolypin, is and must be held responsible.

In addition to the twenty persons arrested in connection with the plot against the Emperor's life, announced in the Duma by Prime Minister Stolypin, the police yesterday captured a young Estonian lady, Miss Hill, and two young men who went to visit her apartments. She had a loaded bomb and plans of the Emperor's private yacht "Alexandra." One of the men gave the name of "Engineer Antonius Belotserkovets."

The trial of twenty conspirators by a military court will take place in the early future. The principal plotter, "Citizenship Nina," who is said to be named Petroff, escaped abroad. An active part was taken by an ex-lieutenant of the navy, Boris Nikitenko, and four young lawyers and the wife of a teacher in the aristocratic Alexander Lyceum, are accused of complicity.

The followers of "Citizenship Nina" are held responsible for the assassinations of Chief Military Prosecutor Pavloff and the St. Petersburg prefect, General von der Launitz. It is charged that they resolved to kill ex-Min-

ister Stolypin, the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Nicholas, and that the Emperor himself. As to Vladimir, excellent reasons for believing that he has long been out of danger, as he is an invalid, and enjoys no influence with his nephew, the Emperor. The court gossip says that the most influential personages at the palace are now the Empress, the Grand Duke, the Grand Duke Alexander, and the two Montenegro princesses, who are married to the Grand Dukes Peter and Nicholas. Nicholasievich. There was much talk of the marriage of the Emperor himself with Princess Milissa, now the wife of the Grand Duke Peter, and she has always been in high favor with the Emperor. Since the Grand Duke Nicholas married her sister, formerly the "Princess of Leuchtenberg," her influence, which had been growing since the murder of the Grand Duke Sergei, has been steadily increasing. She has many other men in the entourage of the imperial family.

The Latest Plot.

To return to the plot; it is stated that suspicion was first roused by the efforts of a young man named Naumoff, whose father is an employee of the Peterhof postoffice, to make friends with the Emperor's bodyguard, and with members of the imperial battalion of guards on duty at the palace. He spent his time about the postoffice and, marking soldiers who came there on business, would follow them away and try to pump them about the life and habits of the court, the roads the Emperor and other members of the imperial family traveled in their outings, etc., and gave them revolutionary tracts.

Naumoff afterwards tried to get a position as chorister in the palace chapel, but a relative serving there, to whom he applied for a recommendation, and who was a political enemy, and suspecting his designs, refused to further his plans. The police were put on their guard, and it was ascertained that all the suburbs with Imperial or Grand Duke palaces, Tsarskoe Selo, Peterhof, Gatchina, Strelna Oranienbaum, and Pavlovsk, were objects of careful study on the part of young men and women who went there to live and make observations. They drew maps of the park roads, and made friends with palace servants and guards. They tried to ascertain how entrances might be effected into the Emperor's private grounds and palaces. At one time a large sum was paid for information when Stolypin was to arrive at the palace and a bomb was laid on the rails at a time when Grand Duke Nicholas and Stolypin were expected to return from Tsarskoe Selo.

Important disclosures were made as a result of the unsuccessful effort of a hospital nurse, named Zuboff, to kill herself. The police found a lot of bombs and explosives in her clothes chest along with correspondence, which is said to have been the cause of the arrests that have been made, as well as maps and plans of palaces and palace grounds, with directions where bombs could most conveniently be thrown.

Unless the police are deliberately twisting the evidence in their hands, and the plots they discovered against the Emperor, instead of merely Stolypin and the Grand Duke Nicholas, there is no further room for doubt that the life of the emperor, which was formerly safe except from individual cranks, is now in constant jeopardy.—New York Evening Post.

"China is doing more to advance herself in the educational way than ever before," said Wu Ting Seng, a member of the Chinese government of Shanghai, China. "There is any number of colleges in Shanghai where English is taught, and this is also true of four universities in and around the same city. The people of my land, and more particularly the students, are anxious to learn the language, and are taking up the work all over the country." In addition to the colleges and universities, there are hundreds of missions where boys and girls are taught to talk as you do in this country. Even the coolies, the laboring men around the hotels and public stations, who come in contact with the traveling tourists, have picked up parts of the language, and one would be surprised how well they can get along in Shanghai, although they may not be able to speak your tongue."—Washington Herald.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF A. P. LOW

The Dominion Geological Survey

If one were to accept the views advocated by certain Canadian papers not at present enjoying the patronage of the government, one would be disposed to believe that all positions in the civil service are filled by "pull," and that the recipients of such promotion have one common end in view—graft. So writes the editor of the Geological Survey in the Canadian Mining Journal.

The department of the geological survey—now officially designated the department of mines—has happily been practically free from political patronage, and the minister, the nominal head of the department, has honestly endeavored to appoint as director that man best fitted to fill the position.

Fortunately for the survey, there have been few opportunities for the minister to exercise his discretion. Lord created the Canadian survey and raised it to a standard difficult for even such men as Selwyn and Dawson to maintain. After Dawson's death the government determined that the future directors of the Canadian geological survey should be themselves Canadian. The time had gone by when we needed to send to England or Australia to find a competent director. Scientists, Canada could supply in plenty, and scientists who, by reason of their special knowledge of the conditions of the north, were better fitted for the position than any stranger could possibly be. But a scientist—especially in these days when scientists adopt specialties—is not necessarily an administrator; indeed, it is more often the case that a scientist cannot administer at all. When it is taken into consideration that the director of the survey is expected to successfully control fifty or sixty men, each of whom believes that his own brand of science ranks higher in importance than any other; and that one of the director's principal duties is to steady their work over this huge Dominion as to extract the greatest benefit, both scientific and economic, while not clashing with the work being accomplished by the provincial surveys, it can be readily understood that a first class director must be not only a first class scientist, but, above all, an able administrator.

Researches in Labrador

Those who read Mr. Low's reports on his researches in Labrador or his voyage in the Neptune, were prepared to hear of his appointment to the directorship. No one who has read these reports can fail to appreciate that Mr. Low has the two requisites that make a man an able director—a thorough knowledge of geology and a fine power of administration.

Mr. Low was born in Montreal on May 24, 1861, and is believed to have succeeded in getting into more scrapes as a youngster than would make a good record for any two average Canadian school boys—which is a sufficiently large order. He was educated at the public schools, and soon evinced so decided a taste for applied science that he was allowed to make it his specialty. He entered the applied science faculty of McGill in 1878 and passed with first rank honors in natural science in 1882.

With his inborn love of knowledge and his inborn love of sports, many of the director's staunchest friends today were his friends or foes of the football field and hockey rink of many years ago. Indeed, hockey was not played at all in Ottawa until introduced by Mr. Low, and he was the most strenuous football matches ever witnessed in that town were won and lost by the Ottawa Football club, which Mr. Low captained for many years.

In 1881 Mr. Low was appointed as a "student assistant" on an expedition to the Gaspé peninsula, and from that time to the present day his work may be followed in the survey's reports. His work—but not his life—for it has ever been an unwritten law with the

survey officers that as little as possible should be made of difficulties overcome or danger averted. In this respect Mr. Low has followed the survey traditions with almost irritating fidelity, and only those who know the conditions of northern travel can realize how the lines or suspect, from perusing Mr. Low's geological reports, what risks have been run, or what suffering has been endured. His reports, like poets, . . . lose half the praise they should have got, could it be known what they discreetly blot.

Field Geologists Scarce

A "student assistant" on his first expedition is very carefully watched by the survey, and the lookout for new material. Good field geologists are scarce, for the first essential in a budding field officer is observation, and the power of observation in this age of cram is becoming, as is well known, rarer and more rare. But in the Dominion, mostly unsurveyed—except in a very superficial manner—the field geologist is practically useless unless he combine with his knowledge and faculty for observation, a splendid constitution, large powers of endurance and a spirit of determination that will battle with all the elements of obstinacy, or when it succeeds, unswerving persistency.

That in Mr. Low these unusual factors were combined became apparent during his first field work in Gaspé, and, on the recommendation of Dr. Ellis, who was in charge of the party, he was offered and accepted a permanent position on the survey staff.

From that time it has always been recognized that Mr. Low was in the running for the directorship, and it was pretty generally known that to be director became, in after years, his chief ambition. So well was this recognized that, one Christmas, some wag on the staff brought out a Christmas card containing "congratulations" for the geological survey, and apportioned the following lines to "A. P. 55":

Hard on Shakespeare

"Low was his name, but great was his desire."—Shakespeare.

The hit was a fair one, though it was rather unkind to ascribe the lines to our national poet, who never perpetrated anything like them.

In 1884 an expedition was sent by the Quebec government and the geological survey to make a report on the Mistassini district, and especially to survey those portions of Mistassini lake that had been left uncompleted by McDermott and Richardson. A Quebec land surveyor was in charge of the party, to which Mr. Low was attached as a geologist. The methods employed by the expedition were not such as would recommend themselves to any officer of the geological survey, to whom "hustle" becomes the first essential directly the flight of winter makes field-work possible. Kicking his heels in Quebec, waiting for the expedition to move, was not Mr. Low's ideal of geological research, and he started on his own account up the Bersimis river, supposing that the main party—unhindered by field work—would soon overtake him.

He reached Lake Pimiquin, but no main party appeared and he was compelled to make his own way. Delay after delay occurred, and it was actually not until late August that the expedition at last got away. The natural consequences ensued. Blizzards caused frozen hands, frozen feet, food ran short and the game that had been counted on failed to appear. The party lived for some time on starvation rations, eked out with an occasional beaver but for which the entire expedition would have suffered the same fate as befell the unfortunate Indians last month, whose skeleton bodies lined the same route, and whose fate was made known by one of the survivors, John Bastian, who acted as Mr. Low's guide on three trips in Labrador.

The exhausted expedition eventually reached the Hudson's Bay company's post on Mistassini lake, where they arranged to winter. From Mr. Low's point of view, everything had been disappointment. Nearly a year gone by and practically nothing done. There was, however, time to think—weeks of leisure—and Mr. Low employed it in coming to a noteworthy decision. He left the post in February, arrived in Ottawa the first of March, and interviewed Dr. Selwyn, the director. What passed is known only to Dr. Selwyn, Mr. Low and the minister, but in a few days Mr. Low—with J. M. Macoun as assistant—set out once more for Lake Mistassini, armed with a letter giving him complete charge of the expedition. But it was more by good luck than good management that these two officers ever reached the lake. Untaught by previous experience, they counted on making the average number of miles per day and on living largely on the country. Soft weather made travel terribly slow, the game perverse—refused to be accommodated, and the hunters kept away—and the two white men with six Indians, found themselves half starved and fearfully weak at Lake Chibougamau, sixty miles from the nearest post.

It became evident that for the whole party to make a forced march meant death to some of them, and Mr. Low called for a couple of volunteers to hurry to the post with news of their plight. At the same time it was arranged that the party should move as quickly as possible along the trail, the endeavor to save a few hours. The volunteers accomplished their mission admirably, but the starving party missed the trail when they had followed it for some twenty miles, and were obliged to camp, in view of the danger of missing the rescuers with food. Mr. Low describes the first twenty-four hours of absolute starvation as very painful, but adds, strangely enough, that during the subsequent four days he and the men suffered very little.

Arrival of Food

What was worse than the starvation was the anxiety as to whether the volunteers would be able to reach the post. On the fifth day, food, supplied by the H. B. company, arrived. It was only seal and cod, but to the starving men it was like heaven. The first meal was a meal that Mr. Low describes as "an elegant sufficiency," and immediately afterwards started for Lake Wakonichi, but soon encountered more food—bacon this time—sent from the same source—and encompassed another meal, whose proportions did not seem in the least handicapped by the previous gargantuan repast.

Crossing Lake Wakonichi the party met with its first piece of good luck. In a net set by some trap line they found a lake trout weighing nearly twenty pounds, and it can be imagined what a meal this made, cooked with flour and bacon.

Early in May the Mistassini post was reached, and Mr. Low took over charge, the first of the many that have been entrusted to him, from which time he has been regarded as the standard authority on the geology of that huge tract commonly known as the Labrador peninsula.

Paddling Ice-blocks

Of his observations and experiences in the Mistassini district Mr. Low could fill a goodly sized book and still leave much untold. In the space of this short sketch it is impossible to do more than allude to the incidents of his travels, but one fact regarding Lake Mistassini it is difficult to refrain from mentioning. On May 24, an Indian attached to Cleary's trading camp, left the post and crossed the lake on his heavily laden sled. At noon

Low and Macoun were paddling ice-blocks in the lake, and in the afternoon A. P. celebrated his birthday by enjoying quite a long swim. The temperature was 84 degrees in the shade, and proved to be the highest recorded that summer.

The survey of the lake was completed in July, after which the party surveyed the Rupert river to Rupert house, journeyed to Moose Factory, ascended the Moose river, and eventually reached Mississibi, where the Canadian Pacific railway was in course of construction.

In 1886 Mr. Low was instructed to find the outlet of Favorable lake, in Keewatin, to survey the Severn river, and to return via Oxford lake and Norway house. Prof. Macoun's son was again appointed as assistant, and together they journeyed up the Bergas river from Lake Winnipeg. They found the outlet of Favorable lake, though, if the truth must be told, they found it by accident, and followed it to Severn lake. The season was exceptionally dry; no rain fell for six weeks, forest fires obscured the atmosphere, taking sights became difficult, and sometimes impossible, and the travelers once more found the natives on starvation rations. For 300 miles no human being was met not a game animal near enough to be shot. At one point an Indian and his squaw were sighted in a canoe trying to escape notice. When called upon they endeavored to outdistance the party, and a long chase ensued, ending, after ten miles' hard paddling, in the couple being caught.

No Food to Spare

They had no food to spare—scarcely sufficient indeed, to take them to Trout Lake, the nearest H.B.C. post. They were, however, induced to act as guides, and, with their help, the party arrived at Trout Lake before the winter of nourishment had caused any serious harm. The Hudson Bay agent was only able to supply them with fish pemmican, which, for the uninitiated, it may be explained consists of boiled fish, dried and pounded, stored in birch-bark baskets, with, generally, a rabbit-skin holding fish oil in which to cook the pemmican. Furs and furs, seemed to be luxury, the party continued down the Severn River, but in a reach of the stream what they thought was a rapid turned out to be a fall eight feet high, and trouble ensued. The first canoe actually rode the crest and fell into the river below without setting or sustaining any harm. It, however, displaced some loose rocks just before taking the plunge, and the second canoe, striking these, never had a fair chance. The canoe was so badly damaged that only with great difficulty did the party succeed in nursing it to Fort Severn, but the precious pemmican was unharmed, and in comparison to that, the rest mattered little.

At Fort Severn unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain another canoe. It was decided to repair the boat as much as was feasible, and coast westward to York factory. During this westward trip, camp was pitched at night on the dreary mud flats that characterize this portion of Hudson Bay. On the second night a storm arose that played havoc not only with Mr. Low's tent, but with his intentions.

Vagaries of the Wind

The wind picked up one of the canoes—they had been staked down as usual—blew it across the tent, which it tore down, and damaged both tent and boat beyond repair. Macoun returned to Fort Severn with instructions to procure a boat of some sort—honestly if he could, but to procure a boat. Here again good luck intervened, for, after some days, Macoun was sighted with four Indians in a flat-

bottomed boat lent by the H. B. C. The boat had been made at Fort Churchill, had drifted away and had turned up at Severn post just in time to loan to Macoun.

Though the boat made good way before a fair wind, tacking with her was tedious business, so much so indeed that when Mr. Low shot a polar bear he was unable to capture the prize owing to the difficulty of beating against the wind. Game, however, was plentiful. Ducks, geese and caribou were easily obtained, so that the loss of the bear was not a serious matter.

York Factory was safely reached, and a new boat was obtained. Mr. Low reached Norway House just as W. H. Gilder and his party were setting out on their search for the North Pole.

From 1887 to 1891 Mr. Low continued to add to our knowledge of Canadian geology. At first in James Bay and afterwards in the country north of the St. Lawrence he made extensive surveys, the results of which, are today put in the chronicles of the Geological Survey.

Quebec Northern Boundary

In 1892 it was determined to map the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec. It seemed then as granted that the officer in charge would be Mr. Low, and Mr. Low was duly appointed. He travelled north from Lake St. John to Mistassini, crossed from the Rupert river to the Eastmain river, and made the first instrumental survey on a part of the western portion of that large stream. In the following year he traveled by the same route to the Eastmain river, which he surveyed to its head. Afterwards he began a series of geological explorations in Ungava, the results of which are embodied in a report officially known as Part L, volume VII. This publication has remained a standard work, and seems likely to remain for some time, the standard geological work on the Labrador peninsula.

The party portaged to the head waters of Big River, and down it to Lake Nichikun. Thence a traverse was made to Kaniapiskau lake; the Kaniapiskau river was followed, and subsequently the Larch and Koksoak rivers, to Chimo on the coast.

No fuss was made about this journey, no bombast displayed, no magnanimous illustrations of the rugged and lurid land lines. Had Mr. Low or his assistant (Captain—now Major—Eaton) died from privation, the newspaper reporters would have craved for copy and fought for photos, but as the exploring party happened to be in charge of an officer who understood the conditions, realized the difficulties, who went prepared for emergency and was fortified with experience, no lives were lost, no pathetic diaries were written, and the newspapers were too wise to fill their columns with dry geological details.

Natives Die of Hunger

Mr. Low had intended wintering at Chimo, but a severe famine—to which nearly one hundred natives succumbed—induced him to alter his plans, and the party were conveyed by the H. B. Co.'s steamer to Rigolet. In the following summer the survey of the Hardy river was commenced. Twelve extra natives had been engaged, and each man—white and native—drew 200 pounds on a sled. Progress was necessarily slow, but after some days the spot to which canoes had been sent was reached, and the extra men were sent home. Though the Grand Falls are not the largest or the most powerful in the world, they run the Victoria Nyanga a close second, and compared to them, Niagara is but a baby waterfall. Mr. Low first saw this magnificent accident of nature from a cliff nearly 500 feet high. He had been warned of the irresistible desire the

spectator feels to throw himself into the gorge, and had laughed. He describes his feeling, however, not as if he had any desire to throw himself over the cliff, but as if someone behind was pushing him, and, as happens to all who view this extraordinary sight, it was with difficulty he was prevented from precipitating himself into the gorge, under the belief that he was being violently shoved. The water has a sheer drop of 312 feet, but the total fall of the river here is over 700 feet, and it is estimated to give nine million horsepower. Mr. Low has pointed out the vast possibilities of this neglected power, which, there is little doubt, will some day supply the greater part of the province of Quebec.

Excellent Iron Ore

It was after having mapped the head waters of Hamilton river, that Mr. Low reported large quantities of excellent iron ore along the valley of the Ashuanip river and deposits of Labradorite in Lake Nichikun. Labradorite is probably the most perfect and certainly the most beautiful building stone of which we have any knowledge, and in the days to come, when the valley of the Hamilton river is being worked for iron, this wonderfully streaked feldspar will be quarried in enormous quantities.

The expedition returned by way of the Romaine and St. John rivers, having accomplished what was probably the most interesting survey ever made by the Canadian or any other government.

By this time Mr. Low had come to be recognized as the right man in the right place—the right place being Labrador—and he spent most of the following five years in mapping the least known portions of Ungava. As a welcome break in these desolate surveys he was sent in 1900 to the Paris exhibition to superintend the Canadian mineral exhibit.

The continual mention in the geological survey reports of first-class magnetite and hematite in Labrador and on the islands of Hudson Bay had attracted the attention of American capitalists, and on Mr. Low's return from Paris he was approached by a Philadelphia syndicate who endeavored to procure his services in prospecting the Nastapoka Islands. Many years ago, that sage observer, Hudibras, referred to "the evils that do environ."

"The man that meddles with cold iron." In this case the evils were complicated for difficult as it is to join the geological survey, it is almost impossible once you play the prodigal, to be again embraced by those stony arms.

Expedition to Polar Regions

Mr. Low, however, took chances and made a detailed report on the iron deposits—located 8,000 acres—of the Nastapoka Islands. His report has never been made public, but it is understood that though the ore was both plentiful and of first class quality, he considered the economic conditions too unfavorable for profitable mining. Nothing, perhaps, is more to Mr. Low's credit than the fact that the geological survey jumped at his offer to relinquish the position as one of the few possible candidates that could be put in charge of the expedition the government intended to despatch to the polar regions. Eventually Mr. Low received his commission as commander of the Neptune, and his report of the work performed by the expedition has become an Arctic classic.

Mr. Low was in constant touch with that reporter, the present chronicler first met Mr. Low, and thereby hangs a tale so good that, though Rome fall, it must be told.

Mr. Low had made certain statements which the writer in his capacity as editor—and after having consulted the Encyclopedia Britannica—queried

and altered. The Arctic explorer, exceedingly wroth, interviewed the editor and told him that he might alter the expression as much as he pleased, but he must not alter the facts. "Anyway," said the irate geologist, "where did you get your information?" The editor meekly explained "Oh, great heavens!" said Mr. Low, "why go to the Encyclopedia, why not consult a specialist?" The editor brooded over this melancholy incident for some days and then wrote the editor of the Times, asking why the information was not up-to-date. He received a letter to the effect that though the Times was not responsible for every sentence written, it endeavored to ensure accuracy by inducing specialists to write, and in this case the article was supplied by the well-known Labrador explorer, Mr. A. P. Low.

Voyage of the Neptune

The report of the voyage of the Neptune, blue book though it was, differed so radically in style and manner from most other blue books that the government decided to publish it in an edition de luxe. Seven thousand copies were issued, but the demand was so great that before the wholesale booksellers could be supplied the entire edition had run out.

Among the many conclusions arrived at in the "Voyage of the Neptune" the following are probably the most important, and the reasons that led to their adoption are very forcibly argued by the author:

1. The discovery of the north pole, except as a matter of sentiment, is absolutely useless.

2. With plenty of good luck, the Northwest passage can be made, but will never be a commercial route.

3. The Hudson Bay route for wheat to Europe is not only practicable, but is bound to be adopted in the near future.

4. Unless the government take strong measures, the Eskimos are a doomed race.

In 1905 the Quebec government requested the Dominion government to instruct the geological survey to make a report upon the mineral areas in the Lake Chibougamau district. Accompanying the request was a rider to the effect that of all the field officers in the survey, Mr. Low would be the most acceptable. Mr. Low, accordingly, was sent. His report could scarcely be considered a very comforting document for those deeply interested in Chibougamau mining, but the author expressed the opinion that further prospecting and cheaper transport may develop something really profitable in copper and asbestos.

In April, 1906, Mr. Low was appointed director of the survey, and immediately started on a stretch of hard duty that came near to being his undoing, both physically and mentally. Late hours at the office and an attack of "grip" were the cause of the evil, and in January last Mr. Low was reported dying. But the constitution of a giant and the pluck of a man pulled him through so many narrow escapes came to his rescue and after a month's absence waiting the survey heaved one big sigh of relief when the daily bulletin read "out of danger."

The illness has left its mark. The remarkably youthful appearance that characterized the director is no longer seen—

" . . . middle age. Has slightly pressed its signet sage."

But, fortunately, this is all. The clearness of thought is still there, the ability to decide quickly what line to take, and the determination to take it, and stick to it are still there; above all, he still retains the freshness and resourcefulness of the man who, as one of them remarked the other day—would "work the fingers to the bone to do old Low a turn."

Robert Fulton and the Introduction of Steam Navigation

The centenary, which takes place during this month, of the introduction by Robert Fulton of navigation by steam as a commercial means of transport in a form that has proved permanent, deserves more than a passing mention. Indeed, the fact that our neighbors across the channel are celebrating the event—for the Maritime exhibition now being held at Bordeaux is ostensibly with this aim—may be cause for some envy, which contributed so much to that consummation, for giving a brief account of the circumstances leading up to and connected with what may well be called an epoch in material development.

It will be impossible in the limits of this short article to refer to all the experiments in navigation by steam that have taken place, but reference to the claims of two individuals which have been put forward very prominently may be briefly made. They are de Garay and Papin. Blasco de Garay, a Spanish ship captain, is stated to have used steam in 1543 in experiment, on ships in the port of Barcelona, but a scrutiny of the documents preserved in the national archives of Simancas has revealed the fact that there is no mention therein of steam at all, and that actually the experiments were with paddle-wheels turned by men only.

A stronger claim, and one that, curiously enough, if substantiated, would antedate Fulton's success almost exactly 100 years, necessitating therefore that the share of the centenary, instead of the centenary, is that attributed to Denis Papin in 1707. After a very exhaustive examination of all the documents, Prof. E. Gerland, Ph. D., in a paper given before the International Congress of Naval Architects, at Bordeaux this July, conclusively shows that Papin had not got beyond the stage of paddle-wheels actuated by muscular power. It is true that he intended applying steam power to his boat, and was even setting out for England, where he hoped to further his ideas, when his little craft was broken up as an infringement of their privileges by irate boatmen on the Fulda at the end of September, 1707. When it is remembered that the only way known at the time in which steam could be utilized, was to raise water by pressure, and stoked up in a closed vessel, we can see that it would have been necessary to have used the water so raised on a water-wheel in order to

have obtained rotative motion. Papin was before his time; indeed every inventor is more or less, and while it is necessary to progress that it should be so, every engineer knows how cheap ideas are, but how difficult it is to reduce them to practical form.

In experiments which led to definite results of some value, several inventors in New England seem to have attacked the problem simultaneously. The need for greater facilities of transit on their extensive inland waterways must always have been felt. The impetus may have been given by the removal of trade restrictions by the War of Independence, 1775-83; what the nature of these restrictions had been is shown by the fact that the art of constructing engines was totally unknown in that country. A fact not less pregnant is that in the years between 1775 and 1782 great developments, exceeding those at any other period of its history, had taken place in the steam engine at the hands of Watt, transforming it from the simple pump of Newcomen into the rotative engine, which was available for general power purposes.

John Fitch, of Connecticut, commenced his experiments in 1785, and, having obtained from the State of New Jersey a privilege for 14 years "for making and using all kinds of steam-boats," induced several gentlemen to assist him financially and share in his enterprise. In 1789 he moved a skiff on the Delaware river by means of paddles on either side, the idea being obviously borrowed from the Indian and his canoe. The engine he employed seems to have been one resembling Watt's construction; the paddles that it put in motion were four sets acting alternately, three on either side. Curiously enough, had Fitch known it, a period of 20 years almost to a day was to elapse before permanent success was finally achieved.

James Rumsey, who commenced his experiments if anything earlier than Fitch, revived an old idea—that of hydraulic propulsion—and was the first to reduce it to a practical form. As this only needed a pump to draw water in at the bow and eject it at the stern, the mechanical arrangements did not involve anything novel. In 1787, again, in 1788 Rumsey, by means of propelling a vessel on the Potomac at the rate of four miles an hour. He proceeded to this country and, in 1788, obtained a patent over here. Having interested an American gentleman

financially in his undertaking, his system was tried on the Thames in 1793, but as his death had occurred on the eve of success the matter was allowed to drop. The plan has since been exhaustively tried by the Admiralty and others, but has not been found more economical than other modes of propulsion. It has, however, received some little application in circumstances requiring exceptional arrangements—e.g., in lifeboats.

Almost too well known to need more than a passing mention are the experiments of the Edinburgh banker Patrick Miller. In 1788, having been supplied by William Symington with an engine of the form that the latter had patented in the preceding year, Miller had the satisfaction of attaining a speed of five miles per hour with a small double pleasure boat on Dalswinton Loch, in his estate in Dumfriesshire. This machinery has been preserved in the National Museum in South Kensington. A trial on a larger scale was decided upon; one of Miller's double boats was brought round from Leith to Grangemouth and was supplied with an engine of similar design to the last, built at Carron Iron Works; the result of the trials, which took place on the Forth and Clyde Canal, was even more gratifying than before, for a speed of seven miles per hour was attained. Miller hardly seems to have realized the importance of his experiments; the feasibility of any other application than that to inland navigation does not seem to have occurred to him. The engine was not at all suitable for everyday work even in smooth water, since it relied on ratchets for obtaining rotative motion, much in the same way as had been proposed by Jonathan Hulls in 1766. Miller had met with but little encouragement from the government of his day in his public-spirited efforts for the improvement of the arts, in which it is stated that he had expended as much as £20,000, and perhaps it is not surprising that he prosecuted these experiments no further.

John Fitch, with the help of his friends, built a third boat with which they realized in 1788 a speed of over six miles an hour. In 1790 the paddles were all placed at the stern, and a fourth and similar boat gave an even higher speed—i.e., eight miles an hour, when tried at Philadelphia in 1790 before members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The same summer the

boat was put upon the Delaware and ran a passenger and freight service between Philadelphia and Bordentown, but failed to pay expenses. Possibly the weight and size of the engine was out of proportion to the power developed, leaving little displacement for freight and passengers. Fitch was sent to France by his partners in 1791 for the purpose of introducing steam-boats there, but owing to the disorganized state of the country following upon the revolution, he was unable to obtain workmen and he returned to the states. In 1798 he died in poverty and disappointment. It would take too much time more than to mention the names of Read, Evans and Morey, none of whom, however, appear to have advanced a solution of the problem in any way.

A most decisive step in advance was, however, taken in 1801 by William Symington. Lord Dundas of Kerse, governor of the Forth and Clyde canal, conceiving that the power of both horse and steam could be realized on the canal, employed Symington to make an engine for a vessel specially built for the purpose, and named the "Charlotte Dundas," after his lordship's daughter. At a time when the beam engine and other indirect types were the established practice, Symington patented and designed a horizontal condensing engine directly actuating the paddle-wheel, which was placed on a recess in the stern. This "bug" boat was tried in 1802 and was a complete success. The canal proprietors were not, however, of the same opinion as their chairman; on the contrary they were convinced that damage would result to the banks of the canal from the wash of the paddles. As nothing could be done to remove their prejudices, the boats laid up at the bridgehead at Balford, near Carron Ironworks, where it gradually went to decay. Lord Dundas, however, gave Symington an introduction to the Duke of Bridgewater, who was with difficulty convinced, by the aid of a model of the utility of the invention, but finally gave Symington an order for eight boats of similar construction to the "Charlotte Dundas." The death of the nobleman, however, occurred in 1803, and the order was never executed.

Returning across the Atlantic, Col. John Stevens, of Hoboken, N.J., in 1804 struck out in quite an original direction and had constructed a boat propelled by submerged twin screws. The machinery was remarkable, for besides

a double-acting high-pressure cylinder driving the two shafts geared together, he had also made a fairly efficient water-tube boiler. To speed attained was four miles an hour, and it appears to have been only that he was ahead of the state of the mechanical arts of his day that prevented him prosecuting his experiments further in that direction. The machinery is preserved in working order at the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, N. J.

The final phase in the evolution of the steamboat, the centenary of which is now being celebrated, was the immediate origin of the fleets of palatial steamers that are such a conspicuous feature on the rivers of the North American Continent. Robert Fulton, of Pennsylvania, had had unusual opportunities, by travel and by intercourse with distinguished men of science, for acquiring information. Having a natural bent towards mechanics he seems to have turned his attention while in Paris in 1802 to nautical propulsion by mechanical means. In 1803 he secured a kindred spirit in Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, the U. S. representative to the French Government. In 1798, before this appointment, Livingston himself had been interested in steamboat projects, and had obtained an exclusive privilege for navigating the waters of the State of New York. With Livingston's financial assistance, Fulton conducted experiments on a large scale on the Seine, which so satisfied Livingston that he obtained a renewal of his privilege. Fulton ordered an engine from Boulton, Watt and Co., and made further experiments on the Seine in 1804. Later in that year he visited his country, calling at Soho to explain his requirements in greater detail, and also visited Symington in Scotland, when he had a trip on the "Charlotte Dundas," and was greatly interested in the information about her. Fulton returned to the States in 1806, his engine having arrived before him. He lost no time in ordering a vessel to be built, and in the spring of 1807 Charles Brown launched for Fulton from his yard on the East (Hudson) river the "Clermont," named after the country residence of his associate, Chancellor Livingston, who had so lately returned home. Fulton planned and executed the paddle-wheel and the parts connecting it with the engine, which was of the bell-crank type lately introduced by Boulton, Watt, and Co.; the boiler was of the

ordinary land type, set in masonry. With the boat only partially decked over and with no guards to the paddle-wheels, the "Clermont" ran her trial trip on August 17, 1807, from New York to Clermont, proceeding thence the next day to Albany. The return voyage was commenced the day following, the round trip of about 200 miles being accomplished at the rate of nearly five miles per hour. During the winter of 1807-8 the Clermont was lengthened and the paddle-wheels were boxed in; she was flush-decked from stern to stern and fitted with cabins and berths. Before the end of the season she proved so useful for the conveying of people who thronged to take passage in her. The tide had turned, prejudice had been overcome, and the new method of transportation had come to stay. Fulton and Livingston lost no time in building other boats, each one of greater displacement and better found than the preceding. In spite of their monopoly, 1809 took the form which had extended to 20 years from 1807, they did not derive much profit from their enterprise, for they were quickly assailed by unscrupulous persons both by running foul of their boats on the river and also in the Law Courts, where their opponents eventually succeeded in annulling their exclusive privilege.

Even if Fulton had not succeeded the event would be celebrated. Just as the first warship propelled by steam—the "Demologos"—was built, so the first steamship was built. Colonel Stevens had turned his attention from high-pressure steam and paddle-wheels, and succeeded, only a few days after Fulton, in achieving a similar result with a boat named the "Phoenix." Debarred from the Hudson by the latter's monopoly, Robert L. Stevens, the son of Charles Stevens, 1809 took the "Phoenix" from New York to Philadelphia, where she plied for many years; he thus has the credit of being the first to navigate the open sea by steam. All this happened several years before steam navigation was achieved in Europe, for it was not till 1812 that Henry Bell commenced running the "Comet" on the Clyde.

Fulton was busy with the construction of a coast defence battery—the first warship propelled by steam—at the time of his death, which took place in 1815 at the early age of 50 years. He had the satisfaction of having lived to see steam navigation successfully established in nearly every civilized part of the globe.

It is not difficult at this distance of time with the above facts to come to the conclusion that Fulton was not, as has been so often claimed, especially by his own countrymen, the inventor of the steamboat any more than was Stephenson in this country the inventor of the locomotive engine. Rather should they be regarded as master minds who focus the knowledge of their time and had an intuitive perception of what are the elements necessary for success. Thus one was successful in establishing a new method of transport by water and the other by land.

New York an Electric City

"Did you ever consider," began the young man who lived very far north in Harlem, "what a really electric city New York is? Take my case."

"Each morning I am awakened by an electric alarm clock. The lights down by a kindly Jolly. That starts the day. I hop into an electric subway train and get downtown quickly as things will permit. I buy two cigars and I light them at an electric cigar lighter. I enter a market on an elevator which is propelled upward by electricity, and I scurry into my office. If I am the first man in I turn on an electric fan as a matter of habit."

"Maybe I get a call from the only girl on an electric telephone during the morning. If the day is an unusual one I may get a message wired to me by electricity."

"At noon I go to lunch and use the saw on an electric table for the few blocks on an electric surface car, and after reaching my underground cafe I seat myself under a cluster of electric incandescents. As it happens, there is an electric piano in my particular restaurant which plays solemnly during the lunch hour, though there are times when I wish it wouldn't."

"In the evening I dine hurriedly at another place downtown, surrounded by the commonplace electric affairs that no one ever notices, and then I hasten uptown to a friend's house, where I make my presence known by jolting his bell four times. Of course it is an electric bell."

"My friend and I go

Music and Drama

A glance at the varied and attractive programme arranged for the opening tomorrow at the New Grand would seem to assure a most entertaining week for the many patrons of the popular Government street vaudeville theatre. Some of the turns will arrive in the city tonight from Vancouver and others from Seattle by the Princess tomorrow morning, reports concerning all of the artists being that they are well over the average as vaudeville entertainers, and it is confidently expected that, in their hands, the big average of business that has been the source

of unusual satisfaction to the management during the whole of the summer season will be fully maintained. Heading the bill will be seen Miss Alice Mortlock, supported by H. Webb Chamberlain, in the charming domestic playlet, "How the Fix's Fixed It," the characters being Mrs. Fix, Mr. Fix and the baby. Miss Mortlock is a clever young actress of unusual ability, and the piece has scored a success everywhere. Zamloch is a magician, who has gotten out the rut common to most acts of the kind, and whose stock of new and original tricks has made his turn a feature of every bill on which he has appeared. Warren and Faust have a comedy acrobatic sketch that was deemed worthy of the place of honor on the bill of the Star theatre last week. Freeman Brothers will appear in a singing and dancing turn. George Lavender is a singing and talking comedian; Ernest L. Shaw will sing the illustrated song, "In the Evening by the Moonlight, Dear Louise," and new moving pictures are entitled "Window Demonstration," and "Sign of the Times." The overture by Prof. Nagel's orchestra, which is also to prove one of the most pleasing items among the long list of good things, will be "The Rosary," by Ethelbert Nevin, and to complete the enjoyment with which the beautiful strains will be received, the words, which are equally touching and beautiful, will appear on the programme.

The closing of the fourth week at the Johnson street theatre has proved that the attendance has compared favorably with that of the opening week, which is certainly an indication of the popularity that this house is gaining. Last week's programme was a good one in every particular and met with the approval of everybody who attended the performances. Another good list of attractions have been secured for the coming week, the top-liners being the great protean artist H. V. Fitzgerald, who will present an entirely new and original one-man drama entitled "Miss Devere's Diamonds." Mr. Fitzgerald plays six different characters and during the progress of the act makes 27 instantaneous distinct changes of costume. This particular act is positively wonderful and is on the order of acts that are highly appreciated in New York and larger eastern centres. Harry Greenway, the comedy juggler, has a very clever and funny act. Spingold & Co., four in number, present a very entertaining one act merry jingle, entitled "The Handsome Stranger," the Brennans have something very nice in musical specialties, Tommy LaRose in a new illustrated song, and the Pantagoscope in the latest motion pictures will make

such a convincing demonstration of the value of foresters that the openings will be speedily multiplied.

Matriculation and Degrees
Recognizing that forestry is yet one of the untold ways of making a living in this country, the University Senate has made the requirements for matriculation and degrees somewhat elastic in certain particulars. While the course is one of four years' duration, provision is made to enable the student to obtain the preparatory training and the most essential branches of forestry by the end of the third year. Upon the satisfactory completion of the three years of prescribed studies a diploma of forester will be issued, which shall entitle the holder to return at any time and complete his degree for the degree of Bachelor of the Science of Forestry (B. Sc. F.). The entrance requirements are not easier than those for admission to any other faculty of the university. The candidate must pass the junior matriculation examinations of the university in English history, mathematics, German and either French or Latin, honors being necessary in English and mathematics. But discretion is left to the faculty to admit candidates upon other than the prescribed tests. Special consideration will be given to applicants who have been admitted to

the university upon other standards. The summer school of the university may also be utilized to make up deficiencies in some subjects. The arrangements for facilitating transfers from other departments to the Faculty of Forestry are limited to the first two sessions.

A Post-Graduate Course

The feature of the scheme that is best conceived to satisfy the peculiar conditions is its extension of special privileges to students who have observed the diploma of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering at the completion of their three years' course. They will have an option for their fourth (post-graduate) year to specialize in forestry. If they take that option they will be eligible both for the diploma of Forestry and the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science. This is of very great importance. In spite of enlightening knowledge and of negative experience, the masters of our timber wealth are slow to give employment to skilled foresters, the man who is a Bachelor of Applied Science as well as a forester can turn to some other branch of practical science to earn his living. He is not dependent on his knowledge of forestry as a man would be who has gone through the four years' course of the Forestry Faculty. An adaptation to the same end is that in behalf of candidates, if not less than 21 years of age, and if men of some practical experience, may be admitted without examination, as "special students." This privilege will be the means of broadening the usefulness of the faculty.

Field Work

The first two years of the regular course leading to the degree of B. Sc. F. are to be mainly devoted to the study of fundamental subjects, including mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, German and French, and of course, forestry, with geology, surveying and map drawing and forest geography, which are added in the second year. In the two last years the course is also quite broad, though the application of each subject to forestry is more direct. The summer work of the first year is to be devoted to

botany, and that of the second to employment on forest survey and field zoology. Short excursions for third and fourth year students will be arranged from time to time, Saturday being the day generally chosen. In these outings students are to inspect woodlands, logging operations, mills and wood working establishments. Engagements will be made for the spending of a week or ten days of the Christmas vacation of third and fourth year men in lumber camps. Eventually, it is hoped, the use of a forest reserve can be obtained from the government for purposes of practice. If so, third and fourth year students, along with their instructors, will be required to spend six weeks upon the reserve after the close of the academic work.

Opportunities for Work

It is pointed out that the services of educated foresters are beginning to be appreciated in this country. Until recently the forester's only hope of finding employment lay in government departments. If the crown lands department in one of the provinces, or the interior department of the Dominion, happened to need a competent man to direct its forest economy, the forester out of work might obtain the place. Lumber companies and owners of pulpwood and hardwood areas are not yet invoking the aid of the forester in any general way, but here and there the presence of the forester is indicated by evidence of silva-culture and by the more tidy and less wasteful lumbering methods practiced.

Lord Kelvin Defines An Atom

Lord Kelvin read a paper at the British Association on the motions of ether produced by collision of atoms or molecules, containing or not containing electrons.

By an atom he said he meant an indivisible element of ponderable matter or of electricity; by molecule an assemblage of two or more ponderable atoms held together by mutual attractions, balanced by mutual repulsions. In the atomic theory of electricity

electron meant an atom of resinous electricity, commonly hitherto called negative electricity. It was at present commonly assumed that all electrons were equal and similar.

"An ancient hypothesis, which had had large consideration among philosophers in all times, assumed that there was only one kind of atom, and that groups of equal and similar atoms constituted the chemical elements, with all their marvelous variety of quality. But though no doubt some important and interesting differences of quality, such as the difference between ordinary and red phosphorus, were due to differences of grouping in assemblages of one kind of atom, it seemed extremely improbable that differences of grouping atoms, all equal and similar, sufficed to explain all the different chemical and other properties of the great number of substances now commonly called chemical elements. It seemed, indeed, almost absolutely certain that there were many different kinds of atom, each eternally invariable in its own specific quality, and that different substances, such as gold, silver, etc., consisted, each of them, of atoms of one invariable quality, and that every one of them was incapable of being transmuted into any other.

"The sole properties of an atom were (1) its mass, (2) its law of mutual force between itself and every other gravitational atom in the universe. This law was practically the same as the Newtonian law for all distances exceeding the millionth of a millimetre. For distances considerably less the Newtonian law merged into repulsions, resulting in mutual pressure of the bodies resting in joint occupation of space. The assumption that the mutual forces between the two atoms depended merely on the distance between their centres implied that each atom was isotropic.—Public Opinion.

"His face was drawn," read the author. "I think you'd better change that," advised the publisher. "We're going to illustrate the book with half-tones."—Washington Herald.

A Remarkable Lady

"The most remarkable woman in the world."

"Though people may differ as to her teachings, character and influence upon the world, no one could be in doubt but that this sentence could only refer to Mrs. Mary Baker C. Eddy."

A woman of 86, she has just passed through a most remarkable inquisition and one that would seem to be almost intolerable. To have a law suit brought ostensibly for her benefit, but in reality to destroy her life work, and, as an incident thereto, to be subjected to constant visits, examinations and the like with the avowed purpose of determining her mental condition, presents a remarkable vision of how legal process can be abused in the United States.

Eddy passed through this ordeal in a remarkable manner, and the fact has certainly been established to the satisfaction of all mankind, that this remarkable woman still maintains her great intellect unimpaired.

In the end it may be to the great advantage of Mrs. Eddy and her memory hereafter and to the church which she has founded, that this searching and public inquisition was brought about and the truth so ascertained as to dispel every suggestion of doubt now or in the days to come. There had been rumors floating around, some of them inspired, to the effect that she was in her dotage, that she was a prisoner in her own house, that she was robbed of her means by people who were keeping her in custody, that she was dead, and that some woman was masquerading as Mrs. Eddy.

This trial has had the good effect of clearing up all the ridiculous yarns about "the house of mystery" and has presented Mrs. Eddy to the public as she really is.

That her mental faculties at this time are unimpaired is distinctly shown by the statement of Dr. Allen Maclean Hamilton, perhaps the most prominent alienist in the United States. He has appeared in all the important cases in his own State of New York, both civil and criminal, and was consulted by the government in determining the mental condition of Guiteau, who assassinated President Garfield, and Czolgosz, who assassinated the late President McKinley. Dr. Hamilton's formal report of his visit to Mrs. Eddy will prove of exceptional interest. It is taken from his formal report to the court.

"My visit to her house was made on the afternoon of Aug. 12, at 2 p.m. I found her to be an elderly woman, of delicate frame, and evidently somewhat affected by the heat. There was, however, no visible indication of any motor symptoms of insanity or nervous disease. Her expression was intelligent and in consonance with what she said and did. She was dignified, though cordial, and possessed a certain sense of humor which led her to perpetrate a joke about the so-called 'next friends' whom she referred to as 'nexters.' There was no tremor, no affectation of speech, and besides a certain amount of slight dizziness, I found nothing to suggest mental derangement. She fully understood the nature and object of my visit and was willing, as long as she could, to answer my questions. In doing so she did not manifest any excess of feeling, but responded quickly and intelligently when she heard what was asked her.

"The interview was opened by her disavowal of any prejudice against physicians. In fact, she said that her cousin was a regular doctor who had become a homeopath and that her father had believed he was getting crazy because he adopted this method of practice; but that he, however, had taken care of Mrs. Eddy, who had gotten better, and then she herself had commenced a series of experiments, gradually giving more and more feeble medicines until she gave those with no potency whatever, but her patients got well just the same. She then referred to her exposure of spiritualism, which for a time she became interested in. She said that she had afterwards investigated various religions, at different times criticizing the older ministers, and finally adopted the idea that infinite love and salvation were universal; in other words, that she adopted her present faith and that it was the evolution from her earlier experiences.

"She referred to the fact that she had done and was performing an enormous amount of work, which I knew to be true. She said that she had no doubt she was going to win in this matter, and that her followers had done much to help her, and that she would like to have me on her side. "In answer to questions about her affairs, she said that she had put her property into the hands of three trustees, Henry M. Baker, Archibald McLellan and Mr. Fernald of Concord; that it was chiefly in bonds, but that she had never property, and that she did this because it was in conformity with her faith, and that no man could serve two masters, God and Mammon. She stated that she had taken care of her son, built him a house and fur-

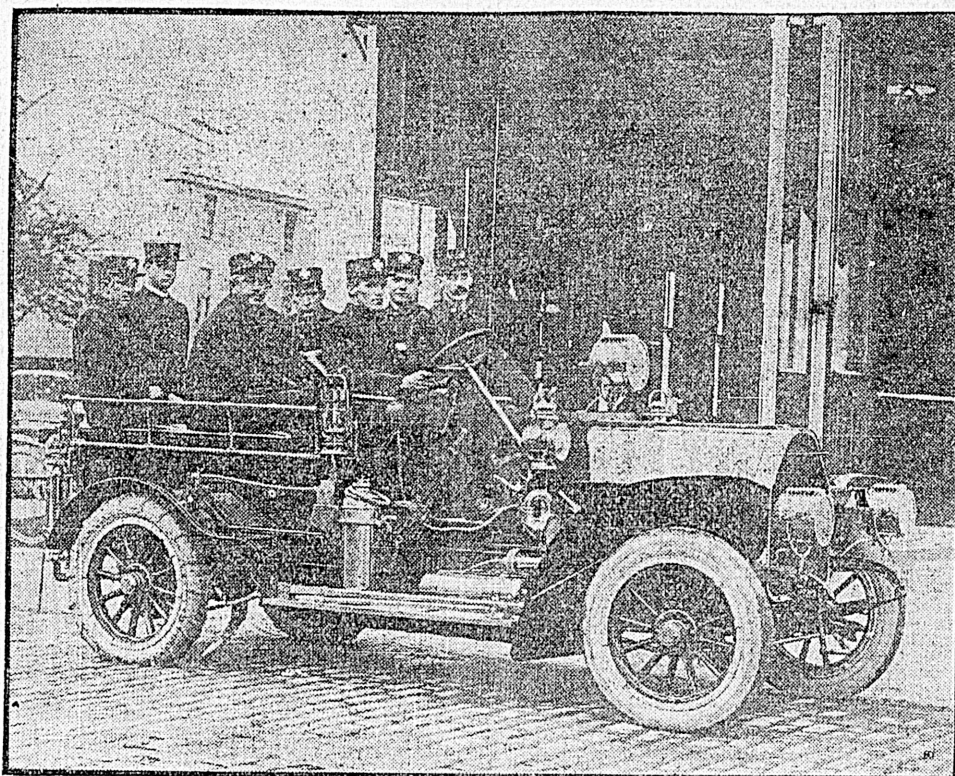
nished it from top to bottom, and had done everything for him; that in February last she had put money in trust for him, that he had not paid his insurance nor his poll tax nor his other taxes, and that she felt he was running in debt, and that she had made a trust of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and had put it into the hands of that honest man (Mr. Streeter) and two others. She said that she would do this to see that her money would eventually go where she wanted it to go, that is, to the church she had established. She referred to the fact that many years before, when her husband died, she asked her son to come home, saying, 'You are all I have; come home and stay with mother, and I will let you have all my property, all my real estate. Here is a home up here, and mother waiting for you, if you will come and live with me,' but he refused. She referred to the condition in her trust deed that George Washington Glover and Andrew Jackson were to have different forms of education. She declared that the trustees of the deed were Mr. Baker, Mr. McLellan and Mr. Fernald, that she had chosen Mr. Eddy because he was a good and successful man to be trusted, and that the others would dispose of her money conscientiously.

"Then she said that her property was mostly in bonds; that she could not be tempted to invest in stocks, not even in preferred stocks, and that upon one occasion she had taken the advice of one of her students, and had lost ten thousand dollars, and that she had never bought stocks since. When asked if she had been interested in mining stocks, she said, 'No, I despise mining stocks.' When asked, 'Has anyone ever tried to make you buy mining stocks?' she replied, 'Yes, indeed.' When asked who, she replied, 'My son.' She said that when she bought bonds she always picked out just those she wanted, government or municipal bonds, and that when she selected any, she had a book which she consulted in regard to the population of the chief cities, and that she would find out what that population was before she would take any interest in them, because it was safe to know if the community was responsible. When asked if it made any difference about the size of the cities, she said, 'Yes, she found it did, and that she always formed an estimate of their wealth.'

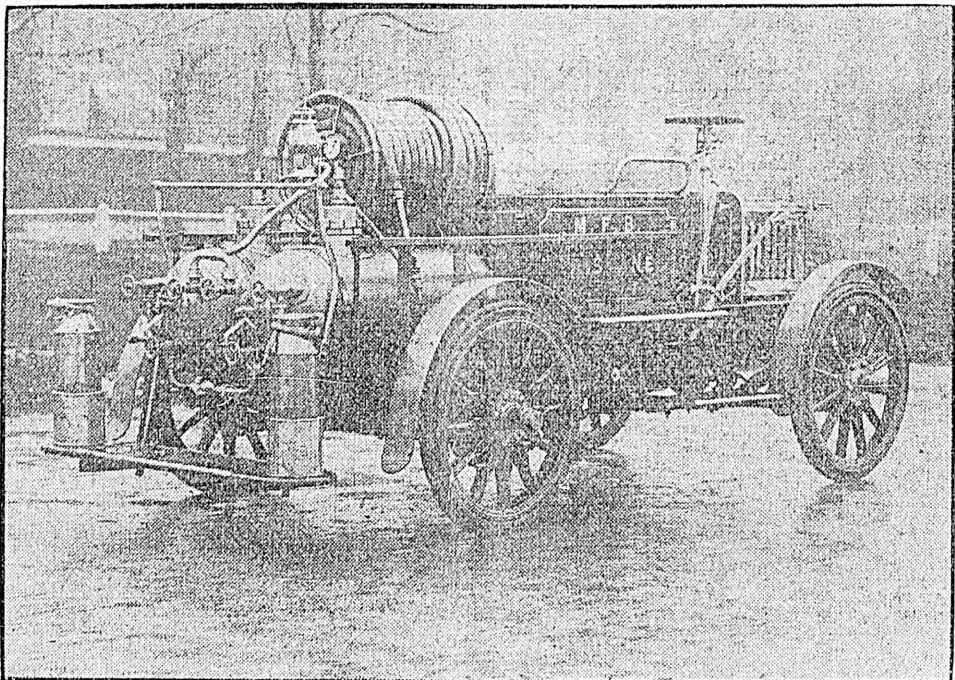
"Throughout the entire conversation she showed no evidence whatever of any mental disease. She did not manifest any delusions, which she probably would have done had she been a paranoiac, as it has been asserted she was, nor did she once refer to malicious animal magnetism, which I understand was alleged to be an evidence of her state of mind. In person she was neat and clean, and I am informed is most careful about the condition of her house, quickly noting any changes that may be made in the arrangement of the furniture, books or decoration; that she gives her own orders, manages her own servants, and suggests the selection of food. During my visit I heard the sound of electric bells repeated two or three times, signals evidently being made, and I was informed that this was in accordance with a code she had established for summoning to her the different members of her household. She pays her own bills, sometimes questions the use of provisions, and even upon the range in menus, takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of her native town and the events of the day.

"Before leaving, she sent for a copy of her book, 'Science and Health,' and inscribed her autograph, apologizing for her nervousness in signing her name. "The allegations concerning Mrs. Eddy's belief in 'malicious animal magnetism' are ridiculous. I am convinced that the world are only used synonymously with 'malign influence.' 'Malignant' or 'mendacious animal magnetism' is therefore, a facetious name, as the French say. She certainly has been subject to sufficient annoyance to entertain the fear that she is to be subjected to further disturbance. False reports that she was dead are among these, and her home has been broken into and valuable documents disappeared. That she has delusions regarding her son is an absurdity, for only a few days before he brought her to her house, she declared incompetent she had, without suggestion, made the trust deed to have him and his family provided for. Mrs. Eddy has no insane delusions, and in print and elsewhere simply enunciates the conventional part of her creed, which she and 800,000 believe in. No matter how improbable or unacceptable it may prove to be to the community generally, it is no more remarkable than the claims that have been made or that exist today, and her alleged delusion regarding mesmerism, the non-existence of matter, and the power of healing, form an integral part of very many religious beliefs."

Proposed New Equipment For Victoria Fire Department



Type of United States Motor Fire Wagon



Type of English Motor Chemical Engine

According to Fire Chief Watson, the new motor chemical engine, which the city will purchase will add materially to the efficiency of the Victoria fire-fighting apparatus. Merryweather & Company, the famous English manufacturers of fire engines and other apparatus for fire fighting purposes, are the inventors of the engine which has been in use in many of the leading English cities as well as on the continent and has been thoroughly tested in every possible manner.

Should Victoria purchase the engine as recommended by the fire wardens it will be the first city in Canada to adopt the motor engine.

The new engine which it is proposed to purchase will be a double 35-horsepower, strictly up-to-date in every particular and thoroughly capable of doing the work required of it. There will be two tanks of a capacity of seventy gallons of chemical.

The hose reel is situated over the tanks and will hold three 60-foot lengths of hose used for the chemical extinguisher. In appearance the engine will be a fine example of workmanship, the bonnet being of polished steel with brass boudins and all the metal parts are brightly polished. By reason of the great speed which can be attained the

engine will be able to get to the scene of any fire in a minimum of time and as in a great many cases serious fires could have been prevented had the brigade been on the spot soon enough, it is expected that the new engine will materially reduce the danger from fire by its ability to get the scene of the trouble. While developing much more speed than the horse-engines the new engine will be much more easily handled and controlled.

There will be accommodation on the engine for a driver, a fire captain and six firemen. The cost of the engine laid down in Victoria will be in the neighborhood of \$7,000, including duty and incidental costs.

Transplanting of Trees

Perhaps the most ambitious attempt at transplanting on record has just been made at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, and the results are being eagerly watched by botanists. The oldest yew tree in Germany, perhaps in the world, has been removed from the old Botanical Garden, where its municipality is about to use for some other purpose, to the new one. The distance traversed was about a mile and a quarter.

The tree was moved not on account of any special scientific value but for sentimental reasons. Its age is estimated by some authorities at 700 years, and it seemed a sort of sacrilege to cut it down without an effort to save it. Preparations for the removal were begun three years ago under the direction of expert botanists. The principal operation was the clipping off of the tendrils of the roots to a radius of about six feet. This was gradually done, a few at a time, so that the tree might accustom itself to their loss. About the end of last May the colossal task of separating the tree from its bed and placing it on a wagon constructed for the purpose was begun.

A sort of cradle was built about the roots with the ends clinging to the roots being kept erect by guy ropes. When this was finished it was slowly pushed along skids to the wagon, which was in a trench, so that its floor was on a level with the bottom of the cradle. The cradle was about 13 feet square and 10 feet high. The lower branches had to be pruned to keep from damaging the roofs of the houses along the way. The weight of the tree and its packing was estimated at 80,000 pounds and to carry it the truck was made of enormous strength.

It was decided that it would be impractical to put the wagon on wheels, as each one would have to carry a weight of 25,000 pounds, or more than German locomotives are capable of pulling. Besides it was figured that less damage would be done to the road by using rollers of American hickory. In places where severe or other places were arranged to take the weight of the rollers for fear the conduits would be crushed.

The mechanical part of the transportation was carried out triumphantly. The tree is still propped up in its new location lest the wind should blow it over before it gets a solid hold on the earth. It is not certain yet whether it will accustom itself to its new home, but there are great hopes that it will.

In a school in Ancoats a clergyman was questioning a class of boys on their religious instruction. He endeavored to emphasize the virtue of avoiding occasions of sin. "What should a man avoid," he asked, "who is in the habit of getting too much drunk?"

A bright-eyed but rather forlorn-looking lad was ready with an answer: "Please, sir, a policeman."—Manchester Guardian.

On Forestry Training

Toronto Mail and Empire: The course of study and work outlined in the report of the senate committee on the faculty of forestry, University of Toronto, would be an excellent preparation for the forester's calling. The objection that it is a long one, and therefore likely at the outset to discourage students from entering upon it, was manifestly well considered by the committee, whose members looked not only to the economic objects to be attained, but also to the circumstances of the enterprise into which it proposes to launch men. It is very possible that governments with timber lands to administer and lumbermen with limits to husband will develop a demand for foresters as fast as the new faculty will turn out men of the requisite training. It is yet a matter of education for those who are to be employers no less than for those who are to be employed, and conditions are pressing the education on the former. The rapid vanishing of the country's forest resources is causing all who have their capital in timber to turn to science for saving help. By the time the faculty's first class has completed its four-year course there will doubtless be openings ready for the graduates, and before the first issue of these have been many years at work they will probably have made

THE INTERCESSION OF THE SEA

By Roy Norton,

They were enemies, and proud of it. Their enmity dated back to the time when they had become rivals for the hand of the same girl, and then, on the point of Cape Cod, on which as boys they had been brought up together, and had been friends together. They had gone to school and down to the sea together. They had been wrecked together and saved together. They had shared the glories of the enmity. And the worst feature of it was that neither had been able to marry the lass, who merrily flouted them both, and in the end wedded the owner of the salt works, who was a somewhat aged man of affairs. The maid, said the man she married, and the salt works were all gone long ago. Everything was gone but their enmity.

The sea was their inheritance; hence they had taken to it from boyhood, followed its ways in manhood, and now that they were old were married to it as effectually as though the sea itself had been performed with due solemnity by a Cape Cod parson. Their ways had taken them apart; but both had prospered, and both owned substantial interests in boats of their own; not the wind jammers with which the ocean was wont to be covered, but small of the dead water, but the more pretentious vehicles of steel and steam, known to the men of the deep as "smoke boats." And, as if to carry their strangely interwoven lots in further lines of similarity, both ships were ocean-going, and both were barter, as might be deemed most profitable, and both were resting out in the same unfrequented harbor under the tropical moon waiting for cargoes of mahogany, mahajua, and ebony.

In all of Manzanillo there were but few who spoke English, and all of Manzanillo there were but few who did not hate the two captains for their very nationality and disparity in tongue. Yet on the evening when their rusty anchor chains went clanking through their channels into the shallow waters of the bay, and the light of the tropical moon, which had been shown by neither word nor look that they had ever seen each other before.

The band was playing in the centre of the plaza, the musicians statuesquely erect before their stands, while the lights of the park were twinkling to augment the light of the tropical moon. In the broad paved walks hundreds of girls and children promenaded steadily, as if on parade for their elders, who lounged upon the benches and lazily smoked black cigarettes.

There was in the full glare that they met, for the first time in ten years, and each recognized the other, and wondered at time's change in the other's face. They passed without even that attention and courtesy which fellow countrymen and strangers in a small town would have shown. It had been forty years since either had spoken to the other, and the habit of silence was fixed.

"Cap'n Zeke is sure gettin' old," thought Captain Costello.

And "Cap'n Joe ain't a boy any longer," mumbled Captain Moore, as he caught his way.

Each wanted to look back at the other, but he was too proud. They made two or three rounds of the square, while the band continued its concert, passing each time without glancing, and still indifferent to the fact that wherever they went they were subject to criticism. Wherever they went they were looked upon as the most hated of all aliens. Spain and their own country were apparently on the verge of a clash at arms, and from the vantage of the city, the governor of the province, who in a café sipped Ron Bacardi, none could tell when the break would come.

As the marines sauntered past those upon the benches, they were frequently subjected to uncomplimentary remarks, and to insults which they ignored—not through ignorance, because, as masters of ocean tramps whose prow often tore through southern waters, they were thoroughly familiar with Spanish speech. Both were masterful men and superbly indignant.

"Cap'n Joe would be a tight fix if they jumped him," thought Moore after hearing some of the loungers' comments. "His boat is American bottom all right. Glad I'm from Montreal and entitled to fly British colors. Didn't think when I drifted up here twenty years ago it would ever come to this."

Then he turned away from the plaza and up the long sweeping hill to where the old Spanish fort, with its empty moat, primitive walls, and deep embrasures looked down over the city and bay. He wanted to see the old Spanish fort, and he wanted to see the old Spanish fort, and he wanted to see the old Spanish fort.

The moonlight showed him the whitewashed walls of the straggling city, softened the outlines of the red tiled roofs, and lent illusory splendor to battered old palaces, while the twinkling of the lights of the city, and the eyes of the night, were the lights of the two ships, his and his enemy's. The great bay, leading out to the keys, was so still that it seemed a mirror reflecting the moon's pathway and framed in the shadows, where the water was calm, and the moon's light came the uniform, dotted gleamings of a little river steamer making her way home from the day's run. The palm trees in the foreground were but great motionless plumes, and over all the enchantment came the softened sounds of the band still playing in the plaza, as if war was an unheard of thing.

On the edge of the horizon another light appeared, bobbing momentarily into sight and then sinking, as the ship answered the swell. Captain Zeke watched it curiously, wondering whether or not it could be possible that such another tramp was coming into the harbor for a cargo of logs. "Some of us will go out pretty light," he thought as he rose to his feet, and retraced his steps past the old fort and down the steep hill, avoiding the narrow curbs and traversing the centre of the streets. In the open doorway of the hotel he saw the same old man on the brick pavements in front, lounged white clad family groups, who kept quiet as he walked by, and burst into rapid speech as he advanced beyond hearing. Now and again he met some of them face to face, and was always greeted with peering eyes, as they recognized in him an alien. A party of soldiers returning to their barracks scarcely made way for him, and showed by their very attitude a rabid hatred and desire for trouble.

By all these signs he was impressed with the fact that before long it would be unsafe for an American to pass through the outer streets at night, and, wearied of such a constant undercurrent of hostility, he decided to go aboard his ship, the Lord Nelson. Yet

It was good to be ashore, and he would have stopped at the café of the Lazo de Oro and lounged for a moment had he not seen before the tiny tables a group of emulous Spanish officers, who ceased conversation as he came and looked at him in suspicious silence. He returned their insolent looks with interest, and resumed his tramp through the narrow thoroughfares to the long skeleton wharf whose planks were littered with freight and damage of the sea. Out near its end a sailor rose from a convenient heap of timbers whereon he had rested, greeted him, cast loose a line which held his boat, and when he was seated in the stern dropped anchor and took the oars.

As they went aboard the Lord Nelson, twin lights veered round the point as a vessel came into the harbor, sending from her nose and out into a long, trailing wake a phosphorescent line rippling and waving like folds of aluminum ribbon. She passed far inside and leisurely made her way up toward the end of the wharf, her headway lost she came to anchor.

Captain Zeke watched her intently, and was joined by the mate who presently went to the chaise house and returned with his night glasses, which he handed to the captain.

"Spanish gunboat all right, Tom," said the captain to the mate, who was now hanging over the rail nearby. "Small craft, but a fine vessel. I got a couple of guns aboard without covers. Wonder what that means?"

"War maybe," came the answering voice. "Bumboat boy told me tonight everyone expects it. Said he heard there'd been an American battleship sunk up Havana way."

"Humph! That settles it! Nothing to it. Spain ain't hunting trouble." The captain handed the glasses back to the mate and promenaded up and down the deck. A few clouds that had been scattered like fleecy spots over the sky when he boarded the ship had massed themselves and were apparently forerunners of others. One bank swept across the face of the moon for a minute.

"Guess that's why she came in," said Tom, looking skyward at the dark sky cloud, and then looked down at the mate who was looking at the boy. "She ain't big enough to weather a heavy blow in these waters."

Captain Zeke continued his march up and down the deck without answering. He went forward and, leaning over the rail, looked for a long time at the black shape of the Cape Cod, Captain Costello's boat, which was but short distance further out toward the open sea.

Somehow it seemed a pity that Joe was growing old, and looked weary, and halted a little in his gait. Well, everyone had to run a race of greater or lesser length, dependent on which caught him first, time or the sea. And Captain Zeke was the same. He snuffed out! It must be that Joe had brought the Cape Cod in from some South American port, otherwise he would know that he was in dangerous waters, now that there was increased ill-feeling between Spain and the United States. The Cape Cod might

be three or four times the size of that little gunboat; but a few well-aimed shots from the latter would send either tramp or liner to the bottom. His meditation was interrupted by the sound of oars, pulling with the short, sharp, measured stroke of much training. The moon was now completely obscured by the cloud rack; so it required effort and straining of the eyes to make out a boat approaching from the direction of the warship. He wondered what its errand could be at this time of the night, straightened up, and made his way aft along the rail, peering out into the dark.

A voice hailed in Spanish, "Is your ladder unslung?"

The watch was about to answer the unusual question, but the master put up a restraining hand. He chose to answer himself.

"Yes. What do you want?"

"Want to come aboard. Have business with the captain." Captain Zeke hesitated for a moment, while below him the boat was held in suspense. "Come on," he finally called.

The boat slowly pulled alongside the big black hull to the ladder, and in the darkness of the night Captain Zeke heard whispered instructions. Then came the first step on the ladder, to be followed by many others, which patterned as they came, evidently bared for the visit.

Captain Zeke stood at the head, holding the way until dimly, in the half-light a figure resplendent in gold belted uniform, climbed up from below. Behind on the creaking steps were others, also uniformed, and steadily mounting. They came determinedly. For a moment Captain Zeke was tempted to look out with his list, but he considered. He gave way and waited for the officer to announce himself, while the sailors mounted one by one, advanced upon the deck, and, headed by a junior officer, came into quick formation and a halt.

The officer, who came forward, shown by his paulet, he a lieutenant, turned to Captain Zeke, and with calm politeness said: "I have the honor to inform you that war has been declared between your country and Spain. You are therefore my prisoner, and the ship is hereby seized in the name of His Majesty King Alfonso XIII."

Captain Zeke made no reply, although the mate, who had come up behind, was evidently in fighting mood, and edged round to his side with clenched fists. His superior reached out a steady hand and gave his arm a quick and sudden jerk. The mate looked at him wondering.

"I trust you will surrender without useless and unpleasant resistance," the lieutenant said.

"Well, that depends," the captain answered. "We'll talk this over a little. First, I want to know what vessel you're from. Second, I want to know what you're going to do with us."

"And then?" queried the officer. "Well, if you show me these things, I suppose there's nothing to do but turn her over to you. If that's your gunboat over there, we aren't fools enough to try to fight."

The officer started to speak; but Captain Zeke held up his hand. "No, not here," he said. "We can at least be gentlemen with each other, and before I turn her over I am still the host. We shall go below to the saloon."

He turned toward the companionway, followed by the two Spanish officers. His mind was working rapidly. War had been declared between the United States and Spain, the little gunboat had entered the harbor, been informed that an American ship lay in the offing, and had boarded the Lord Nelson in the darkness, believing her to be the Cape Cod. There was a traditional enmity between him and Captain Zeke, and he knew that all Joe was an American and that all

Somehow his mind flashed back over their boyhood, and a quick turn, when Joe's fate rested in his hands, the enmity seemed very trivial. It would be tough luck to lose a ship. His steps had brought him to the saloon, where he read some of the papers tendered and showed peculiar reluctance to deciphering others. He now and then nodded his head, and looked very grave and distressed. Tom entered the saloon and doffed his cap.

Captain Zeke switched himself round so that his broad wink would not be observed by his captors. "Tom," he said, "we're in for it. He spoke in English, but the officers apparently understood. The mate's mouth opened in blank astonishment, then closed again. He put one rough hand to his head and scratched his heavy fingers through his short hair, and when they came down there was a look of the utmost comprehension in his eyes. He knew there must be something afoot, otherwise Moore would not have taken things so calmly. It was not the captain's way.

They stood eying each other and ignoring the Spaniards. "Does that British captain laying off us?" the master said, "touch at Guantanamo or Santiago?"

"You speak English, I presume?" "Slightly," the lieutenant smiled and bowed.

"Then if I let you read the letter, I presume you have no objection to my notifying my owners, and also my family, of your seizure?"

"Not the slightest," answered the officer, flattered by the extreme respect shown him, and again bowing with elaborate courtesy.

"Sit down, gentlemen," said the captain, as he opened a cabinet and drew paper and envelopes before him, while the two officers seated themselves where they could watch every movement, and, grinning appreciatively, dropped down alongside the captain. He wrote:

"Messrs. J. Costello & Co.—I have the sad misfortune to inform you that war has been declared between our country and Spain, and we have been compelled to surrender our ship and

ourselves as prisoners to the Spanish gunboat San Pedro. I am sending this, through the kindness of the officer who has taken us, and the courtesy of a ship which is sailing within a very short time after this is written. I have made no attempt at resistance, because the San Pedro, now lying in the harbor, has two fairly heavy guns ready for action. Had I known of the war, I could, with half an hour's start, have run away from her.

"I trust you will understand the circumstances and will use the utmost haste to relieve my suspense, as every minute counts in such an emergency. Yours faithfully,"

"EZEKIEL MOORE."

He handed the letter to the officers, who gravely perused it, while he steadily wrote another epistle:

"Dear Josephine—A Spanish gunboat has taken me; so I am detained. Will you kindly move to Falmouth immediately. You will have company, I hope, if you ask for assistance from Abraham & Mosey as fast as you know how."

As ever,

"ZEKE."

"You see," he said, handing his latest effusion to the Spaniards, "I'm here, prisoner here, I want my wife to move to save expense."

They acquiesced with many shrugs and smiles of great understanding, being married men themselves, perhaps.

Lower the boat, Tom, and take these over," said the captain, impatiently, turning to the mate, who with difficulty suppressed a grin. It was a short-lived smile. Both Spaniards sprang to their feet, this time with neither shrugs nor genuflections.

"Oh, we will save you the trouble, send the lieutenant to get the boat."

"Ah, no trouble at all," Captain Zeke replied airily, trying to evidence misunderstanding.

The change of attitude in the Spanish officers was now markedly apparent. The lieutenant drew himself up and the captain on his breast was stretched taut. "I cannot permit you the chance of escape or further communication!" he said with emphasis. "You are my prisoners, and will be treated as such! Your letters will go in my boat or not at all!"

Captain Zeke and Tom tried not to look disappointed, knowing that argument was useless and any further attempt along this line culpable, or perhaps far less fatal.

"As you please," the shipmaster replied, settling back into his seat; "but I shall be grateful if you will send them at once, as the steamer, I was told today, sails within a very short time."

The Spanish officers were all courteous again, and the younger one took the letters, in one envelope addressed to "J. Costello & Co., and disappeared to order their transmission. By the time of his return Captain Zeke had called his steward, ordered a bottle of wine and glasses, and was prepared to entertain his captors. Indefinitely. Through the open porthole he heard the swing of the oars as the Spaniards' boat pulled away, and speculated on the chances of their delivering his message without accident, delay, or

discovery. If the sailors knew the name of the boat they were to seize, they might discover the mistake, hurry, and give the alarm, and then, if his efforts would have been rendered useless. There was the chance, too, that Captain Joe was not aboard, and a delay in a game like this, where minutes, not hours, counted, would prove fatal.

The sound of the band, mellowed and harmonized by distance, came to him faintly through the quietude of the night, and he saw with thankfulness that the moon was still cloaked with clouds, lending the shelter of darkness. That, at least, was in his favor. The night dragged heavily. He sat, utterly motionless, waiting for the dawn, and, ably seconded by the mate, whose suspense by now was equal to his own.

Tom was now telling a story that at any time would have been lengthy, but which, broken by the Spaniards, and with long-winded intentions, promised with fair success of imagination, to last throughout several hours. And to this the officers listened with apparent attention. The captain ordered another bottle of wine, and as he waited for the waiter, he looked at the returning boat, its gentle thump against the ladder, and the creaking of the swings as the men came on deck. This was the time when the suspense become almost unbearable, and the captain and the mate were prepared for either an early release, or a sudden shout that there was something mysterious, and any of these would turn the tide against the scheme.

Footsteps came swiftly down the companionway, and a Spanish sailor appeared framed in the door. Breathless, he came forward, and the captain and the mate felt an inclination to hold themselves down to prevent involuntary rising from his seat. Tom stopped in his story, turned squarely around, and looked at the sailor.

The lieutenant nodded at the man, who stood at salute.

"I have delivered the letter, sir," was all he said. Captain Zeke breathed again, as the man received his dismissal and wheeled about; and Tom, as if it was all of no importance, resumed his story. The music died away with an abrupt flourish, and all was still. Suddenly, as if from the heart came a great leap, as from over the waters came the sound of a steam whine working rapidly and the harsh grinding of an anchor chain, telling him in no uncertain tones that the Cape Cod was getting her anchor aboard and would "Most as cap'n."

The officers noted it, too, and said, "Not a moment too soon, Captain, for your letters. We are glad to have sent them over for you."

"Not nearly so glad as I am," the captain responded dryly, and Tom openly indulged in an expansive grin.

The steward, as if under standing orders, appeared with another bottle, and the popping of its cork seemed a parting salute, for in the subsidence of its sound there came another, the slow threshing of a screw, as the Cape Cod got under way. Twenty minutes more—just twenty minutes more—and Cap-

tain Joe would be safe! Twenty minutes would give the Cape Cod a few miles at least, and then, before the San Pedro could get under way, she would add a few more to the score, and in the darkness elude pursuit or outsteam her would-be captor.

The officers rose to station their men preparatory to their departure; but Captain Zeke insisted on showing them over the ship. Five minutes more were eaten away before they reached the bridge, and here again the captain held them for a time by various pretexts.

They went forward to the chart house, on whose white face there showed, plainly visible in the dim light, the blue and gold letters "Lord Nelson." The officers stared at it spellbound, gave a sudden gasp, and, like a pair of automatons leaned limply back against the rails of the bridge.

They recovered and sprang into sudden activity of the most valuable kind, an actively where dignity was dropped and arms gesticulated wildly, while the air was rent with a tornado of sibilant Spanish. Captain Zeke edged away from them in the narrow footing until his back was against the bulkhead, and he saw the Spaniards, imperturbably shoved his hand into his pockets and produced a large plug of black jack. He held up his hand for silence, and while they waited for him to speak, he noted the fact that everything was deadly still, not a word, a whisper, or the faintest sound of a propeller coming out the curtained distance into which the Cape Cod had slipped away.

"You asked me what ship this is," he said, and leaned outward, while the moon, as if to give dramatic effect, broke through a great rift in the clouds, emblazoning its face in the plate to which he turned. "The Lord Nelson of Montreal, Canada."

Even as he spoke the noise of a rapidly running line drew their attention. It was big Tom the mate, dragging at a bundle which he rushed aloft, whistling a tune, and a sudden caught by a vagrant breeze, displayed for a brief instant the sturdy red bars of Britain's Union Jack. Captain Zeke without comment pointed to it. His answer was complete.

"What's the Cape Cod?" excitedly asked the lieutenant, as the turn of events and foreseeing his own disarming.

"About ten miles out by this time," answered the grim old mariner. "Probably headed sou'-east. Why? Do you want her, too? You aren't going to let an American vessel run down you, are you? Or are you at war with America? You come aboard a British ship and say Spain is at war with my country, which I suppose means Britain. If it's an American vessel you want to take, you had better stir your own boat, and take a try for the Cape Cod!"

His voice had increased in volume as he went rapidly on with his speech, and he had walked steadily and beligerently toward them until they were backed up against the outer rail. He was waving past him, fairly leaping to the deck, and shouting, "Come on! You men! There was a swift running of bare feet, and men fell over themselves getting down the ladder and into the boat, which was cast off with frantic haste and headed toward the distant lights of the San Pedro.

"Oh, but the way to the Cape Cod! Zeke between his hands derisively, "If you catch the Cape Cod, I wish you would return my letters to me. It would save explaining to my owners what a set of blundering asses you are."

The language that came back was not polite, and contained many threats that were never carried out.

Captain Zeke and Tom stood on the bridge and heard the hoarse shouting, the hoisting of the anchor, and the roaring of forced drafts on the San Pedro, and saw the steam full speed out into the night in result of the Cape Cod. They went from chuckles to loud laughter, forgot their respective stations, slapped each other on the back, and turned in, while outside the Caribbean was being lashed by a sudden gale, and the little Cape Cod was back in the water. Captain Zeke was again at peace, when the Lord Nelson's rusted sides rubbed against a New York pier from which she was to be docked for overhauling. Summer, the long lazy summer, was on the land. Captain Zeke, since that day, had never seen the San Pedro, and he was sure that the San Pedro had swept along in current of unrest, in tranquility disturbed. He couldn't forget how weary Joe's face looked on the night when they passed each other in the far southern plaza, and in six months' retrospection concluded that he was back in the Cape Cod, a boy again.

Once, being an early riser, he walked through a city square, and unexpectedly heard a newsboy's whistle calling to a chum. He started nervously and eagerly, and almost answered it. In the same strain before he could utter a word, the newsboy, in all its peculiarity as that clammy whistle of boyhood with which he and Joe were wont to call each other. It added to his longing for scenes, and as he had time to spare it deceived him away, and out to the feverish rains.

That was all, and it was enough. Falmouth might now grow as much as it wished; new faces might take the place of the old; but it all mattered nothing to them. They were boys again, and "Goin' flashin'," just as they had fifty years before. And now there was no enmity, and nothing to quarrel over—not even a bride—for Fate had married them to the sea, and the sea, by reuniting them, had given its recompense.

How to Keep An Automobile Tuned Up

When a car has been received new from the factory, every owner has a right to believe that it is tuned up to the highest point, that the electrical system is in perfect working order, the cylinders clean, the carburetor properly set, and the compression good.

After the car has been run, it is not unusual for the owner to notice a slight falling off in power. This comes because gradually and is scarcely noticeable; but in time the owner awakes to the fact that the car does not possess anywhere near the amount of power it had when new. This should not be blamed to the machine, but rather to the owner himself in not looking after details.

General speaking, there are three great causes of loss of power in a gasoline motor; namely, poor compression, imperfect carburetion, and defective ignition.

Poor Ignition and the Remedy

In a gasoline motor, the charge of gas is drawn into the cylinder and compressed approximately to sixty pounds per square inch. If there is any leakage, such as by the piston rings, around the spark plugs, and the valves, a certain amount of this charge will be forced out and lost, with the result that the power will be diminished.

In a well-made motor, the piston rings should remain tight for several seasons. Therefore, the owner should look to the valves and make sure they are properly seated.

After the valves have been seated, if the owner notices the trouble, the electrical system should be gone over thoroughly. The following conditions will affect the proper working of the electrical system; weak batteries or accumulators; loose connections in any of the low-tension circuits; corroded or rusted terminals; insufficient contact at commutator; grounding in one or both circuits; improper adjustment of vibrator; sooted or dirty plugs.

Weak Batteries

Every motorist using dry cells, or accumulators, should provide himself with an ammeter, or ammeter and volt-meter combined. The dry cells should be tested with the ammeter, and any cell falling under seven amperes should be rejected. The accumulator, or storage battery, should be tested with the volt-meter. A fully

charged accumulator rated at six volts will show over six when charged. When the voltage falls to five and seven-eighths, it should be removed and re-charged, the usual cost being fifty cents.

A good accumulator, such as the Witherben No. 66, will run a two-cylinder car approximately one hundred miles.

Loose Connections

All connections in the primary circuit should be carefully gone over and screwed down tight with pliers.

Corroded Terminals

A rusted or corroded terminal will not give perfect contact. All connections should be clean, as rust, dirt, etc., increase the resistance in the circuit.

Grounding

A short circuit is sometimes difficult to locate. If it occurs in the primary wiring, the batteries will be rapidly depleted. If the short circuit occurs on the high-tension system, no spark will jump at the plug. The common cause of short circuit is due to drivers carelessly leaving tools, such as wrenches, etc., on top of the batteries, or due to the breaking of the insulation in some wire.

Vibrator Adjustment

The proper adjustment of the vibrator is of vital importance in the running of the engine. If the platinum points on either vibrator or adjusting screw become so pitted as to stick, no spark will jump at the plug. The vibrators should be frequently examined, and if the platinum points are not smooth or true, they should be dressed down with a dead smooth file.

There are three methods of adjusting a vibrator, one by ear, and the other by trial. When the car is new the vibrator is properly set, and gives a clear, distinct, steady buzz; hence it is an excellent plan to familiarize oneself with this sound, as future adjustments can be made with this in mind.

The majority of vibrators permit of two adjustments, the one a regulating of the distance between the platinum points, and the other the tension on the vibrator spring.

The distance between the platinum points when the trembler is pulled down on the core should be about one-thirty-second of an inch. Then the tension of the vibrator spring should

be so varied that a clear, steady buzz is heard.

Another way to adjust the vibrator is to set the points about one-thirty-second of an inch apart, and start the motor. If the engine is of the single-cylinder type, open the throttle and adjust the tension on the vibrator so that the motor runs with its maximum speed. If of the two-cylinder type, hold down one vibrator and adjust the other so that that cylinder runs at its greatest speed. Then hold down the other vibrator and reverse the operation. A four-cylinder car can be tried by holding down the three vibrators and allowing the one-cylinder to work.

Soot Plugs

A common cause of poor ignition is fouling of spark plugs due to carbonizing of oil in the cylinders. If both vibrators are working properly, and still there occurs no spark, the plugs should be removed and examined. Plugs so fouled should be cleaned with a stiff brush. Extra plugs should always be carried, and when trouble of this kind occurs on the road, a new plug should be inserted.

The last general cause for loss of power is improper carburetion. The function of the carburetor is to fix in mixed and unvarying proportions such quantities of gasoline and air that the mixture shall be highly explosive. If the ratio between the air and the gasoline varies between too great extremes, or, in other words, if the mixture be either too weak or too rich, the motor will either run entirely or will fall off in power.

There are too many types of carburetors on the market to give explicit instructions in regard to adjustment. The following apply in general to all carburetors, and the following difficulties will affect their proper operation.

First: Sticking of Float.—The float occasionally sticks, thereby allowing too much gasoline to enter, with the result that the mixture is too rich. A slight jar on the carburetor, or tickling it in the usual manner will free the float.

Second: the floats, particularly of cork, sometimes absorb a certain amount of gasoline and become too heavy, and if made of metal an occasional pin-hole will manifest itself and the float will fill with gasoline. Both of these have the effect of increasing its weight, causing the gasoline to rise too high and overflow the vaporizing nozzle. The remedy in this case is to lighten the float, if made of cork, and to solder the holes, if made of metal. Carburetor floats are usually set so that the gasoline in the vaporizing nozzle is from one-sixty-fourth to one-sixteenth of an inch below the top of the nozzle.

Third: water in the gasoline is a common cause of trouble, and yet every motorist can protect himself against this trouble by seeing that all his gasoline is filtered through a chamois-skin. He should provide himself with a large funnel, in which is permanently fixed a good close, fine-grained skin. While gasoline will filter through this rapidly, water will be entirely excluded.

Fourth: another common trouble in carburetors is with the connections between the carburetor itself and the cylinder becoming loose. Any additional air entering will upset entirely the uniformity of the mixture. Even a small pinhole will cause surprising irregularities. These connections should, therefore, be periodically gone over to be sure that they are entirely tight.

Practical Suggestions

The value of kerosene in the motor.—Few motorists appreciate how important it is to flush out frequently the insides of their cylinders with kerosene. There is perhaps no one thing that is so easy to do, and that will produce such good results.

It is not too much to say that the cylinders should be flushed out from once to twice a week. It is an excellent plan, when the motor comes in at night still hot, to fill the cylinders with kerosene and allow it to remain in overnight.

If the motor has not been flushed out for some time, it will be found that a quantity of carbon, due to burning oil, etc., has collected inside the cylinder, and this should be removed. The only way to do this is to use a type, a small scraper could be made of one-fourth steel stock slightly bent over and flattened at one end, about one-fourth inch long and about three-eighths inch wide. This scraper will look somewhat like a small hoe; the

total length should be about fourteen inches.

The inside of the piston and the walls of the explosion chamber are accessible through the spark-plug hole. After thoroughly scraping everything that can be reached, the pet-cock on the bottom of the cylinder should be taken out and as much as possible of the scraped-off carbon removed. After this, the cylinder should be run again with kerosene and this allowed to drain out.

In a four-cylinder vertical motor, by removing the valve caps and putting the piston up as far as it will go, all the scraped-off deposit can be drawn off to one side and removed.

Carbon in the cylinders is injurious, first, because it becomes incandescent and pre-ignites the charge. Second, it causes the most common causes of engine knock. Third, by coating the combustion chamber it decreases the efficiency of the cooling system.

If every motorist would take the pains to flush out his cylinders once a week, he would be well repaid by having a quiet, smooth-running motor.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

Dark Rooms and Their Equipment—By A. V. Koonah

From the long experience I have had of photography and photographers, I come to the conclusion that the latter may be divided into three classes: Firstly, those who take a serious view of the business; secondly, those who are content to just make the exposure and leave the rest to the dealer to do for them; thirdly, those who at first are quite mad with enthusiasm but who shortly afterwards find some other hobby-horse to ride. The latter is a class that we need not bother ourselves about as they are simply butterflies who flit from one flower to another and never stay long enough in any one position to make their mark nor do any other kind of good, but both the second and the first class form the nucleus of the great ranks of the everyday amateur photographers. Another thing has constantly struck me and that is that very large percentage of the first class at one time belonged to the second and division, but on account of the success that has attended their efforts they have come to take a more serious view of the potential possibilities of photography and have left off having their work finished for them by outside men and have taken up the study of the various processes of photography and become sufficiently interested therein to continue their labors until the time comes when they do all their work themselves. These are the men who form the backbone of amateur photography and it is a rare thing to find one who has really become wedded to this fascinating art-science ever turn back from it; indeed as a rule they become more and more attracted to it until eventually they develop into photographic enthusiasts and contribute individually to the advancement of the process either from its technical or art sides.

Naturally enough the first thing that starts the ball rolling is the desire to do the development of the plates or films as the case may be, and here right away comes the necessity of a dark-room, supposing that mechanical methods are not to be employed. At first it seems strange that we are able to employ any light at all in the illumination of the closets and that suffice it to say that the majority of plates are so little sensitive to red rays of light that we are enabled to use them provided we act with a reasonable amount of discretion. When we speak of a dark room it must not be supposed that one that is only heavily screened is meant, oh, dear, no, a photographic dark-room is one from which every vestige of light is excluded and the only rays that are permitted to penetrate therein are those that are filtered through some selected medium. As we shall have to spend quite a lot of our time therein the first thing that I always advise amateurs to do is to see that there is a really good source of ventilation, as otherwise we shall be working under such insanitary and unpleasant conditions that we shall speedily find that we cannot make the best of our opportunities. It really matters very little what sort of a chamber we employ provided we can move about with a reasonable amount of comfort in it, and also that a current of air can be admitted to it. Apart from these considerations the only other matter of vital importance is that of water, and I strongly advise the tyro to do all in his power to secure this most useful adjunct right in the dark-room itself. I have for years worked in one which this convenience was not fitted, and could not be supplied without altogether creating a most unpleasant disturbance in the house, and I got over the difficulty by employing three large ordinary household pails, two of which formed my cisterns and the other was for collecting the used water. The two supply pails were connected by means of a piece of lead tubing and therefore the water could be drawn off by another pipe, adapted on the syphon system, which had a tap soldered into the

extremity thereof. This is a very simple contrivance, and one that is found fulfilled every requirement of the amateur, as by taking a little care not to waste the water I always had enough for flushing purposes, and the final washing operations were conducted in another room that was fitted up with a proper lead sink.

If you have a spare cellar in your house seize on it at once, as they make excellent dark-rooms, and are generally situated away from the other portions of the house which is a consideration not to be despised, especially where there are children around. I will suppose that you have selected a suitable chamber and will now pass on to the equipment of the same.

The first thing that we have to consider is the question of what source of illumination we are going to employ. Naturally if we are able to use daylight it is advisable to make some sort of provision for it, and this is not a difficult matter. We have only to go to the dealer and buy some red

glass, and many of them are very inexpensive. Do not, however, make the mistake that some amateurs do, and buy one that is shoddy; rely more on the advice of the dealer to whom you are accustomed to go, as the chances are that he will know what your requirements are even better than you yourself, and it is to his interest to see that you are satisfied with what he supplies you with. A good lamp is a source of great comfort to the worker and will more than repay its cost in a very short time, and I advise you to purchase one that is capable of a fair amount of adjustment, by which I mean one in which you are enabled to remove the colored glass or fabric readily should you desire to do so. Such a lamp will be found most useful for other operations than development, as by its aid we can make our bromide prints or our lantern slides. The cheap lamp is to be severely condemned, as it is responsible for more trouble and ill temper than many people think.

If you cannot get gas or electric

glass, but the advantage of providing us with 254 times the amount of illumination. So far this lamp has only been devised for use with an incandescent electric lamp, but I see no reason why the same principles should not be adapted to either gas or oil. Whichever source of illumination we employ it is certainly well for us to test it to see that it is really safe; the best and simplest way to do this is to take a plate of the most sensitive emulsion we use and place it in a printing frame in the dark-room and across the surface of it stretch a small strip of black paper. Now expose the frame to the light, to be tested for ten minutes, placing it at the same distance that the dish would be if we were developing a plate. If after development there is no trace of the strip of paper visible, I think it is safe to use, but if the strip can be made out, then the light cannot be considered safe to work with. Orthochromatic plates are more sensitive to red and orange rays of light than the ordinary plates, therefore special care must be exercised in the selection of a safe light for the dark-room when they are to be developed.

Having thus dealt so fully with the source of illumination, I think it is now time to consider the question of the water. I have already pointed out the great convenience that a supply of water in the dark-room is, and if it is at all possible to have this installed by all means do so, as then everything can be done in the one chamber instead of having to be constantly going from one room to the other. Most of the photographic stores supply special developing tanks ready-made, and these are the only objection I have to them being that as a rule they are not large enough. I must confess I like to work in a large sink, where there is plenty of room for using a large dish, as it is my custom to develop several plates at the one time. I do not think the ordinary lead sink, such as one finds fitted in most pantries, can be much improved, but if one requires a fairly decent sink, so as to avoid the evils of splashing. Lead is better than porcelain, as should a negative accidentally drop from the hand there is not so much risk of it being broken, the height of the sink should be about the same as the waist, and I suppose it is hardly necessary to say that the water tap should be placed over the sink; for preference place it in the middle, and there is no need to use the middle, as the middle of the easy washing of large plates or enlargements. A suitable inclined plank should lead on to the sink so as to permit the dishes, etc., to be drained, and it will also be found to be a convenience if racks are fixed up alongside the sink to hold the dishes and provide easy means of access at any time they may be required. With regard to the other details of arranging a dark-room, there is required except some nice shelves, and these should be arranged to suit the convenience of the operator, having regard to the shape and size of the room.

Chemicals and Stock Solutions

To start with, do not go and waste a lot of money on purchasing a large supply of chemicals. Rather be content to get only those that are really necessary and add to them as time and occasion may demand. All that the ordinary amateur requires is to have a suitable amount of developer made up, and to have a stock solution of hypo always ready for use. From my own experience I can safely say that the easiest and most convenient way to keep this is to make up a large quantity in as big a jar as you can get hold of; procure a piece of glass tubing, and bend it so that it forms a syphon, and attach a piece of rubber tubing about two inches long to the outside extremity thereof and place an ordinary clip around it. When you require to draw off the hypo solution, all you have to do is to pinch the clip, when the fluid will start flowing into the dish provided for its reception. It is also advisable to keep a stock solution of alum made up, and also a small amount of a ten per cent solution of Bromide of Potassium. This latter is best kept in a special dropping bottle, as by means thereof the requisite amount can easily be measured out. Beyond these chemicals I do not see what the ordinary amateur will want to start with, although perhaps he might keep a small amount of a saturated solution of ferripyranide of potassium handy, as this often comes in very useful for locally reducing the density of negatives; care should, however, be taken with it, as it is a strong poison, and if it gets into cut or a scratch it will produce intense irritation and may even cause more serious trouble. There is just one thing more that I would like to see in every dark-room, and it is a thing that I have rarely met with, although its use is oftentimes of the greatest advantage to all of us.

I refer to permanganate of potassium; all you want to do is to go to your drug store and purchase ten cents worth of this chemical, and dissolve it in a wide-mouth half-pint bottle, such as an empty pyro one. As an antiseptic of hypo nothing can exceed permanganate of potassium, and should you have any time to wash a negative quickly all you have to do is pour a few drops of permanganate into the washing water. At first discoloration will take place, but as soon as the permanganate has oxidized any residue there may be left, it will return to its purple color and you are then safe to take the plate out and dry it. Another advantage of permanganate is that it acts as an excellent reducer, and by adding a few drops of sulphuric acid to the solution, a minim or two to the half-pint, you at once have a reducing agent which you will find acts very equally all over your plate.

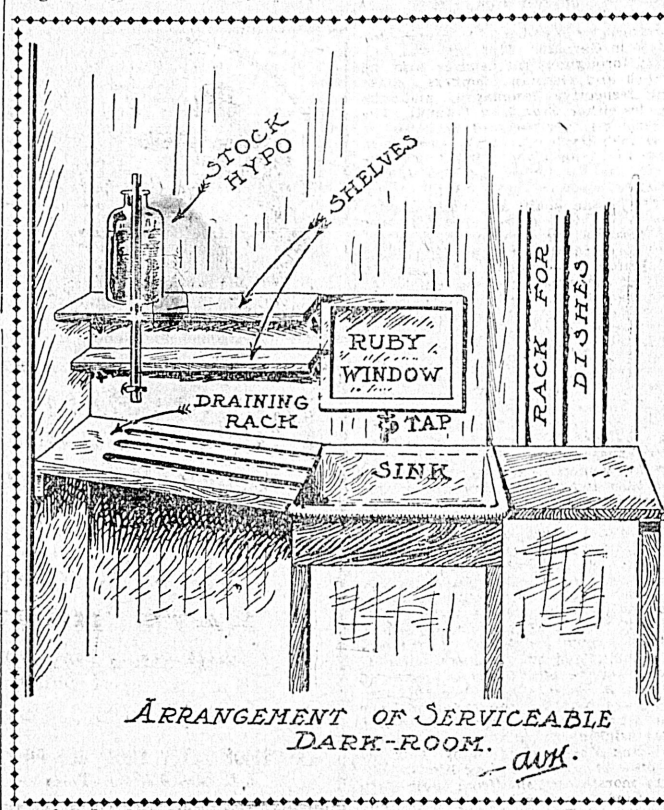
If you are uncertain as to whether your prints are properly washed, just pour off a little of the last washing water and add a drop of the permanganate solution to it, and if it retains its color your prints are perfectly washed, but if it does not do so, you will know that they require more washing. Adopting the same method you can find out at once if your dishes are clean, and you can also use it as a disinfectant for your sink; and if you should have the misfortune to cut your finger at any time use a dilute solution of permanganate as an antiseptic, and you will also find the safety of it in drinking water with the same agent, by dropping a single minim of it into a tumbler of the water you suspect. If after a few minutes the water still retains its color you will know that it is safe to drink. Altogether you will find permanganate of potash a most useful friend, and I strongly advise you to always have a solution (a weak one) of it by you.

In conclusion let me apologise for the roughness of the sketch accompanying this article, but, unfortunately, I am not a skilled draftsman. However, I think it will serve its purpose, and as it is a plan of a dark-room in which I have done a considerable amount of work, I can speak from my own experience as to the convenience of its arrangements. As will be seen it is very simple and can readily be constructed by anyone with only an elementary knowledge of carpentry. Of course it is advisable to get a plumber to fix the sink, but otherwise all the necessary work can easily be constructed by an intelligent amateur.

Answers to Correspondents

A.P.—The cause of the discoloration of your print is because it was not properly washed. Read what I have said above about permanganate of potassium both as a hypo eliminator and also as a test for the presence of hypo. If you have any doubt another time as to whether your prints are properly washed use the method above described, and you cannot then make any mistake. Yes, I think the selection from your point of view shows very good judgment and taste.

WELLINGTON, C. W. OWLER, City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 28th, 1907.



Mr. Borden, Conservative Leader—His Platform

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Very few political speeches in Canadian history have attracted more attention in the press than Mr. Borden's address at Halifax at the opening of his Canadian tour. All the leading newspapers from the coast to the Pacific have published full reports and the Halifax platform is already familiar to intelligent people throughout the whole Dominion. It is no longer possible for even the most partisan government journal or politician to speak of Mr. Borden as a leader without a policy. The definite and statesmanlike declaration of principles set forth by him at Halifax has found an echo in the hearts of the public meetings, claims public notice at once and appeals to the judgment and conscience of thoughtful, serious and patriotic Canadians. In speeches and motions Mr. Borden and his supporters have in parliament since the last elections affirmed many of the principles now formally proclaimed, but in the confusion of parliamentary business and debate they have not been so conspicuously presented as they are now.

For Clean and Fair Elections

Declarations respecting electoral purity, limitation of campaign funds and the speedy trial of election petitions have already been made in parliament. Mr. Borden has had the support of his party in the house of commons in demanding these wholesome reforms. The party and its leader will not be turned from their course by sneers and jeers respecting the alleged practices of the past. No reform would be possible if the worst traditions of old times were not abandoned. Nor is it an answer to Mr. Borden's demand for a stronger law and better enforcement to say to him, as the Toronto Globe does, that the law against election frauds and corruption is already strong and that it has been in the power of the Conservatives to secure its enforcement.

How Culprits Have Been Protected

The statement is practically untrue. The Conservatives took action in the matter of the Huron and Brockville frauds and were blocked at every turn by government politicians. When these obstacles were overcome Sir Wilfrid caused the whole investigation to cease by a vote of his majority in the commons. Prosecutors sought for two

of the principal ballot switching operators in these cases, but the accused were warned by the Liberal machine and escaped from the country, living abroad on pensions from the party fund. The Conservative party prosecuted in the St. James election frauds and criminals sent to jail were pardoned by the government. The Laurier government appointed a prosecutor in the case of the trick ballot boxes at Frontenac and Hastings, and the affair was so managed that the chief culprits easily got out of the country. In the Minnie M. election frauds the former Liberal attorney-general for Ontario absolutely refused to perform his duties. He has received his punishment at the hands of the electors, but the criminals escaped. In the Prince Albert case the government prosecuting officer refused to act against the criminals, but appeared as their counsel, pleaded guilty on behalf of some of them, and the magistrate under his guidance let them off with a light fine paid out of campaign funds. Several of these criminals have escaped to the United States. The obvious complicity of the authorities. One who was a government official, was shortly after his punishment engaged on government business. Numerous persons who have been reported to the courts for corrupt practices have since been rewarded with public offices. In these circumstances an opposition labors under great difficulties in trying to enforce the criminal law against corruption and fraud in elections.

Will Break up the Conspiracy

If Mr. Borden succeeds in the next election this conspiracy will be broken up. The Ontario conspirators, whom the will of the people was for a long time withstood, while an administration was kept in power by a series of organized crimes, are now partially dispersed as the result of the defeat of the Ross government. No one doubts that Mr. Borden sincerely intends to carry out his programme. If there are in the Conservative party elements opposed to him in this worthy purpose they have notice to quit.

Let Party Patronage Go

The Conservative programme for reform in the civil service by withdrawing it altogether from party patronage must commend itself to sound

public opinion. When the new system shall be in operation and men are appointed to public offices because they are fit for it, and not because they have friends in control, the country will wonder that it tolerated so long a system under which party service by the applicant or by his friends and relatives was the only claim for appointment to the service of the country. The civil service of Canada requires competent men and should offer to them an honorable career according to their merits and capacity. It is unfair to good men in the service and unjust to the country which pays them, that public offices should be loaded down with unsuitable persons, including many who have failed everywhere else and are finally provided for at public expense.

Business Management and Government Railways

The proposition to place the government railway in the control of an independent non-partisan commission is a business proposition which can only be opposed by persons and parties desiring to make improper gain out of political patronage. Canada has given to an Australian state railway commissioner who found the government railway there in a bad financial condition through the same political causes which have made the Intercolonial a drain upon the Dominion treasury. This officer has made the Australian road more efficient and more profitable. He has turned a bad investment into a good one. There is no reason why the Intercolonial railway should be costing for working expenses a good deal more than a dollar for every dollar it earns while other systems in Canada are operated for 60 to 70 per cent of their earnings. Under a business management, free from politics, the experience of the Intercolonial would be greatly improved if this element of politics and corruption, this source of deals and steals, were removed from the railway administration. In giving up the prospect of the civil service and railway patronage, in relinquishing the advantage which his party might receive from campaign contributions of public corporations, promoters and contractors, Mr. Borden makes large prospective sacrifices. But this is a thing that must be done by any leader who performs his duty.

Another Mint Official

In addition to the four officers of the new Mint mentioned last week a fifth, to have the title of first senior clerk, has been appointed. He starts out with a salary of \$1,800 to be increased to \$2,500. The five officers whose salaries are now provided for will receive \$12,500 at the start and \$15,500 when the increases come due. The cost of these appointments is considerable in excess of the average cost of all the Canadian coinage in the last ten years.

Kentville Rifle Range Deal

The government has paid \$12,146 and interest for the land acquired at Kentville, Nova Scotia, by the militia department for a rifle range. This is not nearly so much as was claimed by D. H. Dodge, M. P. P., and his political partner from whom the site was purchased. By the terms of the agreement the land was to be sold to the government for \$100,000. The government offered when the land was taken, and is double the price that the vendors paid for the land just before they sold it to the government. The middlemen were active political supporters of the minister of militia in his own country, and were so fortunate as to know just where and when to purchase this land so that it could be sold at once to the department. There was no reason why the minister of militia could not have bought the property from the original owner at the original price. But that is not the way that the Laurier government does business. A purchase of land without a rake-off would be a startling innovation in government methods.

Another Mint Official

In addition to the four officers of the new Mint mentioned last week a fifth, to have the title of first senior

The Japanese Lover, Instead of an Engagement Ring, may Give his Future Bride a Piece of beautiful silk to be worn as a sash.



THE ORIGINAL BRAND AND THE ONLY GINGER ALE WORTHY OF THE NAME

TO ARCHITECTS AND THOSE ABOUT TO BUILD

JONES & ROBINSON
Carpenters, Contractors, and Builders
Head Street, Victoria West
Estimates Given

NOTICE.

The Municipal council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct and lay permanent sewers in the streets on the following streets, namely:

No. 1.—Russell street, west side, from Esplanade road to the waterfront.
No. 2.—Queen's avenue, north side, from Bligh street to Douglas St.
No. 3.—Cook street, east side, from Richardson street to Fairfield road.

No. 4.—Rockland avenue, north side, from Cook street to Linden avenue.
No. 5.—Burdette avenue, south side, from Bligh street to Quadra St.
No. 6.—Fairfield road, north side, from Rupert street to Vancouver street.

No. 7.—Toronto street, south side, from Government street to Douglas St. Also to grade and macadamise:
No. 8.—McBride avenue, from Queen's avenue to Bay street.

Also to construct and lay permanent sewers in the streets on the following streets, namely:
No. 9.—Queen's avenue, both sides, from Oak Bay avenue to Cadboro Bay road (Fort Street).
No. 10.—Elford street, both sides, from Bay street to Pandora avenue.

No. 11.—Elliot street, south side, from Government street to Douglas St.
No. 12.—Clarence street, both sides, from Douglas street to Quadra St.
No. 13.—South Turner street, both sides, from Simcoe street to Dallas road.

No. 14.—Superior street, both sides, from Government street to Douglas St.
No. 15.—Michigan street, south side, between Douglas street and Government street.
No. 16.—Medana street, both sides, from Simcoe street to Niagara street.

Also to construct permanent sidewalks with the works of local improvement General By-law, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the council in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the said By-law, upon the said works of local improvement, giving statement showing the amount chargeable in each case with the works of local improvement, and the names of the persons benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the council on the 24th day of August, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reports in question are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

WELLINGTON, C. W. OWLER, City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 28th, 1907.

FOR SALE

ESTATE OF WHITFIELD CHASE, DECEASED

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above estate, addressed to Executors of the Estate, care of J. J. Fulton, Barrister, Kamloops, B. C., will be received until 1st February, 1908.

The estate consists of thirteen hundred and eighty acres (more or less) situated and described as follows: Five hundred and eighty acres (580), (more or less) less the C. P. R. right of way, in the Township of Shuswap, and twenty acres (20), back of Shuswap. Four hundred and thirty-eight (438) on west side of South Thompson River.

The five hundred and eighty acres is all first-class land, in perfect order and in a high state of cultivation, is removed throughout the district for its productivity. There is a station on the C. P. R. one mile from the ranch, which affords every facility for the shipment of produce and livestock.

An abundant supply of water from the creek, known as Chase's Creek, is recorded.

The three hundred and twenty acres (320) back of Shuswap is pastoral land, well fenced and with a good supply of water, and its proximity to the ranch makes it exceedingly valuable.

The four hundred and thirty-eight acres (438) on the west side of the Thompson River, is also pastoral land, with a long front on the river. This is also a very valuable piece of property, as there is a very large area of range in the rear.

With the above mentioned land there are five hundred and fifty head of cattle, five teams of work horses, about thirty range horses, harness farm implements, machinery, etc.

The estate is leased, and the lease expires on April 1st, 1908. There are two sawmills in course of erection, adjoining the ranch.

The above property is so well and favorably known that it hardly needs a more minute description, and persons desirous to inspect the property can get off the train at Shuswap station, and in 15 minutes walk be on the place.

The present lessor will gladly show anyone over the property.

For any further particulars, apply to P. G. McPherson, Shuswap; Mrs. James Ross, South Thompson, or to G. B. Martin, Agricultural Department, Victoria, B. C., Executors.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Anyone wishing to communicate with me during my absence from Victoria, please address to me care of Victoria Post Office, B. C.

J. C. DAVIE, M. D.
Advertise in the Colonist.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, VANCOUVER.

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for proposed addition to Industrial School, Vancouver," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at his office, Victoria, up to noon of Monday the 9th day of September, 1907, for the erection and completion of certain buildings at the Industrial School, at Vancouver, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, conditions of tendering and contract may be seen at the office of T. E. Julian, Esq., Vancouver, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Tenders will be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, in the sum of \$1,000.00, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract on the conditions to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for.

The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to the tenderer after the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with actual signature of the tenderer. The lowest, or any, tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 22nd August, 1907.

Parliament Buildings, Victoria

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the drawings in front and rear of the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, ARE NOT PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES and may be used only by those who have business with the Department or are desirous of entering and viewing the building.

Automobiles, trolleys or other vehicles carrying sight-seers may pass along the drive-way in front of the building, but at a speed not exceeding four miles an hour. Through traffic of any kind or any other business driveway in the rear of the building is strictly prohibited.

By order of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 1st August, 1907.

COURT HOUSE, VANCOUVER

Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Court House site, Vancouver, B. C.," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of the 3rd day of September, 1907, for the purchase of the Court House and the site on which it stands, being the block bounded by Hastings, Hamilton, Pender and Cordova Streets, situated in the City of Vancouver, B. C., being the property of the Province of British Columbia.

The purchase price shall be in cash, but exclusive of all movable furniture, carpets and linoleum, etc., and the steel filing cabinets of the Land Registry Office contained therein.

Each tender shall be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, in the sum of one-third (1-3) of the price mentioned in the tender, which will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to complete the purchase in accordance with his tender and with the terms mentioned herein.

The balance of the purchase sum shall be paid in cash or by instalments with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. No interest, however, shall be charged until the purchase is completed.

The property, which will be on or about the 1st day of December, 1909.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 2nd July, 1907.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH BLACKBURN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Joseph Blackburn, late of Victoria, who died on or about the 15th day of August, 1907, or before the 15th day of August, 1907, to send by prepaid post, or to deliver to the undersigned solicitors for Robert Charles Blackbourn and John Alexander Blackbourn, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, their claims against the estate of the said deceased, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And further take notice that after such time as the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have notice, and the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons, or whose claims have not been so duly verified and received by them at the time of such distribution.

BODWELL & LAWSON, Solicitors for Robert Charles Blackbourn and John Alexander Blackbourn, 34 1/2 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATES OF JOHN WESLEY HASKINS and ROSE HASKINS, LATE OF VICTORIA, B. C.

Any person indebted to either of the above named estates are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, or to Sydney Child, Solicitor for said estates, at 51 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., and all persons having claims against the said estates are requested to send them to the undersigned, or to Sydney Child, Solicitor for said estates, at the said address, on or before the 15th day of August, 1907, to enable the Administrator to proceed to administer the said estates, having regard to such claims as are then before him.

AUBREY A. BOND, Administrator-Estates of John W. and Rose Haskins, 51 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., 8th July, 1907.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for a duplicate certificate of title to lot C, Block XVII, Hillside. Extension of the Work Estate (Map No. 132) Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of title to said lot issued to James C. McKee on the fourth day of December, 1884, and numbered 6130 A.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 28th day of August, 1907.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General.

TIMBER LIMITS

I have opened an office for buying and selling timber limits. I have cash in hand to use in buying limits. I use my own capital. If you have limits for sale, large or small, call and see me.

I want to meet parties who have staked limits and who need financial assistance. Cruisers and others who know of good vacant Crown timber may find it to their benefit to come in and see me.

Write or call and see me at Room 9, Jones Block, 407 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B. C.

A. T. KELLY, H.P.R. Preserve this add. for future reference.

The World of Labor

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders 2nd and 4th Monday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Butchers 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Cigar-makers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 1st Friday
General Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Musicians 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Tuesday
Stonemasons 2nd and 4th Thursday
Street Railway Employees 2nd Thursday
1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 2nd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stenographers 1st Monday
Tailors 1st Monday
Typographical Last Sunday
W. L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters 2nd Tuesday

Window Glass Blowers' Association was founded in 1877.

Barbers and civic employees at Windsor, Ont., have received an increase in wages.

Electrical workers at Halifax, N. S., have obtained an increase of \$1.50 per week.

An advance amounting to 2 cents per hour has been granted to employees of the Toronto Railway company.

Enginemen and firemen in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway company on western lines have obtained an increase.

The strike of the longshoremen at Halifax was settled. The company discharging the objectionable non-union men.

There are 600 post office female telephone operators in London. They begin at 17s and rise in 5 years to 26s per week.

The first strike on record in the United States occurred in Philadelphia in 1798. Three hundred shoemakers went on strike for higher wages.

The allied printing trades at Brantford, Ont., have had their hours decreased from 8 1-2 to 8 hours per day, in fulfillment of an agreement entered into in 1906.

The twenty-third annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will be held at Winnipeg, Man., beginning September 16.

The fifth annual convention of the National Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is to take place in Glace Bay, N. S., commencing Tuesday, September 10.

Judge Cochrane, in the United States Federal Court at Covington, Ky., recently upheld the law prohibiting common carriers from discriminating against labor organizations.

The department of justice has decided that railroad workers are in the unskilled labor class and cannot be imported into the United States under the Alien Contract Law.

An organization of school janitors is contemplated in Minneapolis, Minn., and steps have been taken to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Housemen and houseboys are being introduced with great success in houses in Melbourne, Australia, to alleviate the domestic servant problem. Boys, it is found, work more quickly than girls.

Members of the San Francisco Teachers' Federation have addressed a letter to the board of supervisors asking for an increase in pay and suggesting a minimum scale of \$1,200 a year.

A universal price list and the general eight-hour workday in every section of the United States and Canada is the plan proposed by Boston, Mass., Steel and Copper Plate Printers' union.

Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers at Calgary, have had their wages increased, the former from 45 to 51 1-2 and the latter from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

J. Marks, of London, editor of The Industrial Banner, the labor paper which is soon to be issued in Toronto, has been in Toronto recently visiting the various unions in reference to his publication.

R. Todd, Canadian organizer of the Cigar Makers' Union, and J. A. Flett, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, addressed the union men of Berlin, Ont., on Labor Day, where a monster celebration was held.

At a meeting of North of England, coal owners held in Newcastle-on-Tyne an advance of six cents a day was granted to deputies, colliery engine-men and mechanics in that county's coal fields, and 4 per cent. advance to the firemen.

The election of the local Trades and Labor delegates to the Canadian Labor Congress, which will be held in Winnipeg for six days commencing September 16th, resulted as follows: C. Silver and J. C. Waters, with Edward Gilligan and A. McLeod as alternative delegates.

The number of deaths from industrial accidents in Great Britain reported in 1906 was 4,111, a decrease of 278, as compared with the year 1905, and slightly less than the average for the five years, 1902-6.

The Brotherhood of Silver Workers has made a general demand all over the country for a nine-hour work day at 10 hours' pay, but has decided to put it in force in New York and its vicinity first, action in other sections to be guided by the results there.

A firm of British shipowners writes that they have been informed by one of their shipmasters that when sailing at Newcastle, N. S. W., he narrowly escaped a fine of \$1,000 for having employed two laborers without having first consulted the union. The letter states: "Two men were employed to do some work about the ship as seamen. The labor union maintained they were not seamen but casual laborers,

and that the ship was liable to a fine of £200 for employing them, thus breaking a rule of the union. They had however, been logged as able seamen and the master was able to get out of the difficulty in that way.

Summing up the work of last year Secretary Frank Duffy, of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports that in sick benefits alone there was paid out the sum of \$107,000, while the death rate and disability benefits in the same space of time, amounted to \$218,202.18.

Bricklayers at Winnipeg have obtained an agreement involving an advance of 5 cents per hour on January 1, 1908, the agreement to remain in force until May, 1909. A half-holiday on Saturday was also granted.

It is widely rumored in Wales that the government will have a measure for a shorter workday. This session. Leading coal owners contend that the eight hours' claim would be very prejudicial, and that interference with existing arrangements will be objectionable to both sides.

At the Department of Labor at Ottawa were reported during the month of July an increase of the labor disputes as compared with July of last year; 283 firms and about 16,751 employees were effected. The time lost in working days was approximately \$1,000 days, compared with \$4,710 in June and \$7,710 in July, 1906.

S. Landers, of Hamilton and New York, Canadian representative of the United Garment Workers, was in Toronto recently, and spent a few hours at the Shoe Workers' Convention. He expects to attend the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg in September.

It is understood that a beginning of the co-operative system proposed between the labor organizations and the farmers of the Northwest will be made in handling the next potato crop. The farmers have eleven warehouses along the lines of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific lines all in Minnesota.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, of the International Typographical union, at the recent convention, showed that the collections for the year ending May 31st, 1907, had reached the enormous total of \$1,339,304.91 and the expenditures \$1,642,441.54, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$296,862.37. This was also collected during the same period for the support of the Printers' Home \$61,931.40. The average age at death of printers for the year was 46.7 years.

The quietest Labor Day in years was observed in Chicago last Monday. Following to custom, members of trade unions made no demonstrations of their numerical strength by parading the streets with music and waving flags. Economy was the motive for eliminating the parade. Leaders of the labor movement in Chicago concluded some time ago that it would be better to spend the money used in hiring bands and purchasing uniforms for organization purposes.

The board of conciliation appointed in 1902 to settle disputes arising between the miners and operators in the Anthracite coal fields, now has a clean docket. The board has been in existence for a little over four years, and during that time it has settled 153 differences between the coal operators and their employees.

Trade unions in New South Wales had the following membership at the end of 1906: Australian workers, 17,852 members; miners, 5,699; powerloom weavers, 4,704; railway and tramway employees, 4,592; seamen, 2,969; Broken Hill miners, 2,828; etc., etc., the total of organized workmen being \$4,893 members, organized in 137 trade unions.

Machinists and other workmen in the railroad shops of the west are rejoicing over the news that the nine-hour day, for which the men have been fighting for years, is to be tried on several of the larger railroad systems. The change will affect about 2,300 machinists, and ultimately, if adopted by all the railroads, between 15,000 and 20,000 employees in the shops. The roads which are said to have decided to introduce the nine-hour schedule are the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The two first named roads have also granted the machinists wage advances on an average of 3 to 3 1-2 cents an hour.

The British section of the International association for labor legislation was organized on February 24, 1905, and the report received by the department of labor covers the two years following that date. The association itself has its headquarters at Basle, Switzerland, and the objects are set forth as being as follows: 1. To serve as a bond of union to all who believe in the necessity for labor legislation. 2. To organize an International labor office. 3. To facilitate the study of labor legislation in all countries, and to provide information on the subject. 4. To promote international agreements on questions relating to conditions of labor. 5. To organize International Congresses of labor legislation.

Industrial accidents occurring to 437 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of June, 1907, were reported to the department of labor. Of these, 156 were fatal and 275 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, 6 fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the department before June, 1907. The number of fatal accidents reported in June, 1907, was 65 in excess of the previous month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, 32 referred to persons under 21 years of age, 97 to persons between twenty-one and forty-five; 18 to persons over forty-five; 95 persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

The incorruptibility of our judges is practically beyond dispute, yet some of the country judges who do not realize it. Judge Morris tells of a case in which an Irish baronet, who held strong notions as to the divine rights of landlords, refused to pay for the damages done by his deer to the turnip crop of a farmer, into whose

fields they had broken. The baronet's point was that the deer were wild, and that therefore he could not be held responsible for them. The court, needless to say, made short work of his plea. But before the case came on he must needs have one of the deer shot by a keeper on a mound near to the judge who was to try the issue. Of course the gift was returned with a scathing denunciation. 'My dear fellow,' said Chief Justice Monahan, when the righteous judge told him of the scoundrel's lurch, 'it courted him to jail for contempt of court!' London Evening Standard.

Will Not Contribute To Imperial Defence

St. John Telegraph: John E. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa, who figured prominently in a leading consul for the Roman Catholic church in the celebrated Manitoba school case, in the city, and accompanied by Mrs. Ewart is staying at the Royal.

He was engaged by the Catholics in 1890, and in the subsequent flights in the courts led the legal forces. Foiled by the decision of the Privy Council, Mr. Ewart continued the fight by appeal to the Dominion government, and the political developments resulting in the defeat of the government of Sir Charles Tupper in 1896 are well remembered.

Mr. Ewart was interviewed by a Telegraph reporter last evening and he passed from a review of the famous struggle to the present conditions, and also spoke of larger national questions. Referring to Earl Grey's utterances regarding Canada's part in the naval defence of the empire, he declared that the sentiment in Canada as he had found it, especially in the west was decidedly against the idea of the country contributing funds to maintain the British navy. Mr. Ewart also predicted the supremacy of the west and the decline of the east. As the first president of the Winnipeg Canadian Club and a prominent member of the Ottawa Club he made some interesting suggestions as to the proper work of these popular organizations.

Asked as to whether school regulations in Manitoba were now perfectly satisfactory to each side, Mr. Ewart said: "I understand that in this province, especially in the cities, you practically have separate schools, though such are not provided for by law, in the rural districts in Manitoba and in many towns, the conditions are the same. The Catholic population is segregated and the schools in the Catholic districts are a religious flavor and are not unacceptable. In Winnipeg and other cities there is little friction, though Catholics complain sometimes that they have to pay taxes for the support of public schools while at the same time they pay for their own church schools.

"A feeling of courtesy and good will prevails, however, and concessions have been granted to the Catholics by a Protestant government. At one time it seemed likely that the nuns would be allowed to teach in the public schools, but two or three members of the board objected to the religious garb. When the press was all that prevented the agreement being made, it was seen the question was not a very live one. Indeed, so well have the Catholics been used by the government that it has been charged that Premier Roblin had made a compact with the archbishop in order to secure votes.

The situation in the northwest territories has been accepted by the Catholic church and there is no sustained complaint from any party."

Having resided in Winnipeg for twenty years, Mr. Ewart speaks with authority on conditions in the west, and he is a firm believer in its future preeminence over the east. "What have we here?" he asked. "You are at the east end of everything. You are at the end of the line, and on the west you have part of the United States. If I were a young man I would go west at once. There are all the possibilities for advancement in the world."

The construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland is being advocated, and what good would it be? I heard a man remark the other day to a Prince Edward Islander: "If you have a tunnel under that strait all your people will get away." How can the island expect to progress? One man cannot do business or make money by himself.

Mr. Ewart spoke of the feeling in the west against Canadian contribution to the British navy. He said: "I am surprised that the governor-general should advocate such a step when popular opinion is so much against it. I know that the west is decidedly opposed to the idea of a grant and I am trying to sound the tempo of the east."

"After the last Colonial conference it was seen that the scheme of Colonial support of the navy was not feasible. Before that Canada had the distinction of being the only colony which had not written opposite its name. Even Newfoundland and Little Natal had contributed their few thousands of pounds, but Canada stood alone. She was joined, however, by Australia and all the other colonies excepting New Zealand and the admiralty itself was willing to bear the burden and allow the colonies to spend what money they had to develop military purposes on their own country. I would like to see a Canadian navy, and this is the idea prevailing in the west."

The Independent West. The general tone of the west is more independent than in the east. There is a broader spirit, and consequently not so much Grit and Tory. Protestant and Catholic spirit in evidence."

Speaking of Canadian Clubs, Mr. Ewart said: "The clubs are strong in many cities and are doing a good work, but there seems to be something lacking. Any famous man from anywhere is asked to speak on anything as long as he is a notable, no matter whether he touches on labor or not. I always go to hear the speakers and it is very enjoyable, interesting and instructive, but the subject should be one fitting a Canadian Club."

Our Old Superstitions

Many of our customs date back to the dark ages, and are based on superstition. We sit up with our dead because the departed souls are supposed to be watching by night lest evil spirits come and bear the body away.

We shake hands with the right hand because that is the right hand and means that we disarm ourselves in the presence of a friend.

We bow our head in passing others because our ancestors were wont to bow before the real yoke of the oppressor.

Men bare their heads because they had to unmask in the days of chivalry before the queen of beauty.

The Anti-Alcoholists

The Stockholm correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of August 22nd, writes that the International Anti-Alcoholic Congress, which has been assembled here since Monday, July 29, concluded its labors today. Generally speaking, no resolutions embodying the conclusions arrived at were adopted, the Swedish committee of organization having decided, as stated in the programme drawn up for the proceedings of the congress, that no votes should be taken on questions of principle out of respect to the opinions of minorities, and to avoid every appearance of pressure brought to bear on dissentients. It was preferable, in the opinion of the committee, that the facts and arguments brought forward in debate should be allowed to speak for themselves. In one case, however, an exception was made to this rule. This was in regard to the question of temperance in schools, the exception being justified, as the president of the congress, Bishop von Scheele, informed me, by the vital importance of the subject, the unanimity of opinion in regard to it, and the fact that as the resolution applied to minors, it could not be regarded as an attempted infringement of individual liberty.

The resolution adopted at the public meeting at Skansen on the day preceding the official opening of the congress was quite independent of it, although many of the congress members were present. The meeting was organized as a public demonstration on the part of the local temperance societies in favor of the objects for which the congress was assembled, and the number of those who took part in the demonstration, in spite of the pouring rain—about 20,000 it was said—is sufficient evidence of the popularity of the anti-alcohol movement in Stockholm.

The congress was attended by 25 official delegates representing 18 countries, and by a much larger number of private members and delegates from temperance societies and associations. The congress comprises three distinct sections—namely, General, Scientific, and Popular. These several sections have held in all 24 meetings, and the following are the most important subjects that have come under debate: In the general section—temperance in schools; alcohol and native races; alcohol and degeneration; alcohol and sexual questions; alcohol and crime; alcohol and the military; the role of the Press in combating alcoholism; the Gothenburg system; in the scientific section—Alcohol and medicine; alcohol and mental diseases; the alimentary properties of alcohol; alcohol and life insurance; alcohol and mutual assistance associations; alcohol and rates; in the popular section—Woman and the temperance question; alcoholism in literature and art; temperance and public education; alcoholism and the higher classes.

The question of temperance in schools was also the subject of Professor Tegner's inaugural address at the opening of the congress. It came under discussion at the first meeting of the general section, introduced by Professor Scheele (Stockholm). Professor Hartmann (Leipzig) pleaded for the obligation of total abstinence on the part of pupils, and, in so far as possible, of teachers.

Finally the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The Eleventh International Congress against alcoholism supports and hails with gladness every legislative measure having in view the total prevention of the use of alcohol by the young."

In the Scientific Section the discussion of the subject "Alcohol and medicine," introduced by Dr. Vogt (Christiania) and Dr. Delbruck (Bremen) elicited a consensus of opinion that alcohol is not necessary in therapeutics as a stimulant except in rare cases, that the use of it in hospitals as well as in private practice was to be deprecated, and is, as a general rule, being given up by advanced practitioners. The following desiderata were formulated, but without leading to any resolution on the subject: (1) The use of alcohol by physicians to be reduced to a minimum in cases of necessity; (2) other stimulants to be employed in preference; (3) special diagnoses to be made in cases where alcoholic stimulants are used; (4) hospital dietary to be generally abstinent, free of alcohol.

During the debate on "Alcohol and Native Races," Herr Victor (Bremen) quoted an African Emir as exclaiming to a British authority "Your liquor is killing my people and ruining my country. It makes every one mad." In the German colonies in Africa things were no better. Fortunately, a resolution adopted by the Anti-Alcoholic Congress at Carlsruhe had opened the eyes of the German government, which had now set its face against this evil. It had raised the import duty on alcohol in West Africa 25 per cent, and the new Colonial Secretary had publicly declared that he would willingly prohibit the importation altogether if he could. M. Nouet (Gouverneur honoraire des Colonies, Paris) exhibited a paper, drawing an equally dark picture of the French colonies in Africa and Madagascar, concluding with the following demands: (1) That the Colonial Congress to sit in Brussels in 1911 should declare that the exportation of liquor to the colonies and protectorates of European States in Africa and Asia shall be prohibited. (2) That the administrative authorities of such colonies and protectorates be empowered to prevent the importation, transport, and sale of liquors.

Professor Forel (Switzerland) treated the subject of alcohol and the sexual question from the point of view of human productivity and the racial selection which science must regard as the only safeguard against racial degeneration.

Dr. Caroline Widerstrom (Stockholm) explained the satisfactory results of the courses on sexual hygiene introduced in the upper classes in Swedish schools, and her own experiences as a teacher in these courses. The discussion on "Alcohol and Criminality," introduced by Mr. Almquist (Stockholm) and Dr. Scharffenberg (Christiania) led to the formulation of the following programme: No alcohol in prison diet; instruction in abstinence in prisons, especially among younger criminals; total abstinence of prison wardens on service, detention of all confirmed drunkards, criminal or vagabonds, in reformatories.

Introducing the subject of "Alcohol and the Military," Major Tegel (Eisenach) expressed great doubts as to whether the consumption of spirits was tending to decrease in large standing armies, such as those of Germany, France, England, or Italy, and yet the

nature of modern warfare demanded greater endurance, discernment, self-reliance, and energy on the part of the individual soldier than ever. Yet the army was the centre where the dangers of alcoholism were least attended to. In Germany, at all events, the officers in the army, with the students at Universities, were the only classes where the medieval Trink-bitten were still made a boast. In much the same strain, Dr. Blocher (Basel) discussed the question of "Alcoholism and Literature, enumerating well known cases of alcoholic authors and poets who sought inspiration and a quickening of their faculties in drink, and denying that their imagination could be heightened by such means.

In the programme drawn up by the committee of organization it was stated that the three languages, French, German, and English, would be used indifferently, at the choice of the speaker. To mark and establish this rule, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, in opening the congress, addressed the assembly in English, while the president of the congress spoke French, and the president of the town council, who welcomed its members to Stockholm, did so in German. This rule was followed throughout the congress, and the French and German members spoke their respective languages, and the Swedes either French or German. The English members seemed annoyed at their inability to follow the debates in these two languages. They took little or no part in them, and finally held separate meetings, with Mrs. Elliot in the chair, at which English was exclusively spoken. In opening the debate at the first of these meetings, Dr. Branthwaite, the delegate of the British government, said that, in spite of the great progress which had been made by the cause of temperance, an immense work still remained to be done. His own experience covered 25 years, spent among drunkards of all classes of society in England. His conviction, based on this experience, was that during these 25 years sober people had become more sober, many partial drinkers had become abstainers, but that in England, at least, drunkenness had not diminished. Among women it had increased. He was fully aware of the gravity of this statement. But it was useless to go on year after year ignoring it, and he felt it was his duty to make known the results of his experience without in any way wishing to disparage present methods. One of the reasons of failure, he thought, lay in this, that they did not sufficiently study the drinker himself, his ways, his feelings, how he became a drunkard, how he might be rehabilitated, or, if that were impossible, how he might be rendered innocuous to society. While the congress was sitting thousands of men and women in the slums of London were drinking themselves to death and inducing others to do so by their example. They were giving life to children morally crippled from their birth or bound to become so by their surroundings. The last 500 women received in the reformatories in England had on an average given birth to 5 children each, 15 of them to more than 10, and 1 to 17. Fifty per cent. of these children were dead, but 1,250 remained to be a burden to society and themselves and to multiply their kind. If temperance societies, in addition to their present endeavors, would act in favor of compulsory treatment, control, and confinement of drunkards, the result, within a few years, would be surprising. In the discussion that followed this allocation, in which the Dean of Hereford, Mr. Macnicolls, Mr. Maunsell, Mr. Beattie, Miss Slack, and Professor Wallis took part, opinions seemed in accord with Dr. Branthwaite. At another of these separate meetings, some interesting statements were made as to the work being done in England, Germany, and France, in regard to the protection of natives from the liquor traffic, and it was decided to organize an international committee in connexion with the national committees already existing in these countries, in view of general operation in this matter, and also for preparing the action in regard to it, to be taken at the Colonial Congress of Brussels in 1911.

At its final sitting today the congress decided to accept the invitation of the English representative committee to hold the next congress in London in 1909.

Britain's Vast Trade In the six months ended June 30 last the United Kingdom exported products valued at £206,217,000, which compares with £189,594,000 in 1906 and £155,700,000 in 1905. The ten leading purchasing countries are set forth in the following:

	Six months ended June 30, 1907	1906	1905
India, Ceylon & Straits	£26,516,000	£23,928,000	£22,622,000
Japan	18,565,000	15,403,000	13,213,000
U. S.	16,265,000	13,034,000	11,173,000
Australia	15,306,000	12,933,000	10,558,000
France	11,515,000	10,041,000	7,956,000
Argentina	9,273,000	9,275,000	5,335,000
Canada	8,487,000	6,267,000	5,555,000
Italy	7,215,000	5,058,000	4,612,000
Holland	7,030,000	5,879,000	4,803,000
Spain and Portugal	6,813,000	7,700,000	7,614,000
Imports by the United Kingdom amounted in the half year to £328,365,000 as against £309,574,000 in 1906 and £273,124,000 in 1905. The first ten countries figuring in the United Kingdom's imports are given in the following:			
	Six months ending June 30, 1907	1906	1905
United States	£74,333,000	£59,068,000	£58,748,000
Australia	32,940,000	27,569,000	24,756,000
India, Ceylon & Straits	27,781,000	23,244,000	27,727,000
France	27,301,000	27,370,000	26,322,000
Germany	19,068,000	18,593,000	17,139,000
Japan	17,471,000	17,700,000	16,799,000
Argentina	14,359,000	12,174,000	11,621,000
Belgium	12,254,000	14,840,000	12,599,000
Italy	11,630,000	8,105,000	8,051,000
Russia	11,495,000	11,128,000	13,816,000

Small boy (in awed tone)—Pa, do you know, I looked into the parlor just now, and what do you think I saw?

Small Boy—Why, Sister Polly was sitting on the piano stool and her young man was kneeling in front of her, holding her hands like glue.

Father—Ah, sensible young fellow, the devil was in the parlor and he was preventing her playing the piano.—London Tit-Bits.

C.C. Russell

Dry Goods and Millinery Importer, Douglas St.

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For all Millinery Supplies, Ladies' Fall Suits, Skirts, Jackets and Hats, also Complete Stock of the Newest and most Fashionable Dress Goods

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Always on deck is Sidney Shore. Keeps guns and pans and paints galors! Everything in the hardware line. Is up to date and superfine.

His sporting goods, including guns, With shot and shells, he keeps in tons, Fill up your belts and buy your knives, And bid adieu to your little wives. Take to the woods and creep along (The sporting season now is on), To shoot the wily grouse and luck, Buy from Shore and try your luck.

SHORE'S HARDWARE
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Victoria, B.C., September 24th to 28th.

The Biggest and Best of the Season. Prize List Increased Nearly Fifty Per Cent in Stock Divisions. Valuable Special Prizes.

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Rough Riding Competition For Championship of British Columbia

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EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS. ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 16th.

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A small shipment of Fresh Green Hay just received. Call before it is all gone and give your horse a treat.

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In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women the Colonist is taking a step, which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcomed and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

Joaquin Miller, in "Memories and Rime," tells of an old Mexican woman who, seeing a traveller pause on a mountain top to admire a beautiful scene, exclaimed in her own language, "Oh, it's a pretty world!" What a variety of beauty there is to admire these early autumn days, and how much good it would do women, young and old, if, as they go about their business or their work, they could but pause long enough to see it. Sea and sky, the green lawn, the clambering vine, the varied tints of the flowers, the faces of the little children, the graceful spire—these and a thousand other things call for our admiration, if only we have eyes to see them with. It may be objected that only women, even though it be a matter of love, is apt to become weary and monotonous, to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the beauty which a good providence has with so lavish a hand spread abroad upon all sides.

A tired looking girl went home in a car at noon yesterday. She was little more than a child, but she had been working a year and a half in a factory, where her duties were largely mechanical. Her wages would probably have ranged during that time from \$10 to \$20 a month.

At half past 9 o'clock on Thursday night a pretty modest girl of some 19 summers was going home. She looked bright and cheerful and informed an older companion that she was able to add to the family income the sum of \$15 a month. She was a waitress in one of the restaurants.

The work of neither one of these girls was easy. It was carried on in rooms more or less crowded, and in going to and from work they were obliged to pass through the business part of the city. Their wages were low, and they were compelled to pay careful in order to get to their work in time.

Last evening a lady stated that in certain parts of the city a Chinaman would not work in a house under \$40 per month, and another complained that she had to pay the poorest sort of boy \$25 per month.

There are many ladies, especially those who have little children, that would be willing to pay a girl high wages rather than engage a Chinaman to assist them in household work. In most homes a girl gets good food, and the clothing suitable for her work is not expensive, and yet nothing but the pressure of necessity will induce many of them to engage in domestic service. It is not that under proper conditions household work is distasteful to young girls, for there is no department of our public school course so popular with the pupils of the public schools as that of domestic science.

boudoirs, hung with soft rose color and panelled with white, are a dream of prettiness. Dim and ancient Oriental embroideries are a special weakness of hers, and acquired whenever they can be got. One particularly beautiful, of crimson, covers the grand piano in the principal drawing room at Buckingham palace.

The Queen is a very deft arranger of flowers, and when any state function is coming on she gives exact orders as to how the tables shall be furnished. It was a charming idea of hers at one of the coronation banquets at Windsor to have with the wonderful gold plate, flowers chosen to enhance its beauty, all light pink and red geraniums—a daring venture, but wholly successful.

CELEBRATE THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald, of This City, Have Enjoyed Long Period of Married Bliss

Yesterday afternoon a few intimate friends assembled at 63 Kings road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McDonald, to extend to them their congratulations on the 60th anniversary of their marriage. On the 7th of September, 1847, at Rosneath, Scotland, Rev. Dr. Anderson celebrated the marriage of Alexander McDonald and Mary McDermid.

Mr. McDonald was born in the island of Coll and his wife is a native of Oban Sale, Argyshire, Scotland. They came to Canada in 1855 and for seven years resided in Toronto, a part of the country which has undergone marvelous changes since that time. Then they moved to Orillia, where they resided until they came to this city in 1888. Their family were three daughters, Mrs. Glenchrist and Mrs. Morrison, who reside in Victoria, and Mrs. Smith, who resides in Vancouver.

Both the bride and bridegroom of 60 years ago are hale and hearty, and in comfortable circumstances. They are members of the First Presbyterian church. Yesterday they were the recipients of a number of presents suitable to the occasion. While they stood on the proverbial marriage rug their pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell, gave them an address suitable to the celebration and presented them with a document duly signed in lieu of a marriage certificate. Refreshments were served, the bride of 60 years ago cutting the historical bride's cake.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

Yesterday morning Miss Palmer, elder daughter of Mr. R. M. Palmer, secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information, left by the steamer Princess Victoria for Vancouver, en route to Guelph, Ontario, where she will attend the McDonald Academy for two terms. It is not expected that Miss Palmer will return to her home near Victoria until September of next year.

Miss David Leeming of Dee Cottage, No. 11 Simcoe street will hold her post nuptial reception on Wednesday afternoon, September 11th.

The many friends of Mrs. Otta Weller will be pleased to know she is making favorable progress after an operation.

Col. E. S. Topping, who recently returned to his home in Victoria from a trip to Queen Charlotte Islands was a passenger to Vancouver by the Princess Victoria yesterday morning.

A. J. McMillan, general manager of the Le Roi Mining Company who came to Victoria several days ago to interview the provincial government in connection with the coke supply agitation, left by the Princess Victoria yesterday morning on his return to Rossland.

H. Mortimer Lamb, of Montreal secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, leaves Victoria this morning by the Princess Victoria. He will visit several of the chief mining centres of the Boundary and West Kootenay districts and proceed thence eastwards

by the Crow's Nest railway, taking the main line train for Montreal at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Mrs. M. A. Norris, of Fernwood road went to Pender island yesterday for the purpose of accompanying her mother, Mrs. Henry Lawson, home to Victoria. Mrs. Lawson has been spending a few weeks on the island at the home of one of her daughters, Mrs. Evan Hoosen.

A. V. Kenah, who has been attending the Photographers' Association of the Pacific Northwest convention at Seattle returned to Victoria yesterday.

Sergeant Redgrave is progressing slowly at the Jubilee hospital and his condition is such that the doctors give every hope for his recovery.

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven is at the St. Francis hotel. He will remain in town over Sunday.

Miss Louise Bickie of Cumberland has come to Victoria to attend Dr. Pope's academy.

Miss Helen Campbell, of Auckland, N. Z., who has been visiting Mrs. H. Currie, 192 Menzies street, left Victoria on Saturday for the guest of Mrs. P. Kerr-Pirret, Seattle.

Among the pretty dresses seen at the home at government house last Thursday afternoon were: Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, beautiful soft white princess dress with real lace and a large black hat; Mrs. Audain, pale pink; Mrs. Spratt, pale blue taffeta; Mrs. G. Hunter, black taffeta; Mrs. B. S. Heisterman, smart pale green taffeta dress; Mrs. T. S. Gore, brown; Mrs. M. Roberts, smart brown and white check; Mrs. Elliot, smart pale pink; Mrs. Rattenbury, beautiful pale green ladies' cloth; Miss P. Mason, white and green; Miss Peters, white; Miss Paula Irving, grey crepe de chine and picture hat; Miss Green, blue jumper dress; Mrs. R. H. Pooley, pale pink princess dress; Mrs. L. H. Handson, handsome black lace dress over white; Miss Heyland, black and white muslin; Mrs. Alexis Martin, white; Mrs. R. Robertson, black; Mrs. McCallum, black dress and real lace; Mrs. C. McCallum, smart black; Mrs. Barclay, mauve; Miss Langley, pretty pale blue; Mrs. Elliot, smart pale pink; Mrs. Rattenbury, very pretty pink dress with picture hat to match; Miss G. Campbell, black and white silk dress; Miss Troupe, pretty pink muslin, large white hat with ostrich feather; Mrs. Troupe, smart white dress with real lace coat; Miss Bullen, pale green; Miss Brae, grey crepe de chine; Miss Pitts, white; Miss Spencer, white; Miss Angus, white; Mrs. Blacklock, smart black; Miss Flumerfelt, pale blue; Miss K. Gaudin, white; Mrs. Harris, grey; Mrs. Butchart, green; Mrs. Griffiths, mauve, muslin; Mrs. Grant, white; Mrs. McPhillips, pretty pink muslin; Mrs. Arbuthnot, white muslin; Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Allgood, black and white princess robe; Miss Gaudin; Mrs. R. Jones, white dress.

Mrs. Mackay and family left for their home in Winnipeg last Wednesday after spending an extended visit in Victoria. They expect to return to Victoria next year, when they will again be welcomed back by their many friends.

Mr. Hagarty, who has been spending a few days at Cowichan Lake, shooting, returned to Victoria last Wednesday with a splendid bag of birds.

Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Burdette avenue, who has been spending the summer months with her sister, Mrs. Landes, Seattle, arrived in Victoria last Saturday.

Mrs. William Montelth and family returned home yesterday from Cowichan river, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. Walter Dunne, Crofton, spent a few days in Victoria during the week and was a guest at the Balmoral.

Dr. and Mrs. Nelson left last Tuesday on a visit to Mrs. Burchell, Thetis Island.

Miss Newcombe left last Tuesday for a holiday with Mrs. Nixon, Thetis Island.

J. C. Bridgeman and Mr. Phipps left last Monday for a few days shooting at Cowichan lake.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Knox, Quamichan lake, spent the week end in Victoria.

Major Barnes and son spent a few days in Victoria during the week and returned to their home at Westholme last Wednesday.

Mr. Jack Cambie, Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, spent a few days in Victoria during the week renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Jack Browne, Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to Vancouver.

Miss Gaudin and Miss K. Gaudin, who have been spending a pleasant holiday at Goldstream hotel, returned home at the beginning of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arbuthnot, Miss Arbuthnot, Will Arbuthnot and Miss Gaudin, who have been away on a holiday up the coast in Mr. Arbuthnot's steam launch, returned home last Saturday night after a most enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Freeman, Miss Little, Misses Mason, Mr. Morten Mason, Mr. B. Smith, Miss Perry, Miss L. Little and Jessie Prior returned home last Saturday after spending a most delightful holiday at Mrs. Little's camp, Comox.

Colonel and Mrs. E. G. Prior spent a few days during the week at Shannan lake.

Mrs. Albert S. Shaw, who has been visiting in Victoria for the past week or so, left last Monday for her home in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Smith of Vancouver are the guests of Mrs. Heisterman, Douglas street, for a month.

Miss M. Rome left last Thursday for Vancouver, where she will attend Miss Gordon's academy.

Miss Mildred Campbell and Miss E. Helmsken left during the week to attend Miss Gordon's school, Vancouver.

Miss I. Tuck, after spending a most enjoyable visit to Cowichan lake, returned home last Monday.

Emperor William, it is understood, will arrange a marriage between his only daughter, Princess Victoria, and his cousin, Prince Leopold, son of the Princess Henry of Battenberg, when he visits his uncle, King Edward, this fall. Princess Victoria is Emperor William's youngest child. She is 15 years old. Her intended husband, Prince Leopold, is 18. He is a brother to the Queen of Spain.

A marriage has been arranged between Lady Ruby Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto and Viscount Errington, eldest son of Earl Cromer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bracken Sewell and child came down from White Horse on the last trip of the Princess May.

Miss Phipps left this morning for a three weeks' visit to Vernon.

A. W. Payn Lesune is ill in St. Joseph's hospital with an attack of typhoid fever.

J. P. Babcock, provincial fisheries commissioner, left Friday for a trip to the head waters of the Fraser river to inspect the hatcheries and prepare a report of the salmon run there.

D. S. Morrison, of the Capital City Canning company, who was scalded a short time ago has recovered sufficiently to be removed from the hospital.

Miss Louisa Bickie, who has entered Dr. Pope's academy for girls in this city, was given a surprise party before leaving for her home in Cumberland.

Mrs. John L. Russell, who has been visiting friends in Nanaimo, has returned home.

J. L. Steele, prospector and timber cruiser, has returned from a business trip to the west coast. He has located several good timber limits at Clayoquot and also staked several copper claims.

K. Sharpe has returned to the city from a five months trip to California, Mexico, New York and England. He passed Quebec the day after the bridge disaster and could see from the steamer the men dragging for bodies.

R. C. Campbell-Johnston and A. E. Hepburn, mining engineers, from Vancouver, are in the city for the purpose of examining some mining properties on Vancouver Island.

Mrs. C. L. Rhodes and her son, J. P. Babcock, have removed to "The An-

gela," Budette avenue, where they will be pleased to receive their friends.

R. H. Sperling, general manager of the British Columbia Electric company, who is in the city, yesterday inspected the works at Goldstream.

A. T. Goward is taking a few days holiday at Cowichan, grouse shooting.

W. H. Hayward, M. P. P. for Cowichan, returned to Duncan's yesterday.

Mrs. D. W. Ross and Miss Aylmer Ross, of Portland, Ore., are visiting Mrs. J. J. Whitely, Vancouver street.

John Minto, news editor of the Times, left yesterday for Portland and Marshville, Cal., for a two weeks' holiday.

W. A. Harkin, of the Vancouver Province staff, has been spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. W. N. Winsby will receive at her home, 124 Toronto street, on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Mrs. E. McMillan and daughter left yesterday for Spokane.

Miss Purvis and Miss Kitton left on Monday last for San Francisco.

Miss Mavis Hanna, daughter of Ald. W. J. Hanna, returned last evening from Fort Frances, Ont., where she had been for the past few weeks visiting relatives on her way home from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Mellis and Mrs. R. Wilkenson have just returned from a few days' visit to Seattle.

Mrs. Luke Humber and daughter, Zella, have just returned from Harper, Wash., where they have been visiting Mrs. Humber's son, who is manager of the Harper Brick & Tile Co. Mrs. Laura Humber also accompanied them.

Mrs. John Raymond, of Head street has just returned from an extended visit to her mother and sisters of Fillmore, Utah.

WOMAN'S WORK

A general meeting of the order of the Kings' Daughters is called for Friday next, September 13 at 2:30 p. m. at the headquarters 75 Fort street. There will be an important discussion regarding the business of the order, and plans for future work and all individual and circle members are most earnestly invited to attend.

The Literary Society of the Alexandra Club will hold a general meeting at the club on Thursday next at 8 p. m. for the discussion of programmes and plans for the season's work. All members, including members or friends interested in the work of this society are begged to attend and give the benefit of their advice and ideas towards the formation of a programme which will be agreeable and satisfactory to the majority.

The regular meeting of the executive of the Local Council of Women, Victoria and will be held tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at the city hall. Delegates from affiliated societies are hereby reminded that all resolutions for the agenda of the annual meeting to be held in November next must be presented on Monday. As to statements recently made by his worship the mayor in the daily papers, in regard to the sale of liquor on the fair grounds do not coincide with the statements made by him in the deputation appointed by the executive to interview him. He has been invited to be present to attend this meeting of the executive, when it is hoped there will be a large attendance of all interested.

The executive of the Women's Auxiliary, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital is asked to meet again for regular work on Tuesday, September 17, instead of the last Tuesday in the month, on account of Tuesday falling in fair week. The meeting will be as usual at the Board of Trade rooms, Bastion Square at 2:30 p. m.

The September meeting of the Daughters of Pity will take place on Monday, September 16, at the doctor's residence, Royal Jubilee hospital. In order that all final arrangements may be made for the rest and tea tent at the agricultural fair to be in charge of this society, past and present, or friends willing to assist them, are most cordially invited to attend.

TRIED RECIPES

Crab Apple Jelly

Put apples in a stew pan and add water enough to barely cover them. Boil till quite soft and strain through a jelly bag. When the juice has all been pressed out measure it by cups into your stew pan, at the same time measure in the same way an equal quantity of sugar into a pan and place in the oven to heat. Watch that it does not burn. Boil your juice for twenty minutes then add your sugar and boil again for twenty minutes. Skim well and pour into glasses which have been rinsed in cold water. The flavor is improved by adding three leaves of scented geranium.

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There's no range that gives you so much kitchen comfort for the money—so much certainty that it WILL cook right and can't help but BAKE right. Won't you call and see it?

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SALMON'S Grand St. Leger Sweep

Closes Monday Night

Only unsold portions of returned books will be disposed of on Tuesday